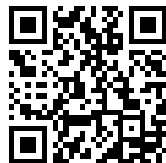

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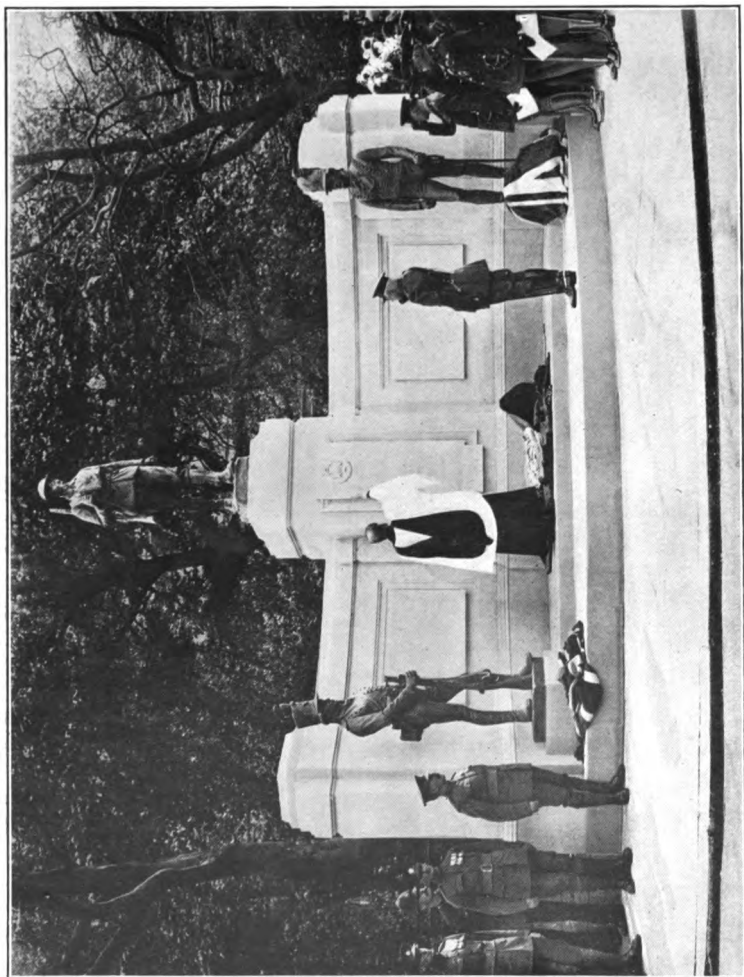
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THE UNVEILING OF THE REGIMENTAL WAR MEMORIAL
25th July 1925).

(THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.)



London
71 ECCLESTON SQUARE, S.W.1.
1926

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1925

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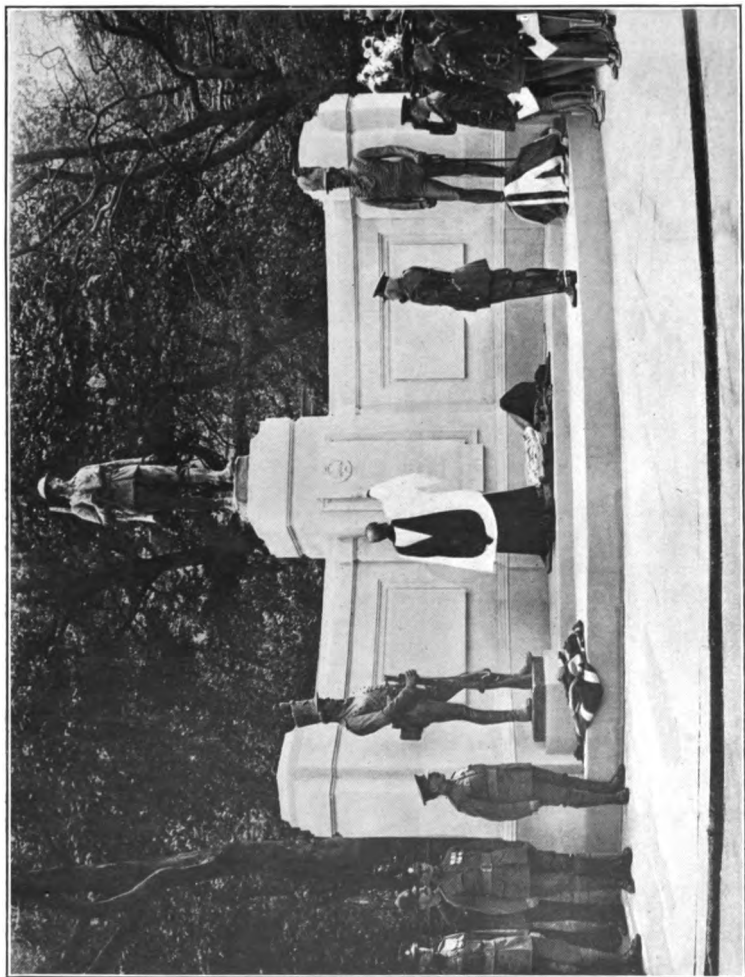
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25th July 1925.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1925.

(THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.)



COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
MAJOR H. G. PARKYN, O.B.E.

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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CLUB.

President.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and
Strathearn, *K.G.*, etc., Colonel-in-Chief of The
Rifle Brigade.

Committee, 1926.

Chairman.

Lieut.-General *Sir* H. F. M. WILSON, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*

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Colonel J. A. W. SPENCER, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*

Lieut.-General *Sir* R. B. STEPHENS, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*

Ex-officio.

The Colonels Commandants of the Regiment.

The Officers Commanding the Regular Battalions of the
Regiment.

The Hon. Editor of THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE (Major
H. G. PARKYN, *O.B.E.*).

The Hon. Secretary of The Rifle Brigade Point-to-Point
(Lieut.-Colonel H. M. WILSON, *D.S.O.*).

The Chairman of The Rifle Brigade Association (Lieut.-Colonel
W. G. PIGOTT, *O.B.E.*).

Secretary.

Major W. H. DAVIES.

Office.

71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.

Tel. : Victoria 2116.

JANUARY, 1926.

1 F —

2 S —1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER (Mohmand Expedition).

3 S —1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CACABELOS (Retreat to CORUNNA). Rifleman Tom Plunket shot General Colbert.

4 M —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at FUTTEGURH (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 27 hours' actual marching in 4 days.

5 Tu—1809.—1st Bn. covered retirement at SANTA MARIA DE CONSTANTINO (Retreat to CORUNNA).

6 W —1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of Boer attack on LADYSMITH; casualties: 8 officers and 55 other ranks.

7 Th—1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD (Indian Mutiny).

8 F —1812.—1st Bn. engaged at storming of FORT SAN FRANCISCO (*Ciudad Rodrigo*). 1815.—3rd Bn. engaged in attack on lines of NEW ORLEANS (Expedition to New Orleans); casualties: 7 officers and 105 other ranks.

9 S —

10 S —1809.—1st Bn. engaged in rearguard action at BETANZOS (Retreat to CORUNNA).

11 M —1819.—213 Riflemen on disbandment of 3rd Bn. transferred to 2nd Bn. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near KEI RIVER (1st Kaffir War).

12 Tu—

13 W —1814.—Detachments of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged outside ANTWERP (Expeditions to Bergen-op-Zoom).

14 Th—

15 F —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA RIVER (Indian Mutiny).

16 S —1809.—Battle of *Corunna*. 1st Bn. engaged; casualties during retreat: 3 officers and 170 other ranks.

JANUARY.

- 17 S** —1800.—Orders issued for formation of "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN" at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.) Camel Corps at Battle of ABU KLEA (Sudan Campaign).
- 18 M** —1803.—**The Rifle Corps** ordered to be named "The 95th or Rifle Regiment."
- 19 Tu** —1812.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Storming of **Ciudad Rodrigo**; casualties: 6 officers and 55 other ranks. 1885.—Rifle Company Camel Corps at action of EL GUBAT (Sudan Campaign).
- 20 W** —3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of sortie from MONTE VIDEO (Expedition to South America).
- 21 Th** —1809.—2nd Bn. embarked at Vigo at end of Corunna Campaign.
- 22 F** —1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by QUEEN VICTORIA.
- 23 S** —
- 24 S** —1812.—Major-General Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The Regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in the campaign in Portugal and Spain, 1808–12.)
- 25 M** —1879.—4th Bn. reached Chunar (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 26 Tu** —
- 27 W** —1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition (Burma).
- 28 Th** —1879.—4th Bn. reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 29 F** —
- 30 S** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on RAMGUNGA RIVER (Indian Mutiny).
- 31 S** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at AMOAFUL (Ashantee); casualties: 3 officers and 6 other ranks.

FEBRUARY.

- 1 **M** —1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **DONK**, Holland (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 2 **Tu**—1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at assault and capture of **MERXEM** (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 3 **W** —1807.—2nd Bn. engaged at Storming of **Monte Video** ; casualties : 3 officers and 29 other ranks. . 1918.—10th Bn. disbanded ; casualties in dead since raised : 30 officers and 499 other ranks.
- 4 **Th**—1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **ORDAHSU, Ashantee.**
- 5 **F** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at capture of **COOMASSIE, Ashantee**, 1873-4. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of **Vaal Krantz** (S. Africa) ; casualties : 5 officers and 78 other ranks.
- 6 **S** — .
- 7 **S** —1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at French sortie from **ANTWERP** (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 8 **M** —
- 9 **Tu**—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at **SIDHA GHAT** (Indian Mutiny).
- 10 **W** —
- 11 **Th**—1847.—1st Bn. engaged on **FISH RIVER** (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 **F** —
- 13 **S** —
- 14 **S** —1916.—3rd Bn. engaged in German attack **HOOGE AREA** (Action of the **BLUFF**) ; casualties : 2 officers and 158 other ranks.
- 15 **M** —1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 16 **Tu**—1816.—“The 95th or Rifle Regiment ” taken out of the Line and styled the “**Rifle Brigade.**”

FEBRUARY.

- 17 W** —1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of campaign of the Pyrenees.
- 18 Th**—1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of MONTE CHRISTO (S. Africa) ; casualties : 2 officers and 27 other ranks.
- 19 F** —1820.—F.M. The Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief vice Sir David Dundas.
- 20 S** —
- 21 S** —
- 22 M**—1810.—LIGHT DIVISION formed under Craufurd.
- 23 Tu**—1900.—1st Bn. and Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.) engaged on TUGELA RIVER (S. Africa).
- 24 W** —1900.—Action on TUGELA RIVER continued ; casualties : 4 officers and 48 other ranks.
- 25 Th**—
- 26 F** —1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at the Passage of the GAVE DU PAU (Pyrenees), Peninsula War.
- 27 S** —1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Battle of Orthes. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of PIETERS HILL ; casualties : 2 officers and 66 other ranks.
- 28 S** —1900.—**Relief of Ladysmith.** 1st Bn.'s casualties during relief operations : 15 officers and 178 other ranks. 2nd Bn.'s casualties during **Defence of Ladysmith** (from 1 Nov. 1899) : 13 officers and 152 other ranks.

MARCH.

1 M —

2 Tu—1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry (Detachments 2nd and 4th Bns.) embarked for Matabele War.

3 W —

4 Th—

5 F —1811.—Battle of **Barossa**. 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged; casualties: 6 officers and 95 other ranks.

6 S —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW** (Indian Mutiny).

7 S —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. Riflemen mounted behind 1st Royal Dragoons (Peninsula War).

8 M —1916.—16th Bn. disembarked at Havre. 1917.—2nd Bn. **V.C.** awarded to Lieut. G. Cates for gallantry in trenches on this date.

9 Tu—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW** (Indian Mutiny).

10 W —1915.—2nd Bn. engaged in **Battle of Neuve Chapelle** (lasted till 13th); casualties: 12 officers and 367 other ranks.

11 Th—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **Lucknow** (Indian Mutiny).

12 F —1811.—1st Bn. engaged in combat of the **REDINHA** (Peninsula War); casualties: 2 officers and 13 other ranks. 1915.—2n Bn. **V.C.'s** awarded to C.S.M. H. Daniels and Cpl. Noble for gallantry in the **Battle of NEUVE CHAPELLE**.

13 S —

14 S —

15 M —1915.—4th Bn. engaged in Action of **St. Eloi** (Ypres Area); casualties: 10 officers and 93 other ranks.

16 Tu—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near **SUPREE** (Indian Mutiny).

17 W —1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of Second Siege of **Badajoz**.

18 Th—1811.—1st Bn. engaged at **PONTE DA MURCELLA** (Peninsula War).

19 F —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at **BARBA DEL PUERCO** (Peninsula War); casualties: 1 officer and 22 other ranks.

MARCH.

- 20 S** —1814.—Action of **TARBES** fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th or Rifle Regiment unaided by other British troops; casualties: 12 officers and 81 other ranks.
- 21 S** —1918.—**The First Battles of the Somme** began (lasted till 5 April). 3rd, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 16 Bns. heavily engaged; casualties: 3rd Bn., 21 March to 5 April, 23 officers and 410 other ranks.
- 22 M** —
- 23 Tu**—1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from SEVASTOPOL. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at KOORSEE near Lucknow (Indian Mutiny). 1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 2nd Bn. heavily engaged near PARGNY on River SOMME; casualties: 5 officers and about 60 other ranks. 3rd Bn. engaged in rearguard action at FALVY BRIDGE on River SOMME.
- 24 W** —1881.—4th Bn. started on Wazir Expedition from Rawal Pindi. 1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 2nd Bn. heavily engaged near MORCHAIN (River SOMME); casualties: 11 officers and about 300 other ranks.
- 25 Th**—
- 26 F** —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at Storming of FORT PICURINA, BADAJOZ. 3rd Bn. was the first unit in.
- 27 S** —
- 28 S** —1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 1st Bn. heavily engaged in front of FAMPOUX (**First Battle of Arras**, 1918); casualties: 5 officers and 159 other ranks. 3rd Bn. engaged at VRELY.
- 29 M** —1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 12th Bn. captured village of MEZIERERS (S.E. of Amiens) in a counter-attack; casualties: (29th–31st) 19 officers and 430 other ranks.
- 30 Tu**—1917.—2nd, 10th and 11th Bns. engaged, during German withdrawal, in front of DESSART WOOD (N.E. of Peronne). These 3 Bns. attacked in line, 2nd on the right, 10th Bn. in centre, 11th Bn. on left.
- 31 W** —

APRIL.

- 1 Th**—1800.—First parade of "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" at Horsham. 1855.—3rd Bn. raised for the 2nd time, at Haslar. 1925.—The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry allied to the Regiment.
- 2 F** —1801.—Battle of **Copenhagen**. Riflemen engaged in H.M.S. "St. George" (Lord Nelson's flagship); casualties: 1 officer and 8 other ranks.
- 3 S** —1811.—1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged in action near SABUGAL (Peninsula War).
- 4 S** —1917.—2nd Bn. engaged in attack near GOUZEAUCOURT (N.E. of PERONNE); casualties: 2 officers and 33 other ranks (German withdrawal, 1917). 11th Bn. engaged near HAVRINCOURT in capture of position afterwards known as "Greenjacket Ridge"; casualties: 6 officers and 115 other ranks (German withdrawal, 1917).
- 5 M** —1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny by detachments from 2nd and 3rd Bns. and 200 Sikhs.
- 6 Tu**—1812.—Storming of **Badajoz**. 8 Cos. of 1st Bn., 2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. and 5 Cos. of 3rd Bn. engaged; casualties: 23 officers and 263 other ranks. 1815.—Honour **Peninsula** awarded Regiment.
- 7 W** —
- 8 Th**—
- 9 F** —1917.—**The Battles of Arras** began (lasted till 15 May). 1st Bn. heavily engaged and captured the HYDERABAD REDOUBT, 6,000 yards beyond German front line and the farthest point of the British advance; casualties: 9 officers and 229 other ranks (1st Battle of the SCARPE, 1917). 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged in attack on line of River SCARPE-MERCATEL (1st Battle of the SCARPE). 1918.—**THE BATTLES OF THE LYS** began (lasted till 29th).
- 10 S** —1814.—Battle of **Toulouse**. All 3 Bns. engaged; casualties: 1 officer and 40 other ranks.
- 11 S** —1917.—**The Battles of Arras**, 1917. 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged in attack on FEUCHY Line (1st Battle of the SCARPE). 1918.—**The Battles of the Lys**. 16th Bn. engaged in attack on WYTSCHAETE RIDGE (Battle of MESSINES, 1918).
- 12 M** —
- 13 Tu**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BAREE (Indian Mutiny).

APRIL.

- 14 W** —1917.—**The Battles of Arras.** 3rd Bn. engaged at capture of LIEVEN (Lens Area. Battle of VIMY RIDGE). 1918.—**The Battles of the Lys.** 1st Bn. engaged along LA BASSEE Canal near ROBECCQ (Defence of HINGES RIDGE).
- 15 Th** —1917.—Co. of 3rd Bn. entered outskirts of LENS; casualties: 2 officers, 40 other ranks.
- 16 F** —
- 17 S** —1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 18 S** —1863.—General Sir G. Brown appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Lord Seaton. 1918.—the Battles of the Lys. 1st Bn. engaged near HINGES (Battle of BETHUNE).
- 19 M** —
- 20 Tu** —1855.—Rifle pits at SEVASTOPOL manned and held by volunteers from 1st Bn.
- 21 W** —1917.—2nd Bn. engaged in capture of GONNELIEU (Cambrai-Peronne Area. German withdrawal); casualties: 5 officers and 60 other ranks.
- 22 Th** —1855.—Russians driven from the Rifle pits, SEVASTOPOL. **V.C.'s** awarded to Riflemen Bradshaw, Humpston and MacGregor for gallantry on this occasion. 1915.—**The Battles of Ypres** began (lasted till 25 May). 1st and 4th Bns. engaged. 1918.—the Battles of the Lys. 1st Bn. engaged near HINGES in successful attack, securing the LA BASSEE Canal; casualties: 7 officers and 112 other ranks. **V.C.** awarded to Sergt. Woodall for gallantry on this occasion.
- 23 F** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged at defence of Bridge of MARIALVA (Peninsula War) and again on the 27th. 1917.—**The Battles of Arras.** 13th Bn. engaged at 2nd Battle of the SCARPE.
- 24 S** —1915.—4th Bn. Battle of ST. JULIEN.
- 25 S** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in GOGRA JUNGLE (Indian Mutiny).
- 26 M** —
- 27 Tu** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged in 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva (Peninsula War).
- 28 W** —
- 29 Th** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War).
- 30 F** —

MAY.

- 1 S** —1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. [Prince Arthur promoted Captain in 1st Bn. 1918.—16th Bn. reduced to cadre strength during the month and employed in training American troops till the Armistice.
- 2 S** —
- 3 M** —1915.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 1st Bn. heavily engaged in German attack YPRES Area. "A" Co. successfully resisted attack from 4 a.m. till dusk with only 1 officer and 3 other ranks able to fire from noon onwards (Battle of ST. JULIEN). 1917.—**The Battles of Arras,** 1917. 1st Bn. engaged in attack on CHEMICAL WORKS, ROEUX (3rd Battle of the SCARPE, lasted till 12th).
- 4 Tu**—1809.—3rd Bn. raised for first time by transfer of over 1,000 Riflemen from 1st and 2nd Battalions.
- 5 W** —1811.—Battle of **Fuentes d'Onor.** 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; casualties: 1 officer and 16 other ranks. 1919.—13th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 24 officers and 731 other ranks.
- 6 Th**—1805.—2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury by draft of 21 Sergeants, 20 Corporals, 7 Buglers and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.
- 7 F** —1843.—The Reserve Battalion of 6 Cos. formed at Dover. 1915.—4th Bn. Battle of FREZENBERG.
- 8 S** —1918.—**V.C.'s** awarded to Sergeant W. Gregg and Riflemen W. Beesley, 13th Bn., for gallantry on patrol near BUCQUOY (Bapaume-Arras Area).
- 9 S** —1915.—**BATTLE OF AUBERS RIDGE.** 2nd Bn. heavily engaged in attack on FROMELLES; casualties: all Company officers except 2 and 628 other ranks.
- 10 M** —
- 11 Tu**—1917.—**The Battles of Arras.** 1st Bn. engaged at capture of CHEMICAL WORKS and Station Buildings at ROEUX (3rd Battle of the SCARPE); casualties (since 3rd): 8 officers and 195 other ranks.

MAY.

- 12 W**—1811.—Portions of all 3 Bns. engaged near ESPEGA (Peninsula War).
- 13 Th**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR (Indian Mutiny).
- 14 F**—1890.—Lee Metford Magazine Rifles issued to 2nd Bn.
- 15 S**—
- 16 S**—
- 17 M**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
- 18 Tu**—
- 19 W**—
- 20 Th**—1915.—7th and 8th Bns. disembarked at Boulogne.
- 21 F**—1915.—9th Bn. disembarked at Boulogne.
- 22 S**—
- 23 S**—
- 24 M**—1915.—4th Bn. Battle of BELLEWAARDE.
- 25 Tu**—
- 26 W**—
- 27 Th**—1812.—All 3 Bns. of Regiment reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Boden. "You look well and in good fighting order."
- 28 F**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
- 29 S**—1880.—H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1919.—12th Bn. disbanded: casualties in dead since raised: 27 officers and 745 other ranks.
- 30 S**—1919.—11th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 18 officers and 603 other ranks.
- 31 M**—

JUNE.

1 Tu—1881.—Honours **Afghanistan** and **Ali Musjid** conferred on Regiment for Afghan War of 1878–9.

2 W—1902.—End of S. African War.

3 Th—

4 F—1856.—1st Bn. left for England at end of Crimean War ; casualties sustained in all ranks : 113 killed, 342 wounded and sick, 353 invalided.

5 S —

6 S —1854.—Title of “2nd Lieutenant” used since the Regiment was first raised changed to that of Ensign.

7 M—1917.—3rd Bn. engaged at **Battle of Messines** (lasted till 14th) ; casualties : 2 officers and 45 other ranks.

8 Tu—1919.—16th Bn. disbanded ; casualties in dead since raised : 20 officers and 635 other ranks.

9 W—1854.—Minié Rifle issued to 1st Bn.

10 Th—

11 F —

12 S —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged near the **HORMUZA** (Peninsula War).

13 S —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **NAWABGUNGE** (Indian Mutiny) ; casualties : 1 officer and 15 other ranks.

14 M —

15 Tu—

16 W—1815.—1st Bn. engaged at **BATTLE OF QUATRE BRAS** ; casualties : 5 officers and 59 other ranks.

17 Th--

JUNE.

18 F —1815.—Battle of **Waterloo**. All 3 Bns. engaged ; casualties : 1st Bn. (6 Cos.), 15 officers and 144 other ranks ; 2nd Bn. (6 Cos.), 14 officers and 113 other ranks ; 3rd Bn. (2 Cos.), 5 officers and 39 other ranks. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in the first attack on **THE REDAN** (**SEVASTOPOL**) ; casualties : 5 officers and 122 other ranks. 1919.—7th Bn. disbanded ; casualties in dead since raised : 21 officers and 505 other ranks.

19 S —

20 S —1858.—Short Rifles issued to 4th Bn.

21 M —1813.—Battle of **Vittoria**. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the first gun and 3 days later the last gun of the French Army.

22 Tu—

23 W —1813.—Pursuit of French after Battle of Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged at **ECHARRI-ARANEZ**. Riflemen were mounted behind Royal Dragoons.

24 Th—1813.—All 3 Bns. engaged near **LA CUENCA** (Peninsula War).

25 F —

26 S —1857.—Queen Victoria presented the **V.C.** to Bt.-Major The Hon. H. Clifford, Bt.-Major C. T. Bouchier, Captain W. J. Cunninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Riflemen Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.

27 S —1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles (Indian Mutiny). 1917.—1st Bn. inspected on service in France by H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief.

28 M —1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.

29 Tu—1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.

30 W —

JULY.

- 1 Th**—1916.—**The Battles of the Somme** began (lasted to 18 Nov.). 1st Bn. heavily engaged ; casualties : 1st Bn., 23 officers and over 400 other ranks ; 2nd Bn., 5 officers and 128 other ranks.
- 2 F** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged at PASSO CHICO and drove Spaniards into Buenos Ayres (Expedition to South America) ; casualties : 1 officer and 25 other ranks.
- 3 S** —1809.—“The Light Brigade” formed under Major-General R. Crauford, consisting of 1st Bn., the 43rd and 52nd Regiments, at Vallada (Peninsula War).
- 4 S** —1916.—16th Bn. engaged in attack on German position near FESTUBERT ; casualties : 10 officers and 107 other ranks.
- 5 M** —1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in attack on BUENOS AYRES ; casualties : 11 officers and 238 other ranks. 1915.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on German position near BOESINGHE ; casualties : 9 officers and 246 other ranks.
- 6 Tu**—1916.—V.C. awarded to Bt.-Major W. La T. Congreve, D.S.O., M.C., for gallantry, 6–20 July.
- 7 W** —1815.—British Army entered Paris after Waterloo. 2nd Bn. was the first unit to enter the city.
- 8 Th**—
- 9 F** —1915.—16th Bn. ordered to be formed.
- 10 S** —1916.—**Battles of the Somme.** 13th Bn. engaged in attack near POZIERES (BATTLE OF ALBERT) ; casualties : 20 officers and 380 other ranks.
- 11 S** —1856.—2nd Bn. landed in England on return from Crimean War ; casualties sustained in other ranks, 132 killed, 353 died of disease and 574 wounded.
- 12 M** —
- 13 Tu**—
- 14 W** —
- 15 Th**—1813.—1st Bn. engaged at SANTA BARBARA (Peninsula War)!
- 16 F** —

JULY.

- 17 S** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. landed in England at end of Peninsula War.
- 18 S** —
- 19 M** —1812.—All 3 Bns. engaged on the GUARENA River (Peninsula War).
- 20 Tu** —
- 21 W** —
- 22 Th**—1812.—Battle of **Salamanca**. All 3 Bns. slightly engaged. 1915.—10th and 11th Bns. disembarked at Boulogne. 12th Bn. disembarked at Havre.
- 23 F** —1812.—All 3 Bns. engaged on the TORMES River (Peninsula War).
- 24 S** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at the combat of THE COA ; casualties: 12 officers and 66 other ranks (Peninsula War).
- 25 S** —
- 26 M** —
- 27 Tu**—1809.—The Light Brigade, under Crauford, reached Naval Moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 W** —1809.—BATTLE OF TALAVERA. The Light Brigade started at dawn on its famous forced march to Talavera.
- 29 Th**—1809.—The Light Brigade reached Talavera, having marched 62 miles in 26 hours. 1920.—1st Bn. at Baghdad (Arab Rebellion).
- 30 F** —1809.—2nd Bn. left England for the Walcheren Expedition, being brigaded with the 43rd and 52nd Regiments. 1915.—7th, 8th and 9th Bns. heavily engaged near HOOGE in German attack with liquid fire. V.C. awarded posthumously to Lieut. S. C. Woodruffe for gallantry on this occasion. 13th Bn. disembarked at Havre.
- 31 S** —1917.—The Battles of Ypres began (lasted till 10 Nov.). 2nd, 3rd and 16th Bns. engaged in BATTLE OF PILKEM RIDGE. 2nd Bn. in attack on WESTHOEK RIDGE ; casualties: 16 officers and 300 other ranks. 3rd Bn. in attack on PASSCHENDAELE ; casualties: 7 officers and 227 other ranks. 16th Bn. in attack on the STEENBECK. 1924.—Battle honours (44) for Great War authorised, including Macedonia, 1915-18.

AUGUST.

- 1 **§** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at Bridge of JANCY (Peninsula War).
- 2 **M** —1868.—Field-Marshal Sir E. Blakeney, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 3 **Tu** —1868.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Sir E. Blakeney. H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut. in the Regiment. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.) of Mounted Infantry engaged at storming of MAKONTI'S KRAAL (S. Africa). 1918.—8th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 47 officers and 624 other ranks. 9th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 36 officers and 735 other ranks.
- 4 **W** —1914.—Outbreak of War with Germany.
- 5 **Th** —
- 6 **F** —
- 7 **S** —1857.—2nd Bn. left Ireland for service in Indian Mutiny.
- 8 **§** —1916.—1st Bn. engaged in German gas attack near YPRES; casualties: 9 officers and over 200 other ranks.
- 9 **M** —1918.—1st Bn. engaged in German withdrawal on HINGES front (lasted till 21st); casualties: 7 officers and 94 other ranks.
- 10 **Tu** —
- 11 **W** —1809.—2nd Bn. engaged at surrender of FLUSHING; casualties: 2 officers and 32 other ranks.
- 12 **Th** —1922.—4th Bn. disbanded on general reduction of the Army.
- 13 **F** —1812.—All 3 Bns. entered Madrid.
- 14 **S** —1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 10th and 11th Bns. engaged in attack on the STEENBECK.
- 15 **§** —1808.—First affair of Peninsula War. 2nd Bn. attacked French piquets of OBIDOS; casualties: 3 officers and 7 other ranks. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.
- 16 **M** —1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 2nd Bn. engaged in attack on ZONNEBEKE RIDGE (BATTLE OF LANGEMARCK, 1917); casualties: 5 officers and 140 other ranks. 11th Bn. engaged on the STEENBECK.
- 17 **Tu** —1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at Battle of Roleia; casualties: 3 officers and 47 other ranks.
- 18 **W** —1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 3rd and 7th Bns. engaged in BATTLE OF DELVILLE WOOD. 3rd Bn.'s casualties (18th–21st): 15 officers and 266 other ranks. 7th Bn.'s casualties: 6 officers and 264 other ranks.

AUGUST.

19 Th—

20 F —

21 S —1808.—2 Cos. 1st and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged at Battle of **Vimiera**.

22 S —1914.—1st Bn. arrived in France. 7th and 8th Bns. ordered to be formed.

23 M —1917.—**The Battles of Ypres**. 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged at INVERNESS COPSE (PASSCHENDAELE Area). 1918.—**2nd Battles of the Somme**. 13th Bn. engaged at capture of **ACHET LE GRAND** and **BIHUCOURT** with 500 prisoners, 140 machine guns and 2 heavy guns (**BATTLE OF ALBERT**).

24 Tu—1884.—Rifle Company of Camel Corps formed for Nile Expedition by detachments from 2nd and 3rd Bns. 1916.—**The Battles of the Somme**. 9th Bn. engaged in final clearing of **DELVILLE WOOD**. 13th Bn. engaged near **GUILLEMONT**.

25 W —**Regimental Birthday**.—1800.—“The Rifle Corps” formally embodied under Colonel Coote Manningham. “Experimental Corps of Riflemen” landed at **FERROL**. 1813.—First Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1923.—2nd Bn. left **CHANAK** for England.

26 Th—1809.—Maj.-General Sir Coote Manningham, first Colonel-in-Chief, died from effects of **Corunna Campaign**. 1914.—1st Bn. engaged at **Battle of Le Cateau**; casualties: 8 officers and 366 other ranks.

27 F —1865.—General Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in attack on **BERGENDAL** (S. Africa); casualties: 7 officers and 74 other ranks. **V.C.** awarded to Rifleman E. Durrant for gallantry on this occasion.

28 S —1865.—Field-Marshal Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Sir G. Brown.

29 S —1848.—1st Bn. engaged at action of **BOEM PLATZ** (S. Africa); casualties: 3 officers and 14 other ranks. 1918.—**The 2nd Battles of Arras**. 1st Bn. engaged at capture of **BOIS SOUFFLARD** and village of **ETERPIGNY** on River **SENSEE** (**BATTLE OF THE SCARPE**); casualties, 29th and 30th: 8 officers and over 200 other ranks.

30 M —1914.—9th Bn. ordered to be formed.

31 Tu—1809.—General Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**STORMING OF SAN SEBASTIAN**. 50 volunteers from all 3 Bns. engaged; casualties: 2 officers and 24 other ranks. 2nd Bn. engaged at **DEFENCE OF THE BRIDGE OF VERA**; casualties: 5 officers and 71 other ranks.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 W** —1882.—Honour **South Africa, 1851-2-3** conferred on Regiment. 1910.—Honour **Pyrenees** conferred on the Regiment for service in 1814. 1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 3rd Bn. engaged in Battle of DELVILLE WOOD; casualties: 5 officers and 206 other ranks. 1924.—The WINNIPEG Rifles allied to the Regiment.
- 2 Th** —1898.—2nd Bn. engaged at Battle of **Khartoum.** 1918.—**The 2nd Battles of Arras.** 1st Bn. engaged in the Battle of THE DROCOURT-QUEANT LINE; casualties: 7 officers and over 200 other ranks.
- 3 F** —1916.—The Battles of the SOMME. 10th and 11th Bns. engaged in BATTLE OF GUILLEMONT. 16th Bn. engaged in attack N. of River ANCRE; casualties: 16 officers and 446 other ranks (BATTLE OF POZIERES RIDGE).
- 4 S** —
- 5 S** —1839.—Brunswick Rifle issued to Regiment in place of Baker Rifle.
- 6 M** —1914.—**Battle of the Marne.** 1st Bn. took part in commencement of advance to the AISNE.
- 7 Tu** —1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
- 8 W** —1855.—Final attack on **Sevastopol.** 2nd Bn. engaged in attack on THE REDAN; casualties: 10 officers and 160 other ranks. 1923.—2nd Bn. arrived at SOUTHAMPTON from CHANAK.
- 9 Th** —
- 10 F** —
- 11 S** —1918.—3rd Bn. engaged in attack on ST. AUBERT (CAMBRAI-VALENCIENNES Area); casualties: 9 officers and 179 other ranks.
- 12 S** —1914.—3rd Bn. disembarked at St. Nazaire. 1918.—**The Battles of the Hindenburg Line.** 13th Bn. engaged in attack on TRESCAULT SPUR (BATTLE OF HAVRINCOURT); casualties (11th-14th): 4 officers and 136 other ranks.
- 13 M** —1914.—BATTLE OF THE AISNE. 1st Bn. the first British Infantry unit to cross the River AISNE.
- 14 Tu** —1809.—2nd Bn. returned from Walcheren Expedition, having lost over 300 men from fever in 6 weeks and lost 133 more from effects of the expedition after disembarkation.

SEPTEMBER.

- 15 W** —1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged at **BATTLE OF FLERS-COURCELETTE** (lasted till 22nd). Three Bns. of the Regiment attacked one behind the other for the first time since the action of **TARBES** in 1814.
- 16 Th**—1810.—Retreat on **TORRES VEDRAS** commenced; Light Division left as Rearguard at **CELORICO**.
- 17 F** —1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn.
- 18 S** —1814.—3rd Bn., 5 Cos., embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition.
- 19 S** —
- 20 M** —1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Battle of the **Alma**. 2nd Bn. covered the advance; casualties: 1 officer and 49 other ranks. 1914.—10th and 11th Bns. ordered to be formed. 1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 16th Bn. engaged in attack near **BULGAR WOOD** (**BATTLE OF THE MENIN ROAD RIDGE**). **V.C.** awarded to Sergeant Burman for gallantry on this occasion.
- 21 Tu** —1914.—12th Bn. ordered to be formed.
- 22 W** —1852.—Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 Th**—1852.—Field-Marshal **H.R.H. The Prince Consort** appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice The Duke of Wellington.
- 24 F** —1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the **Belbeck**.
- 25 S** —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at **MACKENZIE'S FARM** (Crimea). 1915.—2nd, 9th and 12th Bns. engaged in subsidiary actions connected with the **BATTLE OF LOOS**; casualties: 2nd Bn., 9 officers and 242 other ranks (Action of **BOIS GRENIER**); 9th Bn., 6 officers and about 250 other ranks (2nd attack on **BELLEWAERDE**); 12th Bn., 7 officers and 322 other ranks (Action of **PIETRE**).
- 26 S** —
- 27 M** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Battle of **Busaco**. 1922.—2nd Bn. embarked at Southampton for Constantinople (**Chanak**).
- 28 Tu**—
- 29 W** —
- 30 Th**—1876.—Major **H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn** promoted Lieut.-Colonel to command 1st Bn., to date 27 September.

OCTOBER.

1 F —

2 S —1899.—2nd Bn. left Crete for South African War.

3 S —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS. Light Division formed Rear-guard at POMBAC.

4 M —1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 1st Bn. engaged in attack near POELCAPPELLE (BATTLE OF BROODSEINDE); casualties: 6 officers and 107 other ranks.

5 Tu—

6 W —

7 Th—1813.—All 3 Bns. engaged at the forcing of the Pass of VERA; casualties: 9 officers and 192 other ranks (Peninsula War). 1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 12th Bn. engaged in attack near MONTAUBON; casualties: 8 officers and 226 other ranks.

8 F —

9 S —

10 S —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER (Peninsula War).

11 M —

12 Tu—1854.—**V.C.** awarded to Rifleman Wheatley for gallantry in trenches before SEVASTOPOL. 1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 1st Bn. engaged in fighting round POELCAPPELLE (FIRST BATTLE OF PASSCHENDAELE); casualties: 3 officers and 156 other ranks.

13 W —1914.—**BATTLE OF ARMENTIERES.** 3rd Bn. engaged in attack on BAILLEUL RIDGE. 1919.—1st Bn. arrived at Basrah, Mesopotamia.

14 Th—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL (Lines of TORRES VEDRAS).

15 F —

16 S —1922.—2nd Bn. arrived at CHANAK.

OCTOBER.

17 S —

18 M—1914.—Battle of ARMENTIERES. 3rd Bn. engaged in attack on PERENCHIES. 1916.—The Battles of the SOMME. 1st Bn. engaged in attack on LE TRANSLOY in conjunction with French (BATTLE OF LE TRANSLOY RIDGES); casualties: 8 officers and 250 other ranks.

19 Tu—1847.—Surrender of Chief Sandilli to 1st Bn. End of 1st Kaffir War.

20 W —

21 Th—

22 F —

23 S —1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in attack near LE TRANSLOY; casualties: 1st Bn., 5 officers and 117 other ranks; 2nd Bn., 8 officers and 300 other ranks. 1918.—BATTLE OF THE SELLE. 13th Bn. engaged in attack near BRIASTRE (CAMBRAI-SOLESMES Area).

24 S —1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn. 1918.—Battle of the SELLE. 1st Bn. engaged at crossing of River ECAILLON, near HASPRES (VALENCIENNES Area); casualties (since 20th): 6 officers and 122 other ranks.

25 M —1854.—Battle of BALACLAVA. 1st Bn. slightly engaged.

26 Tu—1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna.

27 W —

28 Th—1899.—1st Bn. left England for South African War.

29 F —1902.—1st Bn. landed in England from South African War.

30 S —1818.—2nd Bn. left France after 3½ years with the Army of Occupation. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at LADYSMITH and engaged at LOMBARD'S KOP.

31 S —1812.—Madrid evacuated. 1st and 2nd Bns. withdrew to SALAMANCA. 1914.—13th, 14th (R.) and 15th Bns. ordered to be formed.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 M** —1876.—Honour **Ashanti** conferred on Regiment for expedition of 1873-4. 1881.—Honours **South Africa 1846-7** conferred on the Regiment. 1899.—Siege of **LADYSMITH** began. 2nd Bn. formed part of garrison. 1918.—Battle of **VALENCIENNES**. 1st Bn. engaged near **PRESEAU** at crossing of River Rhonelle; casualties: 6 officers and 264 other ranks.
- 2 Tu**—1916.—2nd Bn. inspected on service by H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief.
- 3 W** —
- 4 Th**—1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, being the first time the Regiment served in India.
- 5 F** —Battle of **Inkerman**, 1855. 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; casualties: 6 officers and 88 other ranks.
- 6 S** —
- 7 S** —1914.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Havre.
- 8 M** —
- 9 Tu**—1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged at **OBSERVATION HILL, LADYSMITH**.
- 10 W** —1813.—Battle of the **Nivelle**. All 3 Bns. engaged; casualties: 11 officers and 87 other ranks.
- 11 Th**—1918.—Armistice. Great War.
- 12 F** —
- 13 S** —
- 14 S** —
- 15 M** —
- 16 Tu**—

NOVEMBER.

- 17 W** —1917.—2nd Bn. during 2 days in trenches near PASSCHENDAELE lost 3 officers and 142 other ranks.
- 18 Th**—1915.—4th Bn. left France for Salonika.
- 19 F** —
- 20 S** —1854.—1st Bn. engaged at the Rifle Pits, SEVASTOPOL ; casualties : 1 officer and 26 other ranks. **V.C.'s** awarded to Lieuts. Bouchier and Cunninghame and French Medal to Colour-Sergeant Hicks, for gallantry on this occasion. 1917.—**Battle of Cambrai** (lasted till 3 December). 10th Bn. attacked RUE DES VIGNES ; casualties during period : 15 officers and 396 other ranks. 11th Bn. captured LES RUES VERTES ; casualties during period : 3 officers and 124 other ranks.
- 21 S** —1878.—4th Bn. engaged at Capture of **Ali Musjid**. 1899.—Honour **Burma** conferred on Regiment (for service 1885-7).
- 22 M** —
- 23 Tu**—1915.—**V.C.** awarded to Corporal Drake (8th Bn.) for gallantry on patrol work on this date.
- 24 W** —
- 25 Th**—1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban (S. African War). 1915.—4th Bn. landed at Salonika from France.
- 26 F** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH (Indian Mutiny).
- 27 S** —1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged at CAWNPORE, having marched 48½ miles from Futtehpoore in 26 hours.
- 28 S** —1857.—6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in action at CAWNPORE.
- 29 M** —
- 30 Tu**— 1917.—10th, 11th and 12th Bns. engaged in German counter-attack at CAMBRAI.

DECEMBER.

- 1 W** —MELBOURNE University Rifles allied to the Regiment.
- 2 Th**—1917.—2nd Bn. engaged in attack N.E. of PASSCHENDAELE (YPRES Area); casualties : 10 officers and 114 other ranks.
- 3 F** —
- 4 S** —1877.—4th Bn. engaged at SHERGASHA RIDGE, Jowaki Expedition (N.W. Frontier).
- 5 S** —1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 6 M** —1857.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at final battle of CAWNPORE; casualties : 1 officer and 20 other ranks. 1904.—Honours : **South Africa, 1899–1902. Defence of Ladysmith and Relief of Ladysmith** awarded.
- 7 Tu**—1896.—2nd Bn. detachment of 1 officer and 25 other ranks embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
- 8 W** —
- 9 Th**—1813.—All 3 Bns. engaged at the passage of the NIVE.
- 10 F** —1813.—Battle of the Nive. All 3 Bns. engaged; casualties : 1 officer and 84 other ranks.
- 11 S** —1899.—2nd Bn. engaged in night sortie from LADYSMITH. Boer gun captured and destroyed; casualties : 4 officers and 52 other ranks.
- 12 S** —
- 13 M** —1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined Karen Expedition (Burma).
- 14 Tu**—1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 15 W** —1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice H.R.H. The Prince Consort. 1899.—1st Bn. engaged at BATTLE OF COLENZO. **V.C.** awarded to Captain W.N. Congreve for gallantry on this occasion.
- 16 Th**—1901.—4th Bn. embarked at Queenstown for South African War.

DECEMBER.

17 F —

18 S —

19 S —1914.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on German position in PLOEG-STEERT WOOD; casualties: 6 officers and 65 other ranks.

20 M —1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on 26 Oct., joined the 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. at Sahagun.

21 Tu—1811.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at Sortie from Tarifa.

22 W —1914.—4th Bn. disembarked at HAVRE.

23 Th—

24 F —

25 S —1808.—Retreat to CORUNNA began. 1st Bn. on flank guard with Sir John Moore. 2nd Bn. on rearguard with Sir R. Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded.

26 S —1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA (Peninsula War). 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH (Indian Mutiny), captured 5 guns. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged near GREYLINGSTAD (S. Africa).

27 M —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA (Indian Mutiny).

28 Tu—1808.—1st Bn. engaged at BENAVENTE (Retreat to Corunna). 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged before NEW ORLEANS (New Orleans Expedition).

29 W —1857.—2nd Bn. engaged at capture of FORT ETRWAH (Indian Mutiny).

30 Th—

31 F —1846.—1st Bn. engaged on KEI RIVER (S. Africa). 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged on RAPTEE RIVER (Indian Mutiny). 1877.—4th Bn. engaged at forcing of BORI PASS (Jowaki Expedition, N.W. Frontier).

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OF

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(to 31 December 1925).

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION.

PESHAWAR,
1 January 1926.

DEAR EDITOR,

We have passed yet another year in Peshawar in peaceful vigilance. There have been many alarums but no excursions. The Mohmands have kept quiet in their hills. The Maliks of the Khyber have taken their rewards for building the railway through their country with an ill grace but no violence. A successor to the old Mian Gull of Swat was, contrary to expectation, peacefully installed, and the Mohammedans in the city have managed to hate the Hindus on all possible occasions without intervention from us.

We have left barracks for training four times; first, early in January we proceeded to Warsak Camp for Brigade training and settled down once more into a perimeter camp, which bristled with M.G.s and barbed wire.

The first few days were occupied with plain as opposed to hill warfare and were not particularly interesting, as we were so occupied in keeping off the so-called crops that reality was largely sacrificed. It is needless to say that the said crops had been hastily sown by the intelligent Malik as soon as he had news of the area we were working in.

On 10 January we turned our backs on the plains and at 3 a.m. started out silently to attack and burn

a village at dawn, which we did most successfully, and further triumphantly passed the scrutiny of the District Commander as to the absence of noise. We followed up this operation by further piqueting schemes, fierce attacks and perimeter camps, which we were luckily not called on to occupy by night, and marched back to barracks on the 16th. During our absence "C" Company were inspected by General Sir Claude Jacob, G.O.C. Northern Command, who expressed his satisfaction with what he saw.

Again on 7 February we marched out as part of the 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade to make war on the Blue Force, which consisted of the Nowshera Brigade, and on the 9th came into touch with the enemy. At dusk the attack was held up and orders were received for the Battalion to pierce the enemy's centre at dawn, which we did successfully, and the other Battalions of the Brigade were pushed through and widened the gap. Here the umpires came into play: we were credited with the capture of the position but were ordered to retire with an hour's grace. At this moment the enemy's tanks appeared out of the blue, and as communication with our guns had as usual failed, it is feared that we should have had rather a thin time. The alarm caused by their appearance led one furiously to think what would have been the effect if their guns had been loaded, and made clear the deficiency in India of any adequate means of dealing with such an attack. We now retired fighting for some hours until we reached our former bivouacs, where a position was occupied and the rain started. Orders were issued for the withdrawal to continue at dawn next day, but the rain continued with such steadiness that it was decided about 10.30 p.m. that

owing to the state of the "roads" it would be impossible to feed the troops next day, and manœuvres consequently came to a premature end. Although most of us were wet and cold, the Brigade covered the twenty-three miles back to Peshawar next day without a man falling out, thus exemplifying the wonderful powers of the soldier when he is moving in the right direction.

After this we began to settle down for the hot weather and the only slightly more leisurely existence which the authorities concede to the rigours of the climate. The Colonel, Prideaux-Brune, Bosville, Douglas, Shepherd-Cross, Hicks, Richardson and, later, after a serious bout of enteric, Harvey, went off on leave to England, as did also Sergeant-Bugler Clements, Sergeant Dance and some others.

Again this year our families and two companies went to Cherat; first "C" and then "B." They were, however, spared the very trying relief marches in the middle of the summer, as for some quite small sum per head, which was most voluntarily paid, government lorries were provided. Full details of life in Cherat will be found in a separate letter.

In the middle of the hot weather Hodson and Garnett went off for two months' leave to Australia. Their arrival was boomed in the press. Pictures of Hodson appeared in almost every paper, and he learned facts about his ancestry which he had never dreamed of. Their social success in Sydney was so complete that during the fortnight they remained there they were only once reduced to dining "at home." It is quite possible that more leave to the antipodes will be applied for next year.

Follett went off for two months to join his family

in Gulmarg. Norcott, Warren and Taylor also went to Kashmir to catch trout part of the time, whilst Allan suddenly packed his bags into his car and as rapidly as possible shot two ibex in Baltistan. Rushbrooke and Poole shot Bara Singh in the Liddar Valley, and Cave and Starkey shot duck and chikhor in October. Macgeorge and Newton also took advantage of the accessibility of Kashmir to Peshawar and went up for short periods, when they also are believed to have used their guns, but they brought nothing back with them. Early in the hot weather Cave and Starkey motored the whole way to the Central Provinces, but their adventures will be found elsewhere.

Edwardes, who had planned to go to China, heard that his brother had been wounded in the Canton riots in June, and so went off to Colombo to meet the ship which was taking him home. After this he found the fascinations of Ceylon so great that he remained there for about six weeks and had a great success with the tea planters.

In spite of the heat the Birthday in Peshawar was most amusing. The day began after midday dinners in a temperature of 107 degrees, at which, for this reason, nothing more exhilarating than "pop" could be drunk. In the evening "pagal" sports, including an excellent P.T. display arranged by Sergeant Welch and a race of bullock carts driven by Riflemen. This was much more entertaining than it sounds; the carts are heavy and unwieldy, the wheels are only approximately round, and the bullocks themselves understand no form of direction save a tweak of the tail or a prod, curiously enough, on the side opposite to the way in which they are to go. It is only neces-

sary to add that each cart had two animals to it and that the race was through a series of narrow gates. In the evening we had an outdoor fête, similar to last year's one, except that Poole ran a shooting gallery, which, at first, promised to be a frost, as all the lights failed to function. Cave, however, brought up the Chevrolet car which he had recently sent his bearer to buy for him in the bazaar, and its lights proved to be an excellent substitute. There were no casualties. The band played dance music, "the lights shone bright," and, in spite of the absence of "fair women," the "brave men" enjoyed themselves.

The end of October saw us back at Warsak for Battalion training. "I" Company had gone three days ahead of us, and we arrived to find everything very comfortable. The actual lay-out of the camp was much the same as last year, although we had a much smaller perimeter, as our E.P. tents had been taken away from us on account of the forthcoming Northern Command manoeuvres. Follett, our only casualty, left us very early on with an attack of fever, and we did not see him again until we returned to barracks. Stopford carried on in his place and was responsible, amongst other things, for some very instructive and entertaining night operations, during which we had to solve the difficulties of "Fairylund" and "Wonderland," who lived in the country surrounding camp. We had one combined scheme with the R.A.F. and the 4th/14th Punjab Regiment and were to have had another, but the "crops" once again entered into the picture and it was postponed. Our chief enemy in camp was a live one, namely the mosquito, who became so numerous that M.O.s came out from Peshawar to see what could be done to

reduce their numbers. The pest was eventually dealt with by sulphur " bombs " in the tents and, much more effectively, by the cold spell which started after we had been out for ten days. Our last few days were spent doing field firing, and on 19 November we returned to Peshawar, where we only had three days in which to get ready for manœuvres.

On 24 November we marched out of Peshawar and reached Nowshera on the 25th, where we halted until 18.00 hours on the 26th, the hour at which " war " officially began, and we started off to march to Mulla Mansar. The march did not begin very auspiciously as, by some slight miscalculation in the march table, the whole of a cavalry brigade with guns cut through the Battalion before we had even passed the starting-point, and for the first two hours we walked in a cloud of dust. However the whole brigade was concealed in bivouac before 05.00 hours and we tried to get a little sleep. At dawn the pleasing spectacle of the C.O. and Follett was to be seen, both half asleep, dragging a large valise across a patch of heavy sand, only to discover that the said valise did not, as they had both imagined, belong to either of them, but to the Adjutant. After several orders and counter-orders the Brigade moved on about eight miles and occupied a position, the Battalion being in Brigade reserve, and here stayed for some twenty-four hours, pleasantly occupied with preparations for a night attack and a retirement as the situation changed.

Eventually the Battalion was ordered to take up a position about one mile back to cover the retirement of the rest of the Brigade. We stayed more or less in this position till 14.30 hours, successfully repulsing an enemy attack during the morning, after which we

were ordered to rejoin the rest of the Brigade about two miles in rear. Hardly had we done so, over some rather heavy sand, when we were ordered to be ready to counter-attack at once in the direction from which we had come. This we did, and when fully committed to the attack we were switched off to another objective about five hundred yards to our right. This somewhat difficult military manœuvre was not unnaturally judged to have been attended with heavy loss, but at this moment the "stand fast" sounded, and it was later decided by the directing staff that the manœuvres should cease instead of continuing until next morning. When the fog of war had rolled away we learnt that the Scythian force or Peshawar Division had gained the victory. The next day General Sir Claud Jacob visited the Brigade and addressed the officers on the manœuvres, also bidding us farewell on his approaching departure from India. We were also visited by Solly, late of the 3rd Battalion, and now with the Signals, who gave us an account of an unusual exploit which he had successfully carried out. He was landed from an aeroplane without attracting attention and succeeded in cutting some of the enemy's communications. He then spent some hours on foot eluding capture by the infuriated enemy, and was gratified to learn on his return that the cease fire had gone some time previously. We started the return journey on the 2nd and reached Peshawar on the 5th.

On two occasions this year the Battalion has been honoured by a visit from Royalty. Early in February T.R.H. Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, who were visiting Peshawar, dined with the officers. Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Follett, Mrs. Ayers and Mrs. Norcott were asked to meet them. The evening was a complete

success and, owing to the energies of the police, who arrived two hours beforehand, placed two cordons round the mess, searched all the chairs for bombs and interviewed all the servants, no untoward incident occurred. It was a great pleasure to welcome the son of our Colonel-in-Chief.

In October the King and Queen of the Belgians came to Peshawar. We found an Officers' Guard at Government House, this duty falling to Garnett, McGaw and Brush. At very short notice H.M. came to dine with the officers, but not too short for the police, who arrived in good time to play " Hunt the bomb " again, and very nearly put the chief cook in irons half an hour before dinner. The Hon. Mr. H. N. Bolton, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, and Major-General Cassels came to meet him. H.M., who was accompanied by his equerry, Capitaine Goffinet, appeared to be much interested in the Regiment and our life in India, and was delightful to everyone. Macgeorge, who was acting as Mess President, took most particular pains to obtain Corona cigars from Rawalpindi for the King to smoke, and much amusement was caused later when it was discovered that Taylor was the only person who got one.

The following day the King visited the range, where Warren was putting some " casuals " through classification. He said that he had heard that we were very good shots, and in spite of his arrival having a most disastrous effect on the detail just firing, we do not think he was disillusioned. He also visited " C " Company's barrack rooms and asked Follett to grant a Royal amnesty to all malefactors. Though this could not be extended to the cells, it was very well

received by the defaulters. The Band played for hours at a garden party and was photographed by Her Majesty, which is her way of showing approval. His Majesty said very nice things about our guards. He was particularly delighted by the "Carry" and the "Recover," which were quite new to him. Before leaving he presented the officers with a photograph of himself.

During the year the officers have changed considerably. Verney, Fulford, Norcott, Allan and Garnett have gone to the 2nd Battalion, and Stopford, who joined at the end of March, was off again before the year was out to be a Brigade-Major at Hythe. Brush joined in March and McGaw in May; in October Tothill and Treneer-Michell arrived with a large draft, and these officers were just in time to be fitted with equipment, including packs, and to get their "land legs" on the hills at Warsak and further acclimatize themselves during the Attock Manœuvres. One of them, when asked what he thought of India, replied with some justice that he really could not say, as since his arrival he seemed to have done nothing but march. Curtis arrived in December.

It looked at one time as though several of those on leave would fail to reappear, but in the end they are all here except Douglas, who has retaken himself to Iraq, where he will perhaps have a further opportunity of "stopping a war." We are confidently expecting Graham. Knollys has been posted, but then that means so little.

C.S.M. Miller joined in February, C.S.M. Wheeler in October, and C.S.M. Champin in December, in relief of Joyce, Lovell and Smy respectively. We are sorry to say good-bye to them all and wish them the best

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of luck. Lovell's delightful drawings will be sadly missed in the "Rifleman," but perhaps he will send us some from England. "B" Company, in addition to losing its C.S.M., will shortly lose its Commander, as Hodson is off early next year to replace Baird at Winchester.

Ayers celebrated his "Silver" wedding on 14 February and received universal congratulations. He started during the hot weather, handing over the mysteries of his office to the R.S.M., as he had been promised a passage early in the trooping season. This he actually received and was within a few weeks of sailing when Mrs. Ayers got pleurisy and was seriously ill in the hospital here for some weeks. Our sympathy is due to them for their disappointment and his anxiety, but for us it was a blessing in disguise, as it kept Ayers with us for Christmas to supervise the making of the puddings, the arrangements for the children's party, and many other things which he can do so admirably, and also enabled us to congratulate him, not only on the complete recovery of Mrs. Ayers about Christmas time, but also on his promotion to Major, which, though dated 1 April, the War Office had seen fit to keep secret until then. He is to leave in March, and we wish them both a good journey home and all possible good fortune.

Several persons have attended courses, and in January we heard pleasant things of Hicks at the Signalling School at Poona. Warren came back from Pachmarhi at the end of March and took over Weapon Training Officer from Harvey. Poole and Newton also went to the Small Arms School and got polite reports, but nothing shook us so much as when Gwynne got a "D" at the Education School, Belgaum.

C.S.M. Riddell, C.Q.M.S. Wates, Sergeants Perry, Williams, Arnall and Rayworth all did very well at Pachmarhi.

In January we were delighted to hear that six N.C.O.s and Riflemen obtained 1st Class Certificates.

The sickness has been normal for Peshawar, but we regret to have to report the deaths of Rifleman Seers in July and Rifleman Mournie in August, A/C. Doyle in September, and of Mrs. Bethell in November.

At the end of May we had a very bad storm, in which the Orderly Room building suffered badly. Considerable havoc was made of the Quartermaster's Office, files, books, pamphlets and letters were blown all over the place and some even on the rafters of the roof. As a convenient excuse for the loss of an inconvenient paper a Peshawar whirlwind is as good as a fire.

In July we heard that Taylor had been appointed Adjutant in the place of Brierley, who had got the Adjutancy of a Territorial Battalion. In October we were inspected by H.E. The Commander-in-Chief, who said nice things about us.

We congratulate C.Q.M.S. Richardson and Sergeant Bridgewater on being awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal in January.

As usual great keenness was shown on the range both in classification and in A.R.A. Competitions, the results of which will be found elsewhere. Tables " R " and " L " were fired for the first time, and considering this fact and the deplorable condition of our rifles and Lewis guns, the results are satisfactory. It must be added that it is not we alone who find our arms bad, since we are shortly to be completely re-

armed, and that the Government of India should have decided on so costly a step speaks volumes.

There was much competition for Colonel Paley's "Best Platoon" Shield, which was won by No. 8 Platoon (commanded during the period first by Sergeant Farrow and then by Sergeant Harvey). "B" (Hodson's) Company lead in all weapons and get the Duke's Shield.

Altogether it has been a not unprogressive year, and one for which we certainly are none the worse.

Yours ever,

1ST BN. R.B.

CHERAT LETTER.

1ST BATTALION.

CHERAT, 1925.

DEAR EDITOR,

We again went to Cherat this year for the hot weather; the two companies to go were firstly, "C" Company, under Edwardes and Lowman (I.A.U.L.); and secondly, "B" Company, under Allan and Egerton (I.A.U.L.).

"C" Company left Peshawar at midnight and marched to Pubbi, a matter of about fourteen miles, where they bivouacked for the day. During this march Lowman was hit by a missile thrown at him by some hidden "badmash," but fortunately it was not at all serious and did nothing more than frighten his pony.

That night the company marched to Dag, an old friend of 1924, and was to have stayed there for the day and the greater part of the night before proceeding to Cherat, but owing to the gathering clouds and the prospect of getting soaked to the skin it was decided to leave at six-thirty and to arrive at Cherat at ten.

From Dag to Cherat is only ten miles by road, but what really counts is the fact that during these ten miles one has to climb no less than three thousand feet; this, however, was more than compensated for by the thought of a warm bed instead of the fresh air and rain.

The Seaforths had very kindly arranged to meet

our detachment with their band and to play them up the last part of the hill, but owing to the very short notice that they received, they were just starting out when the detachment arrived.

There were several changes from last year, the chief one being that three companies of the Seaforth's, instead of two, were with us for the whole of the hot weather; this meant that we were a little more crowded and so were unable to do things on quite such a lavish scale.

The married families were much better off than before as all the quarters had been done up, and also the authorities had been much more generous as regards the allotment of the better bungalows. This does not mean that the inevitable leaks of the Indian roofs were altogether absent; in fact after the very first storm the military works could not be seen under the pile of "Urgent Demands."

There was one disappointment awaiting the arrival of the first party and that was to find that no telephone had been installed in their office in spite of most reassuring promises from those concerned; this meant that the usual one-mile uphill trek had still to be made whenever the orderly room rang up.

There were some rather violent thunder-storms shortly after the arrival of the first party, and during one of these it was reported that an officer had been struck by lightning; further inquiries elicited the fact that Cave, who was having his evening appetiser at the time, jumped clean through a window and that Brett (an officer of the R.A.F. who was attached for a short time) had leapt four feet into the air; Lowman went so far as to say that he had seen the

spot where the lightning had actually struck the ground: after all these stories it was deemed advisable not to ask any further questions and to change the wine merchant.

On another occasion a gale blew all night, and at about 1.30 a.m. half the corrugated-iron roof of one of the double-decker barrack bungalows was lifted bodily and carried down the khud for about five hundred feet; the noise it made could be heard at the married quarters, nearly a mile away.

The barrack square was again used for sport and several very exciting games were played. We had a difficult task to take on the Seaforths as they had three and a half companies to choose from, whereas we only had one and a half; but in spite of this we think we gave them a run for their money, and our Band team won the final of the hockey. The results of all the games appear in another part of the CHRONICLE, so we will not repeat them here.

Polo was patronized a great deal more this year as there were more players and ponies available. A barrack square does not make an ideal polo ground at the best of times, but it is astonishing what can be done when the opportunity arises, and on two occasions we played no less than five chukkahs.

A great treat was in store for us when the second party was due to go to the hills, as Peshawar District had authorized the provision of lorries to take them up and bring the first party down; the lorries had to be paid for, but when it was given out that any man wishing to march back to Peshawar instead of paying his fare could do so there were remarkably few names forthcoming.

The second party arrived at Cherat under Allan;

Hodson joined them later as he was away in Australia at the time.

The great event of their stay at Cherat was the Regimental Birthday ; Mrs. Ayers went to stay with them for a week previously, and during that time made all arrangements for a high tea for the married families and their children. To say that the tea-party was a huge success is indeed hopelessly inadequate, but space will not permit of more ; it will be many a long day before some of the younger members of the party will forget it. Amongst other attractions of the day were a lorry ride for the children and an " inspection " by the " General " in the form of a Rifleman, who, complete with staff, inspected the whole of the detachment.

Yours ever,

1ST BN. R.B.

SERGEANTS' LETTER.

1ST BATTALION.

PESHAWAR,
1 January 1926.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

For the third year we write from Peshawar, and it is extremely likely that at least one more letter will be addressed from this "Desirable First Class Station."

We have to report a very quiet year, with nothing more exciting than the usual round of "Tennis at Homes," etc., and a hard lines shoot in the "Royal Irish Cup." After having had two attempts at the latter we can safely say that the Peshawar climate combined with the Training Season make the training of a really good shooting team very difficult.

This year we have had to say goodbye to a large number of our members, and such familiar names as Tom Cook, Bridget and Dixie are only heard now when old members are fighting their old battles over again. Next year there are many others to go and so the work goes on. At the present time we have only six of the 1919 1st Battalion mess members left and two of these go in a month or so.

We again trained at Warsak, but, in view of our coming conflict with the Khaki Force during the subsequent manœuvres, we took it at a different angle as it were and worked on the flat most of the time. The manœuvres are now in the past tense and we have not heard of anyone regretting the fact.

We learn that the Blue Force made a brilliant march, but the only brilliant part we remember passed us on the road and covered us with dust. If dust is brilliant, then on the night of 26 November we rivalled diamonds. One thing we can say is that every member who started from Peshawar marched back with the Battalion except one lucky individual who left early to catch the boat home, also that all marches, including one of $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles, were done at 128 paces a minute.

At the moment of writing we are enjoying a small-pox epidemic, which with its isolation restrictions has considerably upset all Christmas festivities. Most of the Battalion have now three small spots on the left arm to add to their cares, and those who haven't already got them have got them to come.

We are pleased to say that we almost beat the Officers at the Annual Christmas Football Match. This was almost entirely due to several selected members of the Sergeants' team forgetting the event and thus enabling us to substitute some of our nimble players. We wish to state that the members who said the Sergeants' goalkeeper didn't stop one shot at goal were wrong. Several members actually saw him stop one, but only one, hence the result: Officers, 5; Sergeants, 4.

SERGEANTS 1ST BN. R.B.

CORPORALS' LETTER.

1ST BATTALION.

PESHAWAR,
1 January 1926.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

The year 1925 has come and gone, likewise many old members of the Corporals' Room with it. Early in the year we bade farewell to Corporals Bradley, Stockwell, and Whiting. The two former being invalided to Netley, and the latter having completed his "pontoon" and is now enjoying his pension. To compensate us for the loss of these members, we received Corporals Sadler and Francis from the 2nd Battalion with a draft during January.

February found us all very busy swotting for the promotion examination which was held early in March, and any day during the month, one could see excited groups of junior N.C.O.s in the Corporals' Room arguing about drill, map-reading, or K.Rs.

Our volume of the latter has, we believe, been subjected to perusal more than any other volume of K.Rs. that has been printed. At any rate it has more thumbmarks than the copy kept in the Battalion Orderly Room. With the promotion examination finished we were able to turn our spare time to sports and pastimes and commenced with a billiard tournament with the Royal Corps of Signals. The Commanding Officer kindly granted us an extension until 11 p.m. for this tournament, and we eventually succeeded in winning by five games to three.

At the examination for the Army First and Special Certificates of Education held in October 1924 and April 1925, four of our members succeeded in obtaining their First Class Certificates, thus making eleven of our members in possession of Firsts. On 11 March Corporals Chapman and Bishop left us for six months' furlough to the United Kingdom, much to the chagrin of us members left behind to weather the heat of a summer in Peshawar.

We held a Corporals' Dance in the garrison gymnasium on the night before the married families left for Cherat, and under the guidance and management of R.Q.M.S. Banyard and Corporal Negus, this proved to be a complete success.

In April two of our best hockey players left us for the Sergeants' Mess, Farrall being promoted Signalling Sergeant and Pegg to Band Sergeant. During the hot weather we had a branch of the Corporals' Room at Cherat for those members who were lucky enough to be sent to the hills. Those of us who remained behind in Peshawar amused ourselves by issuing a challenge to the Sergeants and to Companies for games of hockey, tennis, etc.

The Sergeants not only accepted our challenge to a tennis and billiard tournament, but also beat us well and truly at both games. However, we managed to hold our own at hockey by beating a combined team of Officers and Sergeants and also beating "A" Company at this game. A tennis tournament was arranged between the Corporals and the Riflemen to be played on the Riflemen's Courts, but after the first round it had to be abandoned owing to the extra pressure of duties at the time. On 14 June we accepted an invitation from the

Corporals of the R.A.S.C. (M.R.S.) to a tennis-at-home and social. Thanks to our hosts we enjoyed a delightful afternoon and evening. We played the Sergeants at cricket during June and managed to regain some of our honours that we had lost at tennis and billiards by beating them.

On the Regimental Birthday we invited members of the Corporals' Room in Peshawar to a smoker, and seeing that the Battalion were holding a dance on our tennis courts near the Mess, the members had not far to go for fresh enjoyment when they tired of the smoker.

The end of 1925 leaves us with an entirely different community in the Corporals' Room. Our two members have returned from furlough to the United Kingdom and with them they brought five new members from the 2nd Battalion. During November and December twenty-seven of our members left us for U.K. for transfer to the Army Reserve, whilst four others departed for the Home Establishment. Then we had six of our senior members leave us for the Sergeants' Mess and, now, the number of old faces is once again diminished in the Corporals' Room.

Best wishes to all Riflemen for 1926 from

CORPORALS 1ST BN. R.B.

2ND BATTALION.

OUDENARDE BARRACKS,
FARNBOROUGH,

1 January 1926.

DEAR EDITOR,

The Aldershot course is a stiffish one, and you will be aware that, as we write, we have been round it twice; so you will understand that it is some relief to know that the bell has rung and that we are really in the last lap.

Of course, nobody can be certain, and it would be unwise to trust to rumours, and all that sort of thing, but a little bird has told us that a fellow in the War House has said that next Trooping Season we are going to "A very nice station." The name of which will be divulged "in due course." Where is it to be, and what is the War House idea of a "Very nice station"? The Rhine or Colchester, Lichfield or Gravesend? and what is the Battalion view of a "Very nice station"? We can't answer either question. One is "Wrop in mystery" and the other creates a free fight whenever it crops up in the Mess. But let us not give way to premature rejoicing. We have only heard a rumour from the War House, not a word from Messrs. H. and G. Simmonds or any of the first-rate tipsters.

Now, Mr. Editor Jekyll, we feel very guilty for so far we have told you nothing whatever, in fact, we have done nothing except disgruntle Mr. Secretary Hyde, who must now perforce hold up his golf fixtures

for 1927-8. In any case what you want is not our views of the future but our record of the past year, and that is just what we are trying to remember.

We are fortunate in discovering that your racing correspondent, your football expert and your special representative on the 600 yards firing point have all prepared articles on their respective subjects, so that we shall not trespass on them.

1925, on the whole, has proved to be an intensive edition of 1924. The programme has been the same with the addition of manœuvres (of which later) and we have had very few changes in the Battalion. The year opened with winter training not unrelieved with the "Sport of Kings," the very image of war, etc., etc.

The former we can dismiss shortly enough. The latter (as it says in one of the "Irish R.M." books) "admits of considerable breadth of treatment." It was, on the whole, a very successful season; a little too wet, but free from frost and foot-and-mouth, and many of us enjoyed great fun at Aldershot and away. Crosbie did his hunting from the 43rd L.I. Dépôt at Cowley Barracks, and came back looking as if the air had done him good. The Point-to-Point and the 43rd L.I. Team Race you will read about elsewhere, but we must mention the "Mounted Infantry Race" which took place at the Staff College Point-to-Point at Hawthorn Hill on 7th April.

Purdon, Troyte-Bullock, Gordon-Duff, Bernard and Holroyd, all entered, and the first three were placed 4th, 5th and 6th. Guthrie, on "Avalon," won the Heavyweight Race at the Blackmore Vale Point-to-Point.

The season has not started quite so well this time,

first foot-and-mouth, and later on frost and the Royal Mourning have prevented things getting going, so there is little to record.

Purdon laid out a Drag line for the Aldershot Drag near Mattingley, and after many disappointments this was run on 10 December and was a great success. However, there is the proverb that if the ice will bear a goose before Christmas it won't bear a duck afterwards, and if that is true we can look forward to some successful fox-chasing productive of many an after-dinner story.

Our old friends the "Ten Bobbers" from the 10th Hussars have answered the call of duty again, and we are very much obliged to Colonel Malise Graham for letting us have some of last year's veterans, including the redoubtable "C137," who last year took Tryon (I beg your pardon, whom Tryon took) over a five-barred gate after the herring.

We have had several people from the Dépôt over several times for a ride, and don't mind how often we see them.

The Aldershot Command is a great place for competitions, and we have done our best to weigh in for most of them, though our successes have been practically confined to musketry and football. Holroyd and a team from "B" Company made a gallant effort in the Duke of Connaught's Shield competition, which is for Platoon handling combined with physical fitness, and were placed second to the Scots Guards. We have much the same team this year and shall have another good try.

In the Bayonet Fencing, our team, led by Festing, had little difficulty in getting through the Brigade Elimination, and reaching the Command Bronze Medal

Tournament, where they were knocked out by the Lincolns in the second round.

Festing however put up a very notable performance by winning the Bronze Medal Tournament in the Epée and Bayonet, and so reached the Royal Tournament at Olympia, where he won the Officers' Epée Competition.

It is worth mentioning that the Evelyn Wood Competition fell on the same day as one of his matches, so that he had to fight in the morning at Olympia. He was wrapped up, placed in des Graz's car, and conducted by that skilful and cautious driver to the starting point, from which he marched fifteen miles. It was very bad luck that at the end of it he had a stoppage in one of his Lewis guns which practically disqualified him.

Our Cross Country team improved considerably on last year, and was fifth in the Command Cross Country Race. Rifleman Curtis came in fourth, and so was chosen to run as an individual in the Army Cross Country Race at Tidworth. Headquarters "A" represented the Battalion in the Command Company Cross Country Race and was placed fourth.

As we write we are working hard for this year's race.

Cricket has not been so successful. Such losses to our team as McGaw and Riley have been impossible to replace, and though the Company League was placed in better order than it had been for some time (thanks to Roger Bridgeman), we were knocked out very early in the Command Cricket Competition by the 2nd Bn. 60th. The Company League was won by "D" Company.

The Company Hockey League was won by H.Q.1.

F

In the Company Hockey we beat the 2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps, but were knocked out in the second round by the Queen's Royal Regiment.

Boxing has been a serious difficulty. Strabane and Donegal and Chanak had done a lot of damage, and when we returned to Aldershot it was found that we had to start again from the bottom.

This year for the first time we were able to enter a team for the Command Novices Competition, and though we were beaten in the first round by the Tank Corps, the fighting was very promising, and we were somewhat disappointed in losing two of the fights.

This year we hope to start a Company Boxing Tournament which should help to keep up the interest in Boxing and bridge the gap between Battalion Competitions and the Depôt. We were lucky this year to secure the help of S. I. Harris of the Army P.T. Staff and hope that he will be able to help us again next year.

Dancing has more than kept up its popularity which we mentioned last year: this may account, perhaps, for some of our difficulties in encouraging boxing. There have been several Battalion dances and of course Sergeants' and Corporals' dances as well, all of which seem to have been very popular; R.Q.M.S. Watkins and the dance committee have again been most energetic and their efforts have met with deserved success. The Sergeants' dance on 10 March and the Regimental Birthday dance on 29 August went off particularly well.

The Band have had a very prosperous season, an improvement on last year, and Mr. Young and the Bandsmen have reaped a respectable harvest, after so many lean years.

The one pity was that we failed again this year to obtain an engagement at Wembley, as we were offered one at the time of the Royal Review, which we could not accept. Unfortunately a number of Bandsmen are leaving the Battalion next year, though we have now almost enough boys to replace them. Perhaps it might be mentioned that Old Riflemen can do a very real service by recommending the Band to anyone who has to do with the placing of Band Engagements.

The Battalion spent April in camp at Bisley where we fixed our Musketry course with the Gloucesters. April is rather early for camp and at one period a tempest arose, and blew down most of the dining tents, and the Orderly Room, but the weather held during the classification.

May was spent in Company Training, which had begun in March. June, always a busy month, saw the Machine Gun Platoon off to fire their Annual Course at Netheravon, and so they escaped the Royal Review, which was like nothing so much as last year's Review and went off in much the same way, though the horses did not go past His Majesty with quite the same precision.

The Buglers again took part in the Searchlight Tattoo at Aldershot, but we took no other part; our play acting has been confined to a party of range enthusiasts, who were filmed for the Army Instructional Film Series in a powerful human drama entitled "The Range Discipline, the Right and the Wrong Ways," featuring Hamilton-Russell and Sergeant-Major Wood. The film has not yet been released, though it is nearly a year since they took it, but part of it has been shown at a private view, and was received with cheers and some laughter.

At the end of June we marched away to Thursley Camp, near Hindhead, for Battalion Training. Here we stayed for a fortnight, rather wet but quite happy, and fought the battles of Hindhead Beacon, Kettlebury Hill, and Royal Common. Looking back on them they all seem the same, but the scene at the "Red Lion" at Thursley stands out vividly. Our extremely gallant Machine Gun Officer was feeling so exhausted that night, that when offered a glass of port in the "Red Lion" he added a generous soda to it and exclaimed, "That's the sort of thing that does one good."

Later the same officer very nearly ruined a very promising career by sitting down on all the notes of a very unmelodious piano at the moment when the Colonel, roused from a hard-won sleep at midnight, was preparing to issue new orders.

A well-arranged night retirement on the Thursday night enabled those interested to reach Lords on the Friday, for the Eton *v.* Harrow match. The battle was over the sooner, as the enemy sent a message purporting to be signed by the Adjutant and distinctly "defeatist" in character, which deceived Holroyd.

We were glad to see The L.R.B. and The Rangers in camp in August, for the Territorial Training, and we were able to lend them one or two people to help them.

The Rangers came to stay at Easter, but unfortunately the Battalion was at Bisley and we could not do all we should have liked for them. However, our excellent next-door neighbours the Cameronians came to the rescue with Pipers to play them in and horses for them to ride, and the Machine Gun Platoon

did some creditable quick change work, doing a clean guard show one minute and cooking the next.

In September began the Homeric contests which were to culminate in real Army Manœuvres. Not the stupid pre-war sort, mind you, but new-fangled ones with tanks and smoke and aircraft and gas, especially the latter.

We marched one fine morning to the Golden Pot Camp half-way between Alton and Odiham. The omens were not propitious. Last year we were made up in transport with properly trained Gunner horses with their own drivers. This year Messrs. Wort and Way of Salisbury contracted to produce the extra skins, and two days before the march out eight angular and misshapen animals, bloated with grass, soft as butter, wild of eye and uncertain of temper, were handed over to Guthrie, who was for the time being assisted by Paley and Purdon. The "Transport Committee," as the idlers called them, rose nobly to their task. The harness was all newly drawn. The drivers newly trained. One driver got his pair half-way to barracks when circumstances compelled him to change his destination to the Cambridge Hospital. A practice march next day, undertaken under protest by horses and drivers alike, confirmed our fears. One pair would not leave the square at all. Another left it at full gallop in the wrong direction. That night our full complement came in, and when we started next day the whole lot were plunging about on the asphalt and two pairs were left behind. At the same time the Colonel's horse "Baccarat" joining in the spirit of the times, kicked the Adjutant, drawing unfavourable comments from that officer. It poured with rain after dinner, and Golden Pot Camp was a

welcome sight. The rain, we must admit, behaved well on the whole; although we had our full share of it, it did manage to keep off on the nights when we were out.

We stayed at Golden Pot Camp a fortnight, during which we fought four very high-class all-night battles, and then on the 21st we marched away for the great manœuvres.

Our first night brought us to the Mill at Hook, where we were very well looked after by the inhabitants and about half the battalion stowed away for the night.

Next day we started off betimes as Advanced Guard to the Brigade, and so it seemed on the *right* (!) of the Mercian Army. (N.B.—It would appear that the Mercian Commanders have not been properly censured for this mistake. What is more remarkable is, that the Guards have not drawn attention to it as they were on our left.) It was a sad day. Not for a moment did it stop raining, and when at last we reached a sheltered spot called Frosthill House the Tidworth cavalry charged our machine guns again and again in the hopes of making us go away and let them spend the night in it. However we won, the enemy commander being bribed with port to go away, and in the end we settled in there and longed for food. The hopeless dawn came, and to the satisfaction of all we found the enemy had gone, so off we went that morning and by tea-time we had taken all our transport four miles across country and had got to a wet and cold wood, where we went to cover, while aeroplanes went through the motions of shooting us up.

Off we went again at midnight on a cross-country march of eighteen miles or thereabouts and fetched

up near a village called Knights Enham, where we turned into a field and a wood and slept like logs. Here the cooks joined us. They had been on the move for nearly forty-eight hours and under Guthrie and Sandy had worked wonders. Hardly was dinner over than we were off again and about half-past three we found ourselves attacking, what, we were not quite clear. "A" Company led by Crosbie in person was not to be denied, in fact they were at the top of their form, but just as he was writing a message to say that the first objective was reached, a bugle blew. Nobody was sorry. It was high time. We marched that night to the R.A.F. aerodrome at Weyhill near Andover.

The R.A.F. were more than kind to us, and when our baggage and rations had been collected we settled in very comfortably. The only trouble was a shortage of water, but we cannot vouch for the story that when the Transport Officer asked for water for the horses they asked if whisky would not be better, "we want to do you as well as we can, you know."

Next day we started the trek home and marched to Laverstoke, where we billeted in the Home Farm, and next day reached the staging camp at Basingstoke. We stayed here for the night, and on Sunday, 27 September, we reached barracks, where we found everything ready and waiting.

However, there is no peace for the wicked. Winter training began at once, and it was not long before the rattle of musketry was heard in the miniature range.

Readers may draw their own inferences when we say that at the time of writing both the Quartermaster and the Adjutant are in Sister Agnes' Hospital for Officers.

The Battalion has suffered a very real loss this

year in the retirement of Worthing, who came to the Battalion as Quartermaster in 1921 on Aldridge's retirement and who attained the age limit on 30 May last. It is absurd to think of his being too old for anything, and fortunately the L.R.B. do not think anything of the kind, and he has gone there as "Monger," guide, philosopher, friend and everything else.

We congratulate the L.R.B. on their choice, and we are the more pleased as it will give us frequent opportunities of seeing him. Mrs. Worthing, too, is a very severe loss to the Battalion, and particularly to the Guild and the Married Families ; but this year at any rate she is coming down to the Christmas entertainment.

The "Mongerial" office has fallen on Sandy, and Mr. Wood, late C.S.M. of "C" Company, has taken his place as R.S.M.

Crosbie, who has exchanged "A" Company for the command of the Dépôt, is another serious loss, and his bull terrier "Bill" has, alas, gone with him.

"Bill" (whose photograph you will see in the 1924 CHRONICLE) has, like his master, left a very great blank in the mess. Nobody was better company after luncheon or dinner, and whoever suggested a mild game of "Ball-y-all-y" was certain to find "Bill" in full agreement.

It was such a pity that Crosbie should go now, as the R.E. have just built a bathroom outside his quarter, which is almost perfect for whistling.

Tod has succeeded him in command of "A" Company, and has, we are glad to say, quite recovered from a rather severe operation which he has had to undergo.

Fulford, Norcott, Garnett and Allan have joined

us from India. Fyers has rejoined from the Rhine, Stephens and Thornton from Sandhurst. Verney, who was attached from the 1st Battalion, has gone on half pay, and Curtis has returned from Canada and gone to the 1st Battalion, as have Treneer-Michell and Tothill. C.S.M. Lovell has joined from the 1st Battalion, while C.S.M.s Wheeler and Champin have gone to India. We must not fail to tell you that Pitt-Taylor has come from India to take command of the 5th Infantry Brigade, in which we are—a most welcome arrival.

Downes spent the greater part of the summer commanding a battery—the 62nd Field Battery, while the battery commander, Lieut.-Colonel W. A. F. Jones, took over “B” Company.

Downes from all accounts had a “succès fou” with his Battery at the practice camp at Trawsfynydd, and astonished the local wiseacres with the accuracy of his shooting. We can count ourselves most fortunate in Colonel Jones, who bore with us all the summer until the end of manœuvres; we hope he has now recovered and look forward to seeing him again very often. It is a remarkable coincidence that H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief once served in the 62nd Battery; so when he carried out his annual inspection of the Battalion on 5 September he also inspected the 62nd Battery which came over from Deepcut.

We have been specially fortunate in having seen a great number of old Riflemen this year. The Colonel-Commandant came for the Royal Review, and we have had visits from the Hon. Arthur Somerset and Colonel Gerald Boyle. We have also had visits from some officers of The P.P.C.L.I. and The Winnipeg Rifles, whom we were very glad to see.

An advertisement which we decided to put in the papers produced excellent results and brought a number of old Riflemen to join us in celebrating the Regimental Birthday. Owing to the leave before manoeuvres we kept it on 29 August. H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief was present, and the day favoured us. We ran off a number of the duller events the day before, and so were able to give more time to the veterans' races and other forms of sport for the multitude.

The Dorsets' Band provided excellent music, and we owe the P.T. School our best thanks for allowing us to have tea in the gymnasium. The N.A.A.F.I. did us very well indeed both at the tea and at the dance which followed.

You will, no doubt, have an account of the Memorial elsewhere, so it is sufficient to say that the Battalion provided the Guard of Honour under Fairfax-Ross with Carlile and Colour-Sergeants Warren and Wilkinson, and that the 2nd Battalion wreath was laid by the Colonel-Commandant.

We ask you to give our best wishes to all Riflemen, and remain,

Yours ever,

2ND BN. R.B.

SERGEANTS' LETTER, 1925.

2ND BATTALION.

ALDERSHOT,

1 January 1926.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

It hardly seems possible that a year has elapsed since we sent you our last letter. Soldiering in Aldershot these days does not leave much time for thought. Shooting and training take up most of our daylight hours. An instance of this is the fact that we had a tennis court laid out ready for play all the summer and thirty games at the most were played on it, the players being those not eligible or unable to take part in the various competitions.

We are not inferring that we lived on the range, but, when not engaged there, the other attractions of the Station (which are many) claimed us. We are therefore looking forward to the move of the Battalion with mixed feelings.

Our social happenings have gone off with a great swing. The "Neuve Chapelle" ball was again a great success. The Colonel and all the officers honoured us with their presence. Captain H. Daniels, V.C., M.C., was also present this time. Our fortnightly whist drives and dances are popular affairs, the chief problem being where to place tables for the inevitable overflow.

We had a great gathering of old Members at the Regimental Birthday Sports. The Dépôt sent up a

large party. The Mess tent at the dance which followed reminded one of the scene after the annual R.B. Veterans' dinner. We would like plenty of our old Members to come to any of our functions. A postcard to the Sergeants' Mess President will bring a prompt reply with any particulars required.

We are happy to show any old Members round at any time. We had ex-R.S.M. and Mrs. Bull for a visit during Ascot week, ex-C/Sgt. and Mrs. Smyth, ex-C/Sgt. (Baron) Thurgood. Ex-Sgt. Widdis (3rd and 4th Battalions) called on his way from Ireland to Rhodesia, where he intends to settle. We wish him every success in his venture.

We were at Bisley firing our annual course when the Territorials came at Easter. Some of them came over to our Mess in Aldershot and we were able to give them a couple of enjoyable evenings. Our old friends The Rangers were there in force.

Later on in the summer The London Rifle Brigade came for their annual camp at Rushmoor. They invited us over for their sports, but we were unable to attend. The Aldershot rifle meeting was on and of course we were there in force. However, as soon as the meeting was over we had a great time in their Mess. Mr. Cross (whom we must congratulate on his promotion) has not lost any of his abilities as a raconteur, they are not rechauffé either. Their Glee Party was in great demand.

We gave them a return in our Mess soon afterwards. The previous items were again asked for, "Alluetta" causing a lot of fun.

We started life under canvas early this year. The whole of April at Bisley. The C.O. kindly permitted us to use one of the huts as a Mess. This made a

great difference to us. As none of the Bisley huts have fireplaces we hired patent warmers and very comfortable it made us. The wireless was fixed up, but as everybody had to explain why he did not get such and such a score that day, we might as well have left the wireless at Aldershot. A couple of former members live near and soon looked us up, ex-Sgt. Mitchell (who left us in Calcutta for the Volunteer Staff) and ex-Sgt. Sheppard, who was Sgt.I.Mus. in Rawal Pindi.

The usual changes in the Mess have taken place. C.S.M. Ings left for the Depôt. C.S.M.s Wheeler and Champin, C/Sgt. Legg, Sgts. Ainsworth and Bishop for the 1st Battalion. C.S.M.s Conoran, Lovell, and Sgt. Bridgewater have joined us from the 1st Battalion.

Mr. Sandy has been promoted Lieutenant and Quartermaster and we are pleased to say that he has not left the Battalion.

C.S.M. Wood has been promoted R.S.M. Sgts. Depper and Ledward have joined us from the Territorial Staff. Sgt. Watson has gone to the staff of the 17th London Regt., Sgt. Clements to the Manchester O.T.C. Sgt. Ross-Gower has been appointed a C.S.M. of a Boys' Company at the School near Chepstow. He has Captain H. Daniels as his Company Commander and A/Sgt. Burrell as his Platoon Sergeant, so we shall soon have the R.B. spirit there.

The musketry successes have been numerous and are shown elsewhere. We feel that we cannot let this letter go without drawing attention to the extraordinary performances of C/Sgt. Wilkinson with the Lewis Gun, C.S.M. Whittle with the sniper's rifle, Sgt. Beebe with the Vickers gun, and the Mess Team's score in the Royal Irish Cup. We feel that shooting of this

high standard well upholds the traditions of the Regiment and we heartily congratulate them.

Mr. Townsend, who was Sgt. I.Mus. for many years in this Battalion (and Artists Rifles), with Mr. Giles, also of this Battalion, are often in the Mess. They expressed themselves pleased, and when these particular critics are pleased we have done something.

It would not do to leave this letter without a reference to the famous 1925 manœuvres. We had a very nice Mess in the Standing Camp and enjoyed our stay there. Then came the Army Exercises. No Mess, no beds, and sometimes no food, no beer wagons allowed as in pre-war manœuvres. Thank Heaven, no bullets either, because everything else was there. Mud, rain and cold winds. We knew there were not many days of it, so put up a smiling face and got through it. We finished up near the R.A.F. at Andover. They gave us a good welcome and their Mess kept open until everyone was in. Off next morning on our first stage of the march back to Aldershot. Just outside Andover we saw the landlord of a cosy little inn standing at the door. He was ex-Provost Sgt. Alderman of the 3rd Battalion; any of the old defaulters of Tipperary and Cork would be sure of a welcome there.

Best wishes to all old Riflemen.

SERGEANTS 2ND BN. R.B.

THE DEPÔT LETTER.

WINCHESTER,

1 January 1926.

DEAR EDITOR,

As far as can be foreseen the end of the year 1925 will prove to be something of a milestone in the history of the Depôt.

In the early summer of 1923 a new system for the training of recruits was hurled at all depôts by the War Office under the heading of Army Order 99. It took till the end of that year to digest and understand it. The year 1924 was spent in trying out various training programmes which were based on the official one—only based on it because it was found to be impracticable in many ways, and it was in consequence looked on more as a guide than as a definite ruling. By the end of 1924 a definite training programme for recruits had been decided on after much consideration and deliberation on the part of the various instructors at the Depôt and the very helpful co-operation of the 2nd Battalion. This programme was put to the test during all the past year and, as it has been found to be unnecessary to alter or modify it in any way, it will stand from now on as the system whereby recruits will be taught—until, of course, the time comes when some new genius hurls some new system at our devoted heads!

This year has also seen another innovation—the tour of duty at the Depôt has been reduced from three years to two. This is very sound, for the training at

the Dépôt (if it is to be done properly) is very intensive work, and at the same time it is "baby" work, which results in even the keenest and most enthusiastic instructor becoming stale after a comparatively short time. After two years an instructor—with even the best will in the world—begins to get tired of the job, for you must realize, Mr. Editor, that there is no such thing as a "leave season" at a Dépôt (unless, of course, you are one of those cynics who say that there is no work period) and that the strain for an N.C.O. of going practically straight from one squad of recruits to a fresh one is considerable. At a dépôt there is always the same amount of work going on, and work is just as strenuous in December as it is in August.

We have had the normal number of recruits during the year, while Whitehall made the very interesting experiment of sending us a London and also a North Country Squad at the same time, both during August and in September. In each case the two squads started their training on the same day, and it has been very interesting to see how the results compared.

The recruits have fired quite astonishingly well on the range during the past year and their classification average is really very high. They have also taken part in the normal inter-dépôt football, cricket, and boxing competitions. The inter-dépôt boxing tournament produced some remarkably good fighting and ended, as it should do, with only one point difference between the winning dépôt and the second, and between the second and third. The dutymen have had their share of football, hockey and cricket matches, but they are dealt with under another heading.

Last winter we suffered from having no dépôt shoot, and though various people in the neighbourhood, and

particularly Mr. Herbert Johnson, very kindly asked us to shoot from time to time, yet the fact of having no shoot of our own was a distinct bore. This year, however, we have managed to get a rough shoot which, though it has not produced the head of game which we hoped for, has yet been of great value and has at least allowed everybody the pleasure of having to clean his gun fairly frequently. With each year that passes too, more people have asked us out to shoot, so that now nobody here can have any cause for complaint on the score of lack of shooting.

In the spring, when it was too cold and wet to do anything much out of doors, we used to go over fairly frequently to play squash in Colonel Jenner's court. He very kindly allowed us to go whenever we wanted and we spent many very delightful afternoons there.

There are several very keen fishermen here at present, and last summer they all took rods on various small stretches of water. As far as dry-fly fishing went it was a wonderfully successful year, in fact it was probably the best season since the War on most of the chalk streams about here. It always seems a very real pity that with the Depôt situated in the middle of some of the best shooting and quite the best fishing in England, that there is no real depôt shoot nor a really good stretch of depôt water.

Hampshire, at least that part of the county which lies round Winchester, is no great hunting country, and as a grateful government does not officially allow anybody at a depôt to keep a horse or to have a soldier groom or to draw forage, nobody hunted from here last winter. Most of us, however, went over to Aldershot at one time or another to ride with the Drag on horses

which the 2nd Battalion very kindly lent us. This year we tried to get some "fifteen bobbars," but higher authority failed to help beyond suggesting that a few "gunner hairies" might meet the case, and so the scheme fell through. Oxley and Wilson in 60th and Crosbie have horses of their own here now, and they devastated the opening meet of the Hursley by appearing at it, and in pink. Unfortunately the day did not prove worthy of so great an occasion.

We do not propose to say anything about the Point-to-Point Meeting or about Greenjacket Cricket, for they are dealt with elsewhere. Wilson ran the Greenjacket Dance and ran it most successfully. There were about the same number of people at it as there were the year before, and everybody thought that it was a considerable improvement on last year.

Practically all of us went to the O.T.C. Camp as usual to command battalions and to staff them. It was a very pleasant camp, though somewhat spoilt by wet weather. Those only two really important duties of an O.T.C. Camp, however—night operations and the firing off of every round of blank ammunition—were able to take place, so all was well.

September found all this part of England in a state of dithering excitement owing to manœuvres, and the disease affected the Dépôt badly. Officers plastered their arms with red bands to denote that they were official military spectators, but with the barely concealed hope that they might be mistaken for divisional staff officers. Coghill roamed about from one hostile army to the other in his car, very busy about it with Hubble in close attendance—it is even rumoured that a territorial private mistook them for a couple of A.D.C.s on the loose and was so flabbergasted that he

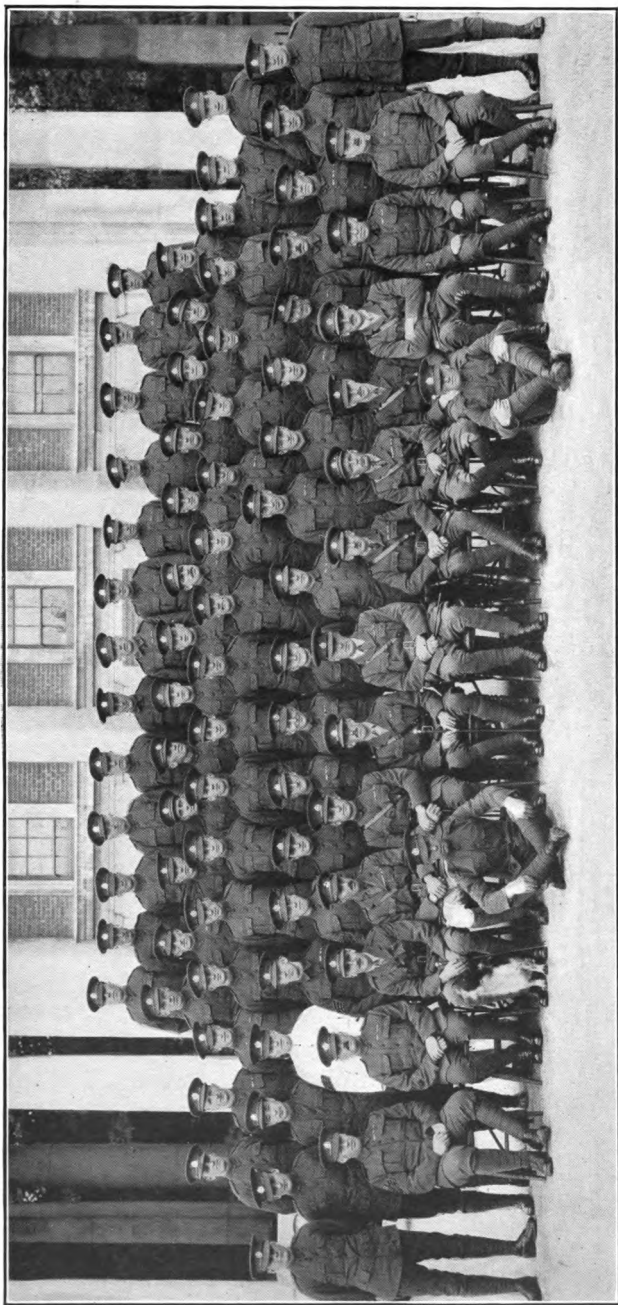
presented arms to them with his Lewis gun ; King-Salter spent a night on a motor-bicycle chasing—or being chased by ?—a tank, and two months later developed jaundice from the strain ; while Baird, who has always something of an eye for the seats of the mighty, watched manœuvres from headquarters of the 3rd Division. Clarke most wisely had previously prevailed on his people to rent a moor in Scotland, and so he quietly faded away up there for August and September. Turner showed a greater wisdom than all of us put together by remaining peacefully at the Dépôt.

The first week of October saw Tod hand over command of the Dépôt to Crosbie, as his term of duty here had ended. He will be able to look back on the fact that he commanded the Dépôt during one of the most interesting periods of its history, when this new and present system of recruiting and the training of recruits was conceived, tried out, and finally approved. Dépôt hockey and cricket will suffer a real loss at his departure, for he was a most consistent player, and Greenjacket cricket will suffer too, for it is doubtful if he will be able to find as much time in which to play games at Aldershot as he managed to find here.

Besides the departure of Tod we have to record the fact that Eastmead has not only left the Dépôt but that he has retired altogether from the Service. His departure is a very real loss to us here at the Dépôt and to the Regiment as a whole. After fifteen and a half years' service in the ranks and six and a half years as Warrant Officer he became Quartermaster in the year 1910, eventually retiring this year with the rank of Major. He saw service with the Nile Expedition, in the South African War, and in the Great War, when he was three times mentioned in despatches and was awarded

DEPÔT STAFF (THE RIFLE BRIGADE), 1925.

<i>Back Row—</i>	A/Cpl. Oram Cpl. Dawson Bugler Hoar	Cpl. Kettleby A/Cpl. Monk	Cpl. Shuttlewood A/Cpl. Mead	A/Cpl. Whitmarsh Rfn. Triplett	Rfn. Minton Cpl. Wells	Cpl. Williams Rfn. Nicholls
<i>Third Row—</i>	A/Cpl. Dean Cpl. Watts Rfn. Mansfield	Rfn. Frost Rfn. Heller	Bugler Warren Cpl. Evans	A/Cpl. Gaywood Rfn. Kemp	A/Cpl. Partridge Rfn. Cowley	Cpl. Pearce Rfn. Phillips
<i>Second Row—</i>	A/Cpl. Greenwood A/Cpl. Page Cpl. Kirby	Rfn. Geoghegan Rfn. Scilwood Cpl. Belton	Rfn. Boon Rfn. Donoghue A/Cpl. Harvey	A/Cpl. Smith Rfn. Lyons A/Cpl. Osborne	Rfn. Dowell Rfn. Flint Rfn. Hale	Rfn. Blackburn Rfn. Dudley Rfn. Grinner
<i>First Row—</i>	Rfn. Ryan A/Sgt. Eddy Sgt. Goodey Rfn. Sewell	Rfn. Bayley A/Sgt. Barnes A/Sgt. Teskey	Rfn. Moffat Sgt. Danton Sgt. Hardman	Sgt. Paynter Sgt. Slater Rfn. Homewood	A/Sgt. Thompson A/Sgt. Moore Rfn. Edge	Sgt. Godbolt Sgt. Denyer Cpl. Wright
<i>Seated—</i>	C.Q.M.S. Eyears Major A. A. Tod O.R.Q.M.S. Holdstock	C.S.M. Ings Lieut. and Quartermaster F. P. Godden	Lieut. V. B. Turner Capt. H. Hubble, M.C.	Capt. R. D. Baird, M.C. Lieut. E. N. Clarke	R.S.M. Apeey, D.C.M. Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter	Lieut. H. Coghill R.Q.M.S. Reed
<i>On Ground—</i>	Bugler McLeod	Cpl. Edwards				



THE RIFLE BRIGADE DEPÔT STAFF
(1925).

the M.C. Subsequently he came to the Depôt, where he took his share in its reorganization and did work of the greatest value ; but perhaps his greatest triumphs during the past few years have been as Quartermaster to the successive O.T.C. Camps at Tidworth Park. The Quartermaster has it in his hands probably more than anybody else to make or to mar a camp—the camp at Tidworth was always perfectly organized, smoothly run, and was a real pleasure to be in. He is now living not far from Winchester, and we are sure that everybody will wish him the best of luck in these days of his leisure.

Finally we would like to mention—but no more than to mention, for his biography will appear elsewhere—the death of Maurice White, for he so essentially belonged to the Depôt. Hopelessly crippled while still only a young man, he met that disaster as one would expect him to meet it—by continuing to do every possible thing which he found that he could somehow still do. During the War he served here, while every week till his final illness he was to be seen somewhere in Winchester in his chair ; he was always present at every point-to-point meeting which it was possible for him to get to ; he got himself about all over the country in his self-propelled chair ; he even managed to catch trout with a dry fly. From time to time he would come to lunch at the Depôt, or during the morning look in to see who was there. He lunched with us only a very short time before his death, when he seemed so well that after lunch he persuaded the writer of this letter to go with him to the afternoon performance of the local cinema. By his death many people will have lost a most valued friend, and the Regiment a very gallant officer.

Yours ever,

THE DEPÔT.

GREENJACKET O.T.C. CAMP, 1925.

BY MAJOR T. R. EASTWOOD, D.S.O., M.C.

THE Camp was held as in previous years at Tidworth Park, and lasted from Tuesday, 28 July, to Wednesday, 5 August. The total number in Camp was about 3,500 cadets, and they were divided by Schools into four Battalions as under :

No. I Battalion.

St. Lawrence College.	Liverpool Institute.
Oakham School.	Oundle School.
King's School, Warwick.	Bournemouth School.
Wellingborough School.	St. Edward's School,
Bloxham School.	Oxford.
Churcher's College.	University Coll. School.

No. II Battalion.

City of London School.	King's College School.
Imperial Service College.	Marlborough College.
Liverpool College.	Whitgift Gr. School.

No. III Battalion.

Dartford Gr. School.	Clifton College.
Portsmouth Gr. School.	Handsworth Gr. School.
King Edward VII. School.	Ellesmere College.
Maidstone Gr. School.	King's Sch., Grantham.
Cambridge and County School.	Cheltenham College.
	St. Dunstan's College.
	Highgate School.

No. IV Battalion.

Downside School.	Bedford Modern School.
Gresham's School.	Wilson's School.
Stonyhurst College.	King's Sch., Rochester.
Louth School.	Alleyn's School.
Nottingham High Sch.	King's Sch., Worcester.
Derby School.	Forest School.

The Staff of the Camp arrived a day early in the pouring rain, but those of us who had been at the Camp in 1924 were not perturbed as we remembered it had done just the same then, only to clear up in time for the cadets to march in dry. This year, however, the weather was to show its fickleness, and throughout our stay we had no day without some rain, with the exception of Sunday, which appropriately remained fine, both for the Brigade Church Parade Service in the morning and the sports in the afternoon.

The sports excited great enthusiasm, and some excellent running was seen: the Greenjacket Cup was won by Stonyhurst, who put up a very good show, and the cup was presented to them by Mrs. Majendie. The greatest credit is due to Eve and his assistants for their care and foresight, which enabled the very full programme to be got through in record time.

We were lucky to have the 2nd Battalion buglers under Bugle-Major W. Locke with us during the whole camp, and it was very nice to see them in their green; in addition to the buglers there were several school bands in camp—those of Marlborough, Whitgift, Downside, and Gresham's being particularly good—and their playing, both at retreat and during mess, was very much appreciated by everyone; the 12th Lancers, 17th/21st Lancers, and the Royal Artillery (Salisbury

Plain) also sent their bands, so that there was no dearth of music.

Training was rather seriously interfered with by the bad weather, but we were all very agreeably surprised by the excellent way in which the cadets worked throughout, and especially during the final day's Inter-Battalion operations. Night operations were also carried out by each Battalion, and Lawrence's force of Rifles easily gained first prize for originality and picturesqueness of dress!

Some very interesting demonstrations were given to us by the Royal Air Force, the 5th Battalion Royal Tank Corps, and in the tracer bullet by the 2nd Battalion The Loyal Regiment. A certain number of cadets were also sent each day for a trial flight with the R.A.F. at Old Sarum, and the only complaints were the bad weather and not enough vacancies!

The G.O.C.-in-C. Southern Command visited the camp; and the G.O.C., 3rd Division, and the M.G. i/c. Administration, Southern Command, also paid us visits, and we hope they found everything to their satisfaction.

West was again our Staff Captain, and Godden was initiated into the innumerable and intricate duties of Brigade Quartermaster to an O.T.C. Camp. Our thanks are due to both of them and their staffs for the cheerfulness they showed no matter how much it rained, or how often the lorries broke down, or when the straw for the cadets' bedding failed to arrive and they were besieged by demands in person for extra blankets.

Once again Colonel B. D. Fisher, C.M.G., D.S.O., and the 2nd Cavalry Brigade gave us every assistance, and also provided us with a string of most excellent horses; there was a rumour that a riderless horse had

been seen galloping back to its lines, but even the most searching inquiries failed to produce the culprit !

Sing-songs were *de rigueur* each night, and were most ably arranged and conducted by Captain the Rev. G. H. Woolley, V.C., M.C., late of the 9th London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles), and the Rev. F. Hall.

The health of the cadets was good, and did not seem to be in any way adversely affected by the wet weather.

ROLL OF REGULAR OFFICERS AT O.T.C. CAMP.

Col. B. J. Majendie, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant.

Bt.-Lt.-Col. G. C. Kelly, D.S.O., K.R.R.C., Assistant Commandant.

Bt.-Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, D.S.O., K.R.R.C., Brigade Major.

Lieut. R. L. Hansard, R.C. of Signals, Wireless Officer.

Lieut. W. Heathcoat-Amory, K.R.R.C., Signalling Officer.

Lieut. F. P. Godden, R.B., Bde. Quartermaster.

Bt.-Major A. E. Lawrence, M.C., K.R.R.C., No. 1 Battalion Commander.

Bt.-Col. T. G. Dalby, D.S.O., K.R.R.C., No. 2 Battalion Commander.

Major A. A. Tod, R. Bde., No. 3 Battalion Commander.

Bt.-Major T. R. Eastwood, D.S.O., M.C., R.B., No. 4 Battalion Commander.

Capt. Le G. G. W. Horton, K.R.R.C., No. 1 Battalion Assistant Commander.

Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C., K.R.R.C., No. 2 Battalion Assistant Commander.

Capt. R. D. Baird, M.C., R.B., No. 3 Battalion Assistant Commander.

Capt. T. H. Massy-Beresford, M.C., R.B., No. 4 Battalion Assistant Commander.

Lieut. A. G. Bennett, K.R.R.C., No. 1 Battalion, Adjutant.

Lieut. R. A. T. Eve, K.R.R.C., No. 2 Battalion, Adjutant.

Lieut. V. B. Turner, R.B., No. 3 Battalion, Adjutant.

Capt. T. J. B. Bosville, M.C., R.B., No. 4 Battalion,
Adjutant.
2nd-Lieut. G. H. G. Smith-Dorrien, K.R.R.C., No. 1
Battalion Demonstration Platoon Officer.
Lieut. Hon. J. C. C. Jervis, M.C., K.R.R.C., No. 2
Battalion Demonstration Platoon Officer.
Lieut. E. N. Clarke, R.B., No. 3 Battalion Demon-
stration Platoon Officer.
Lieut. C. I. P. Holroyd, R.B., No. 4 Battalion, Demon-
stration Platoon Officer.
Major A. H. Bond, R.A.M.C., Senior Medical Officer.
Capt. The Rev. G. H. Woolley, V.C., M.C., Senior
Chaplain, C. of E.

ROLL OF REGULAR W.O.S AND N.C.O.s AT O.T.C. CAMP.

R.S.M. W. H. Apsey, D.C.M., R.B., Bde. Sergt.-Major.
R.Q.M.S. A. Reed, R.B., Bde. Q.M.Sergt.
Q.M.S. (O.R.S.) J. W. Biltcliffe, K.R.R.C., Chief Clerk,
Bde. Headquarters.
A/C.S.M. W. Batkin, K.R.R.C., Bn. Sergt.-Major
(No. 1 Battalion).
R.S.M. G. Hind, K.R.R.C., Bn. Sergt.-Major (No. 2
Battalion).
C.S.M. S. Ings, R.B., Bn. Sergt.-Major (No. 3 Battalion).
C.S.M. E. Partridge, R.B., Bn. Sergt.-Major (No. 4
Battalion).
A/C/Sergt. H. Green, M.M., K.R.R.C., Bn. Q.M.S.
(No. 1 Battalion).
A/C/Sergt. F. Smith, K.R.R.C., Bn. Q.M.S. (No. 2
Battalion).
A/C/Sergt. W. Ledward, R.B., Bn. Q.M.S. (No. 3 Bat-
talion).
A/C/Sergt. H. R. Knott, R.B., Bn. Q.M.S. (No. 4 Bat-
talion).
A/C/Sergt. A. Norris, K.R.R.C., i/c. Regular Details.
Sergt. G. Denyer, R.B., Asst. to Bde. Q.M.Sergt.
Sergt. E. Crouch, K.R.R.C., Assist. to Bde. Q.M.Sergt.
Sergt. A. Baal, K.R.R.C., Asst. to Bde. Q.M.Sergt.
Bugler-Major W. Locke and 16 Buglers, 2nd Battalion
The Rifle Brigade.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

RACQUETS.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL A. J. H. SLOGGETT, D.S.O.

ARMY RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1925.

THE Competition for the Army Racquets Doubles Championship Cup commenced at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, on 6 April. Entries having been received from the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, 17th/21st Lancers, Coldstream Guards, Royal Scots, King's Royal Rifle Corps (3 pairs) and The Rifle Brigade (holders).

First Round.—Coldstream Guards (Lieutenant G. N. Scott-Chad and Lieutenant J. R. Duckworth-King) beat Royal Artillery, Woolwich (Major E. H. Pease-Watkin and Major W. T. O. Crewdson) by 4 games to none (15—1, 18—13, 15—0, 15—7)

A poor match, in which service predominated throughout.

K.R.R.C. "C" pair (Lieutenant J. N. Cheney and Lieutenant Honourable D. O. Trench) beat the Royal Scots (Captain H. D. Money and Lieutenant R. W. Robertson-Glasgow) by 4 games to none (15—10, 15—5, 15—4, 15—4).

The Rifle Brigade (Captain E. S. B. Williams and Lieutenant A. C. Gore) beat K.R.R.C. "B" pair (Captain E. D. S. Shafto and Lieutenant W. D. Davies) by 4 games to 1 (15—7, 15—0, 14—17, 15—5, 15—1).

This was again a match of service with few rallies.

K.R.R.C. "A" pair (Captain T. N. F. Wilson and Lieutenant C. J. Wilson) beat 17th/21st Lancers (Captain R. T. Stanyforth and Lieutenant O. C. Smith-Bingham) by 4 games to none (15—7, 15—7, 15—7, 18—15).

Semi-Final.—Coldstream Guards beat K.R.R.C. "C" pair by 4 games to none (15—7, 15—8, 18—13, 15—10). Scott-Chad played a strong game throughout and was too good a player for the 60th pair.

Rifle Brigade beat K.R.R.C. "A" pair by 4 games to 1 (7—15, 15—11, 17—14, 15—12, 15—5).

A game of surprises. The 60th won first game easily and led 11—0 in second game. Then Williams got in and went from 0—11 to game, gaining 10 aces by service. The 60th again led 14—2 in third

game, and were in again at 14—8, but somehow nothing would go right for them. Gore suddenly developed a terrific "hammer" service and went from 10—14 to 17—14 and won the game, and on to 8—0 in the fourth game. The 60th made a great attempt to come back in the 4th game, but the service beat them. In the final game Williams and Gore were too good, the latter making another brilliant run of service with 7 aces.

Final.—Coldstream Guards beat The Rifle Brigade (Holders) by 4 games to 1 (15—6, 9—15, 15—3, 15—5, 15—11).

Duckworth-King played better than he had ever done before in his life, taking the service extremely well and hitting hard in the rallies, but as a Final it was not up to the standard expected. Unfortunately both Williams and Gore were off their game.

It was sad to see the Regiment lose the Cup after having won it for five years running, but in 1926 they are going to rectify that error. At the same time one must congratulate Scott-Chad and his partner on winning the Cup, as the former is a real trier at the game, and since the War has had each year the greatest difficulty in raising a partner. The Cup was presented by Major-General S. H. Sheppard.

ARMY RACQUETS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE Competition for the Singles Championship Cup (Holder, Captain T. O. Jameson) commenced at Prince's Club on 11 April.

First Round.—Colonel W. E. Wilson-Johnston (Indian Army) beat Major H. V. Bastow (The Green Howards) by 3 games to none (15—9, 15—0, 15—3).

Lieutenant A. C. Gore (Rifle Brigade) beat Lieutenant Honble. D. O. Trench (K.R.R.C.) by 3 games to none (15—8, 15—9, 15—11).

Lieutenant E. G. Bartlett (South Wales Borderers), w.o., Lieutenant T. R. Duckworth King scratched.

Lieutenant G. N. Scott-Chad (Coldstream Guards), Lieutenant C. J. Wilson (K.R.R.C.), 2nd Lieutenant O. C. Smith-Bingham (17th/21st Lancers), Major E. H. Pease-Watkin (Royal Artillery), Captain T. N. F. Wilson (K.R.R.C.), drew byes.

Second Round.—Colonel Wilson-Johnson, w.o., Captain T. N. F. Wilson scratched.

Lieutenant A. C. Gore beat Lieutenant E. G. Bartlett by 3 games to 2 (15—2, 4—15, 6—15, 15—5, 18—17).

A good, close, vigorous match throughout, the final game being really exciting, which Gore won by the odd point through using his "hammer" service.

Lieutenant G. N. Scott-Chad beat Lieutenant O. C. Smith-Bingham by 3 games to none (15—9, 15—4, 15—3).

Lieutenant C. J. Wilson beat Major E. H. Pease-Watkin by 3 games to 1 (15—12, 15—10, 9—15, 15—12).

Semi-Final.—Colonel Wilson-Johnston beat Lieutenant Gore by 3 games to 1 (15—8, 3—15, 18—14, 15—12).

Wilson-Johnston went through several hard passages before he won, but he has the match-winning temperament which pulled him through. Gore did not use his "hammer" service as he did against Bartlett, otherwise it is just possible that the result would have been a different one.

Final.—Colonel Wilson-Johnston beat Lieutenant Scott-Chad by 3 games to none (15—10, 15—7, 15—6).

Scott-Chad was not at his best, and Wilson-Johnston had the better of the luck, though throughout the match the winner's taking of service was excellent and he is a master of court strategy and made very few mistakes with the easy ball.

By his victory Wilson-Johnston has equalled a "record," for he has won the Cup after an interval of fifteen years. Major-General Sheppard, who presented the Cup, having done likewise, when he won it in 1903, 1906 and 1921.

The thanks of all the competitors are due to Prince's Club for their usual excellent arrangements, and to Butcher, who marked the matches throughout with great accuracy.

In the Amateur Racquets Doubles Championship held at Queen's Club, Sloggett, who had entered with C. G. Osborne, was beaten in the Second Round by P. G. Mayer and C. Browning by 4 games to 3, after a great struggle which lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes.

In the Amateur Singles, Jameson, who had only returned from his South African Cricket Tour a few days before the Tournament commenced, and was therefore very much out of practice, was beaten in the Third Round by C. Browning, and in the same round Sloggett was beaten by C. C. Pell, the American, who by beating the Holder, H. W. Leatham, in the Challenge Round, secured the Championship and was the first American to have ever done so.

THE GREENJACKETS CLUB POINT-TO-POINT RACES, 1925.

By COLONEL D. J. C. K. BERNARD, C.M.G., D.S.O.

VERY soon after Christmas everyone in the 2nd Battalion who owned a horse, and several others who hoped to own one, began to think once more about the Regimental Point-to-Point, which had been revived so successfully at the Greenjacket Meeting at Faringdon the year before.

The arrangements for this year's Meeting were placed in the hands of Wilson and Lawrence in the 60th, and they were successful in finding a suitable course near Rotherwick, which was very kindly lent by Major Sir H. R. Cayzer, M.P., M.F.H. Except in the case

of a few fences it had never been ridden over before, and after the obstacles had been trimmed and in some cases built up, a really sporting course—better suited to the hunter than the racehorse—was evolved.

During the middle of March “walking the course” became quite a fashionable occupation, and the usual discussions and arguments took place regarding the difficulties and dangers which had to be surmounted—the difference between the criticisms of those who intended to ride and those who did not were very noticeable. One fence in particular spread a certain amount of alarm and despondency amongst the future jockeys, but when they were told that thirty Sandhurst cadets had negotiated it without casualties two years before, they said no more—what they continued to think is another matter. The judgment of those who mapped out the course was amply vindicated on the day of the races; all those who negotiated the fences successfully were loud in their praise, whereas those who fell by the way were only too ready to blame themselves or their horses—usually the latter.

On the night before the races—which took place on 19 March—a selling lottery was held in the 60th Mess. It was organized by the 60th and presided over with great success by Kennedy, who came down to Aldershot specially for the occasion. Some spirited betting took place—several horses being run up to very high prices—but in hardly a single case did an over-night favourite win.

The weather was fine, and the course, which had at one time threatened to be on the heavy side, was in good order.

The 60th Light Weight Race (won by Cripps) was the first event, and was followed by the Duke of Connaught's Cup, for which there were only five starters—all serving Riflemen. After Baccarat had led the field for a long way Gordon-Duff worked his way to the front, and won a very popular victory on Loughborough, with Buxton's Baccarat second.

The King's Cup, which is the 60th Past and Present Race, unfortunately led to an objection, in which all the leading horses were disqualified, and after this came The Rifle Brigade Light Weight Race, in which there were six starters; several horses were fancied for this event, and it led to a most exciting race. Reeve on Barbara set the pace, and the result seemed in doubt up till the very end, when Buxton, who rode a well-judged race, came with a rattle and won the most popular victory of the day. This is the first time that either of the Regimental races has been won by the Commanding Officer of a Battalion, and everyone was delighted.

The Greenjackets Nomination Race was won by Mr. Simonds, a well-known follower of the Garth, with a horse of the Master (Major Sir H. Cayzer) second, and a dead heat for third place.

The last event of the day was a combined Heavy Weight Race, in which four competitors from the 60th and seven from The Rifle Brigade came under the orders of Sir Reginald Stephens, whom we

were very glad to see acting as Starter. Several of The Rifle Brigade horses had shown their form the year before, and a close contest—both for first and last places—was anticipated. As it turned out, Troyte-Bullock won the race with great ease on Penny, but the struggle between some of the later arrivals was a stern one. It was a great disappointment that last year's duel between the past and present Adjutants of the 2nd Battalion could not be repeated owing to the fact that the career of the former was cut short at a very early stage of the race. So ended a most successful and thoroughly enjoyable day's racing. We wish to tender our thanks to the Garth Hunt for allowing us to hold the meeting in their country, and to the landowners and farmers who so kindly let us ride over their fields and fences. The Joint Secretaries and other officials are to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements which they made—everything passed off without a hitch.

We only hope that next year some Past Riflemen will turn out for the Duke of Connaught's Cup and try to emulate Buxton's performance in showing the young idea "how it is done."

The officials for the meeting and results of the races are appended.

Stewards :

Major Sir H. R. Cayzer, Bart., M.P., M.F.H.
 Colonel U. O. Thynne, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Colonel A. T. Paley, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. Lees, Bart., D.S.O., M.C.
 Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Buxton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Howard, D.S.O.

Judges :

Brig.-General R. Oxley, C.B., C.M.G.
 Colonel G. N. Salmon, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Starter :

Major-General Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Clerks of the Scales :

Lieut.-Colonel W. Judge, O.B.E.
 Major H. E. Worthing, O.B.E., D.C.M.

Joint Hon. Secretaries :

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O.
 (2nd Bn. The Rifle Brigade).
 Major A. E. Lawrence, M.C.
 (2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps).

Hon. Veterinary Officer :

Major J. Harrison, R.A.V.C.

Hon. Medical Officer :

Captain D. H. Coats, R.A.M.C.

1ST RACE.—THE K.R.R.C. LIGHT-WEIGHT STEEPLECHASE.

To be run for the Regimental Light-weight Challenge Cup.

For horses the property of Officers serving at the date of entry in the K.R.R.C., which have never won a race of any description (except at a Point-to-Point or *bona fide* Hunt Meeting). Weight 12 stone 7 lbs. or over.

Mr. P. W. Cripp's b. g. <i>The Star</i>	a	V.W.H. (Owner)	. . .	1
Capt. The Lord Cromwell's ch. g. <i>Bitters</i>	6	V.W.H. (Owner)	. . .	2
Capt. D. J. Mitchell's b. g. <i>It</i>	a	Duke of Beauforts (Owner)		3
Capt. G. S. Oxley's br. m. <i>Mother Hubbard</i>	a	Crawley & Horsham (Owner)		0
Mr. W. A. Chester-Master's gr. m.				
<i>The Moke</i>	a	V.W.H. (Owner)	. . .	0

Won easily; a bad third.

2ND RACE.—THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S CUP.

To be run for the Challenge Cup presented by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief of The Rifle Brigade. Open to horses which have never won a steeplechase (except a steeplechase confined to one regiment or a steeplechase at a Point-to-Point or *bona fide* Hunt Meeting), the property of members of The Rifle Brigade Club. Weight 13 stone or over.

Penalties—The winner of any race other than those confined to one Regiment or a Regimental team race or a previous winner of any of the races in this programme:—

Once—5 lbs.

Twice or more times—10 lbs.

Mr. J. B. Gordon-Duff's br. m.				
<i>Loughborough</i>	a	N. Cotswold (Owner)	. . .	1
Lt.-Col. J. L. Buxton's b. g. <i>Baccarat</i>	a	A. C. Drag (Mr. A. Hamilton Russell)	. . .	2
Lt.-Col. J. P. G. Crosbie's br. g. <i>Pale Face</i>	a	A. C. Drag (Owner)	. . .	3
Col. D. J. C. K. Bernard's b. g. <i>John Peel</i>	a	Garth (Mr. D. S. Purdon)	. . .	0
Mr. C. I. P. Holroyd's ch. m. <i>Ruby</i>	a	Blackmore Vale (Owner)	. . .	0

Won easily; a bad third.

3RD RACE.—THE KING'S CUP.

To be run for the Challenge Cup presented by H.M. The King, Colonel-in-Chief K.R.R.C.

Open to horses which have never won a steeplechase (except a steeplechase confined to one regiment or a steeplechase at a Point-to-Point or *bona fide* Hunt Meeting), the property of Officers who hold, or have held, a regular commission, or who held temporary or Special Reserve commissions in the K.R.R.C. during the Great War. Weight 13 stone or over.

Lt.-Col. U. Thynne's br. m. <i>The Bride</i>	a	Crawley & Horsham (Owner)		1
H.R.H. Prince Henry's br. g. <i>Rathgarogue</i>	a	York and Ainsty (Owner)	. . .	2
Capt. C. Illingworth's ch. g. <i>Cardinal</i>	6	Sinnington & Derwent		
		(Owner)		3

Lt.-Col. Sir J. Lees' b. g. <i>Luck</i>	a	S. Dorset (Owner)	. . . 0
Capt. The Lord Cromwell's ch. g. <i>The Parson</i>	6	V.W.H. (Owner)	. . . 0
Mr. P. W. Cripp's b. g. <i>The Star</i>	a	V.W.H. (Owner)	. . . 0
Mr. R. G. R. Oxley's ch. g. <i>Great Heart</i>	a	Bicester (Owner)	. . . 0
Col. H. W. M. Watson's bl. g. <i>Dundernut</i>	a	Blankney (Owner)	. . . 0
Col. H. W. M. Watson's b. g. <i>Damfino</i>	a	Blankney	(Mr. C. Grenville-Grey) 0
Capt. H. M. Heyland's ch. m. <i>Twilight</i>	a	S. Dorset (Owner)	. . . 0
Capt. G. V. H. Gough's br. g. <i>Brown Fox</i>	a	Duke of Beauforts	(Capt. D. Mitchell) 0

Col. H. W. M. Watson's *Dundernut*, with Capt. H. M. Heyland's *Twilight* second and Mr. Oxley's *Great Heart* third, were first past the post, but were disqualified for going the wrong course.

4TH RACE.—THE RIFLE BRIGADE LIGHT-WEIGHT STEEPLECHASE.

To be run for the Regimental Light-weight Challenge Cup.

For horses the property of Officers serving (at date of entry) in The Rifle Brigade, which have never won a race of any description (except at a Point-to-Point or *bona fide* Hunt Meeting). Weight 12 stone 7 lbs. or over. *Penalties*—As for race No. 2.

Lt.-Col. J. L. Buxton's ch. g. <i>Bootjack</i>	a	A. C. Drag (Owner)	. . . 1
Mr. D. N. Guthrie's ch. g. <i>Avelon</i>	a	Blackmore Vale (Owner)	. . . 2
Capt. J. Reeve's ch. m. <i>Barbara</i>	a	S. C. Drag (Owner)	. . . 3
Major O. C. Downes' br. m. <i>Bess</i>	5	A. C. Drag (Owner)	. . . 0
Mr. G. H. Hunt's b. g. <i>Gambol</i>	a	A. C. Drag (Owner)	. . . 0
Mr. V. Paley's br. m. <i>Half and Half</i>	a	Essex (Owner)	. . . 0

Won by a length; third one length.

5TH RACE.—NOMINATION RACE.

For a Cup presented by the Celer et Audax and The Rifle Brigade Clubs.

Open to horses nominated by the Chairman of the Committee, being the property of Officers serving (at date of entry) in the Aldershot Command and of members of the following Hunts: Garth, South Berks, Vine, H.H. and Berks and Bucks Staghounds.

For horses which have never won a steeplechase (except a steeplechase confined to one Regiment or a steeplechase at a Point-to-Point or *bona fide* Hunt Meeting).

Weight 12 stone 7 lbs. or over. Winner once—7 lbs. Twice or more times—14 lbs. extra.

Mr. J. H. Simond's br. g. <i>Darktown</i> (7 lbs. ex.)	a	Garth (Owner)	. . . 1
Major Sir H. R. Cayzer's b. g. <i>Coolaguna</i>	a	Garth (Lt.-Col. Charrington)	2
Capt. L. S. Lloyd's br. m. <i>Queen of Bees</i>	7	Garth (Owner)	. . . 3
Mr. H. Pitchell's br. m. <i>Visible</i>	a	Garth (Mr. C. Grenville-Grey)	3
Capt. C. F. Forestier-Walker's b. g. <i>Hereford</i>	a	S. Berks (Owner)	. . . 0
Mr. R. K. McKenzie's ch. m. <i>Miffs</i>	a	Garth (Owner)	. . . 0

H

Col. A. G. Arbuthnot's eh. m. <i>Ballina Park</i>	a	Garth (Owner)	. . . . .	0
Mr. H. Pitchell's gr. m. <i>Snowball</i>	a	Garth (Mr. Chester-Master).	. . . . .	0
Capt. H. E. Irwin's br. g. <i>Stuffie</i>	a	A. C. Drag (Owner).	. . . . .	0

Won by a length ; third four lengths.

6TH RACE.—THE GREENJACKETS HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE.

(a) *K.R.R.C. Heavy-weight Steeplechase.*

To be run for the Regimental Heavy-weight Challenge Cup. For horses nominated and ridden by Officers serving (at date of entry) in the K.R.R.C., which have never won a race of any description (Point-to-Point only excepted). Weight 13 stone 7 lbs. or over.

Winner once—5 lbs. Twice or more times—10 lbs. extra.

(b) *The Rifle Brigade Heavy-weight Steeplechase.*

To be run for the Regimental Heavy-weight Challenge Cup. For horses the property of Officers serving (at date of entry) in The Rifle Brigade. Weight 13 stone 7 lbs. or over. *Penalties*—As for race No. 2.

Mr. G. V. Troyte-Bullock's b. g. <i>Penny</i>	a	S. W. Wilts (Owner)	. . . . .	1
Mr. A. F. Chillingworth's b. m. <i>Bint II</i>	a	V.W.H. (Mr. P. W. Cripps)	. . . . .	2
Col. D. J. C. K. Bernard's ch. g. <i>Rupert</i>	a	Garth (Owner)	. . . . .	3
Capt. The Lord Cromwell's ch. g. <i>Sherry</i>	a	V.W.H. (Owner)	. . . . .	0
Major G. R. Dubs' ch. g. <i>Ginger</i>	a	S. C. Drag (Owner)	. . . . .	0
Mr. C. A. White's b. m. <i>Fatama</i>	a	N. Cotswold (Owner)	. . . . .	0
Capt. R. C. Bridgeman's br. g. <i>Puggy</i>	a	A. C. Drag (Owner).	. . . . .	0
Mr. F. W. Festing's b. m. <i>Fanny</i>	a	A. C. Drag (Owner).	. . . . .	0
Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross's ch. g. <i>Mr. Sandy</i>	a	A. C. Drag (Owner).	. . . . .	0
Lt.-Col. J. P. G. Crosbie's g. g. <i>Snowden</i>	a	A. C. Drag (Owner).	. . . . .	0
Capt. C. Hoskyns' br. g. <i>O. B. P.</i>	a	A. C. Drag (Owner).	. . . . .	0

Won easily ; bad third.

43RD L.I. v. 2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE TEAM RACE.

By COLONEL D. J. C. K. BERNARD, C.M.G., D.S.O.

THE second race for the Challenge Cup presented by the 43rd Light Infantry took place at the Old Berks Hunt Point-to-Point Races at Lew on 7 April. At one time it was feared that—owing to the 43rd being at Cologne—the race would have to be cancelled, but in the end not only did the 43rd produce a team, but they defeated our selected champions in decisive fashion.

After our defeat of the year before we were particularly anxious to have our revenge, and the selection of the nine horses—which was the full number which we were allowed to enter—was taken in hand soon after the Greenjacket Point-to-Point. All promised well, and confidence ran high, but as the time for the race approached several casualties occurred amongst our selected list.

Bernard's Rupert went wrong and had to be thrown up ; Troyte-

Bullock's Penny broke a blood vessel; Guthrie's Red Ribbon went lame; and finally on the very day when the horses left Alder-shot for Lew, Buxton's Baccarat was found to be dead lame. This left us with only five representatives, including Paley's Half-and-Half, which was brought hurriedly from Essex; in spite, however, of starting a man short our team was still hopeful of success and mindful of the disasters of the year before—determined at any rate to complete the course.

The going at Lew was very holding and there were several hills to be negotiated, including a particularly steep one after the last fence up to the finish. The fences were low, but very solid, the most formidable being a water-jump about half-way round.

The start of the race was not auspicious—Gordon-Duff took the second fence by the roots, and narrowly escaped being flattened out by Bernard, whose horse actually trod on Duff's coat tails. This was not encouraging, but Tothill, who was riding Half-and-Half, was in no way discouraged, and pushed on as if he were in for a "scurry," followed by the other competitors at a more sober pace. The next accident befell Guthrie, whose horse jumped short at the water, and two fences later Hunt's mount struck the top of the obstacle, stood on its head for some time and then collapsed. This left Tothill and Bernard as our two leading competitors, with Guthrie, Hunt and Gordon-Duff, who had all re-mounted, following on behind. About four fences from home Tothill's meteoric career came to an end and he was left sitting in a field for some time; this destroyed our last chance, and although Guthrie and Hunt both passed Bernard, whose progress on John Pee! had become somewhat laboured, they could only finish third and fourth respectively. The order of finishing was as given below:—

- 1st—Capt. J. W. Meade's (43rd) b.g. *Errigal* (Owner).
- 2nd—Major A. E. Sanderson's (43rd) r.g. *Sportsman XXII* (Mr. S. Graham).
- 3rd—Mr. D. N. Guthrie's (R.B.) ch. g. *Avelon* (Owner).
- 4th—Mr. C. H. Hunt's (R.B.) b.g. *Gambol* (Owner).
- 5th—Capt. W. L. Barnard's (43rd) b.g. *Buttevant* (Mr. S. E. Dunbar-Kilburn).
- 6th—Mr. R. H. Doyne's (43rd) b.m. *Festivity* (Owner).
- 7th—Major R. S. Brett's (43rd) br. g. *Melton* (Owner).
- 8th—Col. D. J. C. K. Bernard's (R.B.) b.g. *John Peel* (Owner).
- 9th—Major A. E. Sanderson's (43rd) br. m. *Maurun II* (Mr. D. Colvill).
- 10th—Mr. V. Paley's (R.B.) br. m. *Half-and-Half* (Mr. Tothill).
- 11th—Mr. J. B. Gordon-Duff's (R.B.) br. m. *Loughborough* (Owner).

We would like to congratulate the 43rd very heartily on their second successive victory, which—considering that they had no Battalion at home at all—was a very fine performance. We only

hope that we shall have another encounter in 1926, when we shall make a very big effort to turn the tables.

POLO, 1925.

1st BATTALION.

AFTER such a satisfactory conclusion to the 1923-24 polo season we hoped for great things, as we had lost none of our players or ponies, but in this hope we were sadly disappointed. Our chief difficulty was to find time in which to play polo, as during the hot weather polo is almost non-existent in Peshawar, and as soon as the cold weather starts so also start various Training Camps, Official Courses, etc.

The Battalion was in camp for the whole of November 1924 and no polo possible. We came back to barracks hoping for three weeks' hard practice before the Christmas Tournament in Peshawar, but were badly disappointed by rain and grounds impossible for play, so that some of us went on to the ground to play in the Tournament neither ourselves nor our ponies having played more than two days' polo in the previous two months.

After Christmas we fared little better as we suffered from more rain and another three weeks in Brigade Camp.

Eighteen teams entered for the Peshawar Christmas Tournament. We entered three.

"A" Team—Fulford, Bosville, Hodson, Richardson.

"B" Team—Norcott, Gwynne, Allan, Taylor.

"C" Team—Starkey, Douglas, Garnett, Macgeorge.

Although none of our teams went far, it was satisfactory to know that we could put three teams into the field at the same time.

The 8th K.G.O. Light Cavalry won the Tournament, and the 60th were in the final of the subsidiary Tournament, but this was never finished owing to rain.

At the beginning of February we played in the 12th Lancer Challenge Cup at Sialkot. Our team (Gwynne, Bosville, Hodson, Poole) met the Royal Scots Fusiliers in the first round, giving them 4 goals on the handicap, and were beaten by one goal.

From Sialkot we went direct to Rawalpindi to play in the Infantry Tournament.

The following teams competed: The Seaforth Highlanders, D.L.I., Sherwood Foresters, Royal Fusiliers, Royal Scots Fusiliers, K.O.Y.L.I., 60th Rifles, and ourselves.

In the first round we beat the K.O.Y.L.I. by 6-0, but in the next round were beaten by the Sherwood Foresters after extra time.

The D.L.I. won the Tournament.

In March we entered three teams for the Peshawar Vale Novices

Tournament for teams whose combined handicap did not exceed four.

"A" Team—Newton, Taylor, Hodson, Allan.

"B" Team—Edwardes, Starkey, Fulford, Douglas.

"A" Company—Gwynne, Garnett, Bosvile, Macgeorge.

We got a lot of practice, but did not carry off the cup. Although it has been a very disappointing season's polo we feel that we have been badly handicapped by lack of practice, and that there is no reason to be discouraged. We also feel that what we have lacked in quality we have made good in quantity, both in players and ponies, which in many ways is as important as the winning of tournaments.

FOOTBALL.

2ND BATTALION.

OUR hopes of winning the Army Cup were squashed by the 1st Battalion The Queen's Regiment, who beat us 2-1 after a very close game in which the reorganization of our team proved unsatisfactory. It is pleasing to note, however, that our victors won the cup.

Command Senior League.—By winning our division of the Command Senior League we qualified for the Semi-Final, in which we beat the R.A.S.C. by 5 goals to 1. We met the R.A.M.C. in the Final and after having the game well in hand a few minutes from time, our opponents scored three quick goals and won the match 4-3.

Aldershot Senior Cup.—In the Final of the Aldershot Senior Cup we were without A/Corporal Fitzgerald. The Aldershot Traction Company scored the only goal in the game, in which we appeared to be able to do everything except score.

Aldershot Junior Cup.—The Battalion Reserve Team were more successful in this Competition and gained a very praiseworthy win in the Final (4-1) against the Royal Engineers' Reserves, a side which had previously beaten us three times.

Company League and Keppel Cup.—"A" Company were successful, by a very narrow margin, in winning the League, and No. 12 Platoon lifted the Keppel Cup. Both of these competitions provide excellent games and are very popular in the Battalion.

1925-26.

As an experiment we entered the Amateur Cup Competition, and the amount of good sport derived from the games fully justify our entry. A three-love victory over Egham in the first round heartened us considerably for the next stage, in which we met and defeated Woking by 5-1.

Thornycrofts (Basingstoke) were our next opponents, and they proved a very stiff obstacle, although the score does not suggest

a very close game. The result, 5-2 in our favour, rather flatters us, for our opponents monopolized the play during the last thirty minutes of the game without getting the necessary goals. It was the worst gruelling we have had so far. The fourth round proved to be the last in which we were actively interested, our opponents, 1st Middlesex Regiment, beating us 3-0. The frozen ground, apart from the splendid display by our victors, was a great factor in this, our initial, defeat.

Army Cup.—The following results will show our progress in the Army Cup :—

		F.	A.
1st Round.	v. Irish Guards.	10	0
2nd „	v. 1st Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.	5	0
3rd „	v. 4th Brigade R.A.	9	4

The Irish Guards, as the score suggests, were easy victims, and although the Glosters played up splendidly until the end they were decisively beaten. In the third round 4th Brigade R.A. proved to be more formidable opponents, and at half-time the scores were level, 3-3. After the change of ends, however, the Gunners could not reproduce their first-half form and only replied once to our six goals.

Command Senior League.—In our division of the Command Senior League, which is composed of nine teams, we are doing exceptionally well, and the following is the record of the three top teams :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
R.A.S.C.	9	6	1	2	37	26	13
2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade	5	5			36	10	10
2nd Bn. K.R.R.C.	4	4			20	10	8

We hope to improve on our performance last year by winning the Championship outright.

Aldershot Senior Cup.—We drew a bye in the first round of this competition and luck was again with us in the second round, in which we are drawn at home to the R.A.S.C., whom we meet some time in January.

Hants Senior Cup.—An excellent game, in which we defeated the R.A.S.C., Aldershot, 3-0, was the result of the first round draw in this competition. In the second stage the Royal Engineers made a great fight, but we emerged victors by the odd goal in seven. By drawing a bye in the third round we qualified to meet Cowes F.C. away.

Russel Cotes Cup.—Bad light saved us from an early exit from this charity cup. Playing away to the R.A., Ewshott, we received a severe set-back, for after ninety minutes' play the scores were level, 2 all. During the extra time our opponents scored two more goals, but were robbed of victory by the referee's decision that the light was too bad for the match to be concluded. In the replay,

although we only won by the odd goal in three, the Gunners were outplayed. Playing the R.A.M.C. in the next round, our team displayed their best form so far and fully merited the rather surprising win of 6-1. Once more we were lucky enough to draw a bye, and in the fourth round we are due to meet our Amateur Cup conquerors, when we hope to turn the tables on the 1st Middlesex Regiment.

Drastic changes have not been necessary in the team this season, and apart from Sergeant Fry and A/Corporal Fitzgerald proving themselves such prolific goal-scorers it is difficult to mention outstanding players.

Team.—Rifleman Stimpson, Sergeant Wilkins, Rifleman Hughes, Rifleman Hadley, Corporal Haines, Sergeant Isherwood, Lieutenant Sandy, Rifleman Kyne, Sergeant Fry, A/Corporal Fitzgerald and Bandsman Holmes.

During the year the Battalion has been called upon to find players for the Army, Army Crusaders, Command, Aldershot F.A. and Hants County elevens :—

Lieutenant Sandy, Sergeant Fry, Sergeant Isherwood, A/Corporal Fitzgerald, Riflemen Kyne, Hughes, Hadley.

A/Corporal Fitzgerald delighted us by performing the “hat-trick” for the Army against Aston Villa.

Battalion Reserve Team.—This year a Command Junior League has been formed, and the Battalion Reserves are more than holding their own as the following table will show :—

Position	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
1st	5	3	1	1	36	13	7

Aldershot Junior Cup.—In this Cup (of which the Reserves are holders) the team is doing well, having disposed of Farnborough F.C. by 6-1 in a replay.

Aldershot Junior League.—The following is the League Table for this competition, compiled up to 31 December 1925 :—

Position	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
2nd	13	9	1	3	72	35	19

Hants Junior Cup.—By the following victories we have played our way into the fourth round of this competition :—

		F.	A.
1st Round.	v. R.A.S.C.	7	1
2nd	„ v. 2nd Div. Sigs.	8	2
3rd	„ v. Royal Engineers	8	1

The match against 2nd Div. Signals was a very remarkable game, for after ninety minutes' play the scores were 2 all, and during the extra time our team monopolized the play and scored six times without reply.

Bugler C. Stimpson and Bugler Baker are the chief goal-getters, and the team is as follows :—

Bugler Day, Rifleman Tucker, A/Corporal Rooney, Bands-

men Plant, Ward, Bugler Crump, A/Corporal Arton, Bugler Stimpson, Bugler Baker, Sergeant Peck and Rifleman Stimpson.

It was decided to play off the Keppel Cup Competition in the first half of the season and the Company League in the second. In the hope of finding fresh talent the Battalion Team were not allowed to play in the platoon games, the final of which was won by No. 2 Platoon. The games afforded great sport, and the Keppel Cup Competition is probably the most popular in the Battalion.

The Boys are doing better than last season and have already accounted for two teams. Their second victims were trounced to the tune of 13-1, and on the strength of this win the Boys raided the R.S.M.'s house for permission to have tea in the N.A.A.F.I. and to be placed on the same footing as the 1st XI.

THE DEPÔT.

OUR Senior Team were again entered in the Southampton Senior League. Up to Christmas we were at the top of the League table. We really had a very good side and it was thought that we should repeat the Depôt's 1914 record by topping the league at the end of the season; however, we lost five of our best players, who had completed their period at the Depôt, and from then onwards we only won one match.

The final placing of our team was as below:—

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals for.	Against.	Points.	Position.
26	9	12	5	57	59	23	8th.

The Local Thursday League, for which we hold the Cup, was discontinued. Many friendly games were arranged between teams from the Depôt and local sides.

Knock-out Competitions throughout the season were arranged for the recruits. The final round found K.R.R.C. August "A" and R.B. July "B" teams in opposition. Goals were scored by Cooper (2) for the 60th and Sawyer and Sweet for us. Extra time was ordered and Cooper, right on time, scored the winning goal for the 60th.

A small league embracing the officers, W.O's, N.C.O's and Dutymen of the three Depôts here was formed. The whole of these games produced exercise for many who had otherwise been contented to stand on the line. The league was headed by the R.B. "A" team composed of the officers, W.O's and sergeants, who did not lose a game.

The Battalion sent a team down to play us on 6 October 1924, and a most enjoyable game was witnessed. It was a keen game and full of excitement until the end. The Battalion, after being three down at half time, forced a draw in the last minute of the game. Our outstanding men of the game were Bromley at centre half, Hughes left back, and Gaywood in goal, who stopped many fast drives from Kyne and Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald's goals for the

Battalion just before time were typical of his best form produced in the 4th Battalion, and through them he saved the Battalion from defeat.

An amusing game was arranged between the 60th Sergeants and Corporals and our Sergeants and Corporals. This ended in a tremendous victory for us by 10-2. C.S.M. Bunker, who kept (?) goal for the 60th, successfully avoided getting in the way of the most direct shots at him. It must be recorded, however, that he did by accident stop two shots without the assistance of the goal net.

CRICKET.

1ST BATTALION.

CRICKET in the district this year as far as the Battalion is concerned has consisted of the Hot Weather League and Jamasjee Cup. All through we have been somewhat handicapped by courses and leave and have never really had a full side out. Cricket during the hot weather is not played under ideal conditions, being played before breakfast and after tea only—both of which times the temperature is usually above 95° in the shade. However, in spite of these various drawbacks we managed to put up quite a good show. We had two very close matches with The Royal Fusiliers in the Hot Weather League and Jamasjee Cup, both of which we won by only a narrow margin; the latter by 1 run. As The Royal Fusiliers were the only other people in for the Jamasjee Cup this landed us in the final against the 60th, who were the winners of the Lahore and Pindi Districts, and we went to play them on 17 December at Pindi. We batted first and made 451 runs on a very easy wicket, McGaw making 300 and Newton 118. The 60th were all out for 117 runs in their first innings and followed on and made 143 in their second innings. Thus we won by an innings and 131 runs. The 60th were unlucky to lose Campbell, who was hurt early on in the first innings and took no further part in the game. According to the *Civil and Military Gazette* Newton and McGaw created a fifth-wicket record for India. All through the season Riflemen Rosser, Woodman and Sergeant Johnson have bowled regularly and well—Johnson being particularly good on a wet wicket—a thing not often found in this country.

Unfortunately we are losing C.Q.M.S. Wates, who is going home, but Graham and Curtis are coming out shortly and will greatly strengthen the side. At present we suffer from a lack of bowlers, but hope that future drafts may produce these. We are just starting on the Cold Weather League and should do very well in it. The keenness shown by the non-playing members of the Battalion is very noticeable, many coming down to watch.

Peshawar Cricket Summer League commenced on 14 June

last, when we had the pleasure of meeting the District Staff again, the winners of last year's tournament.

The entries this year include Signals, District Staff, Civil, Royal Fusiliers, Royal Air Force, Royal Artillery, and Royal Army Service Corps.

So far we have only lost to the District Staff and have beaten Civil, Royal Air Force, Royal Fusiliers. Our best performance so far has been the beating of The Royal Fusiliers, who were unbeaten till they played us.

Below will be found details of matches to date.

BATTALION v. PESHAWAR DISTRICT STAFF, AT PESHAWAR, 14 June 1925.

1ST BATTALION THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

C.Q.M.S. Wates, b. Patterson	0
A/Corpl. Cornes, c. Macauliffe, b. Patterson	5
Lieut. Macgeorge, b. Patterson	2
Lieut. Newton, c. Cooper, b. Patterson	0
Lieut. Egerton, b. Patterson	19
Lieut. Rushbrooke, b. Patterson	10
Rfn. Rosser, not out	17
Rfn. Nicholls, run out	1
Rfn. Poulter, c. and b. Smith	8
Rfn. Wilkins, c. Cooper, b. Bernard	4
Rfn. Simmonds, b. Smith	0
Extras	11
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	77
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PESHAWAR DISTRICT STAFF.

Capt. Meadmore, b. Simmonds	0
Major Smith, b. Rosser	2
Corpl. Harper, run out	21
Major Bernard, not out	31
Corpl. Macauliffe, c. and b. Rosser	3
Lieut. Patterson, not out	21
Extras	0
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	78
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Gunner Hobart, Fusilier Green, Staff-Sergt. Oldham, Trooper Cooper, and Rifleman Paddock did not bat.

Peshawar District Staff won by 6 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Overs.	Maidens.
Rfn. Rosser	25	2	7	1
Rfn. Simmonds	26	1	6	—
Rfn. Nicholls	6	—	3	—
Rfn. Wilkins	11	—	2	—
Lieut. Rushbrooke	10	—	4	—

Scorer : A/Corporal Harkin.

BATTALION v. CIVIL, AT PESHAWAR, 28 June 1925.

CIVIL.

1st Innings.

Bhagwan Das, run out	4
Abdur Rahim, c. Wates, b. Woodman	6
Abdul Rashid, c. Johnson, b. Woodman	54
Abdur Bagi, c. Cornes, b. Harvey .	2
Mr. Murphy, c. Wates, b. Harvey .	0
Mr. Foddy, c. Wates, b. Pannett .	2
Sant Parkash, b. Pannett	0
Wazir Mohd, b. Pannett	10
Sikandar Shah, b. Woodman	4
Mr. Samual, not out	1
Katar Singh, b. Rosser	0
Extras	6
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1ST BN. THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

1st Innings.

C.Q.M.S. Wates, b. Wazir Mohd . .	7
A/Corpl. Cornes, b. Abdul Rashid .	43
Corpl. Johnson, not out	30
Lieut. Taylor, not out	12
Extras	2
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	94
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Lieut. Macgeorge, Lieut. Egerton, Lieut. Rushbrooke, A/Corpl. Harvey, Rfn. Rosser, Rfn. Pannett, and Rfn. Woodman, did not bat.
1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade won by 8 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Overs.	Maidens.
Rfn. Rosser	33	1	9	—
Rfn. Woodman	18	3	9	2
A/Corpl. Harvey	26	2	6	1
Rfn. Pannett	6	3	5	1

Scorer : A/Corpl. Harkin.

BATTALION v. ROYAL AIR FORCE, AT PESHAWAR, 16 July 1925.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

1st Innings.

Lieut. McGaw, b. Gardiner . . .	67
Corpl. Johnson, b. Studwick . . .	8
A/Corpl. Cornes, c. Cocks, b. Studwick	4
Lieut. Poole, b. Gardiner . . .	9
Lieut. Macgeorge, b. Gardiner . . .	6
A/Corpl. Wells, b. Gardiner . . .	11
Lieut. Rushbrooke, c. and b. Gardiner	6
Rfn. James, l.b.w., b. Gardiner . .	5
Rfn. Nicholls, not out . . .	5
A/Corpl. Harvey, b. Studwick . . .	4
Rfn. Leach, b. Studwick . . .	0
Extras . . .	3
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	128

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

1st Innings.

F/Officer King Lewis, b. Harvey . .	0
Corpl. Foyle, run out . . .	3
F/Officer Cocks, b. James . . .	1
Corpl. Crane, c. Cornes, b. Harvey . .	0
Sergt. Studwick, c. James, b. Johnson	29
F/Lieut. Bishop, b. Harvey . . .	12
Corpl. Edwards, c. James, b. Johnson	7
F/Lieut. Barber, not out . . .	22
F/Officer Rigg, c. James, b. Johnson	0
A/Corpl. Gardiner, c. Johnson, b. Leach	0
A/Corpl. Bellamy, run out . . .	0
Extras . . .	9
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	83

1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade won by 45 runs.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Overs.	Maidens.
A/Corpl. Harvey . . .	15	3	10	2
Rfn. James . . .	21	1	7	2
Lieut. McGaw . . .	6	—	3	1
Corpl. Johnson . . .	22	3	5	—
Lieut. Rushbrooke . . .	6	—	3	1
Rfn. Leach . . .	4	1	2	—
Scorer : A/Corpl. Harkin.				

BATTALION v. 1ST BATTALION THE ROYAL FUSILIERS, AT PESHAWAR,
2 August 1925.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

1st Innings.

C.Q.M.S. Wates, c. Harris, b. Peterson	7
A/Corpl. Cornes, c. Harris, b. West- brook	0
Corpl. Johnson, b. Peterson	2
Lieut. McGaw, c. Jervis, b. Peterson . .	6
Lieut. Newton, b. Giles	33
Lieut. Poole, b. Westbrooke	0
Corpl. Prince, c. Burgess, b. Peterson	0
A/Corpl. Wells, b. Giles	8
Lieut. Rushbrooke, not out	4
Rfn. James, b. Toy	5
Rfn. Bick, b. Toy	0
Extras	3
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	68
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1ST BN. ROYAL FUSILIERS.

1st Innings.

Fusr. Jowers, c. Prince, b. Johnson . .	2
Fusr. Burgess, run out	0
Fusr. Williams, c. McGaw, b. Johnson	3
Lieut. Henry, c. Prince, b. Johnson . .	8
Fusr. Peterson, c. James, b. Bick . . .	0
Fusr. Hardence, b. James	10
Fusr. Brown, s. Wates, b. Johnson . .	2
Fusr. Westbrooke, not out.	12
Fusr. Piersall, c. Wates, b. Johnson . .	0
Fusr. Harris, b. Johnson	5
L/Corpl. Toy, b. Johnson	0
Extras	0
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	42
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1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade won by 26 runs.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Overs.	Maidens.
A/Corpl. Wells	7	—	3	—
Corpl. Johnson	19	7	8	1
Rfn. Bick	6	1	8	—
Rfn. James	10	1	4	1
Scorer: A/Corpl. Harkin.				

BATTALION v. "A" DIVISIONAL SIGNALS, AT PESHAWAR, 30 August 1925.

"A" DIV. SIGNALS.

1st Innings.

C.S.M. Turner, b. Rosser	0
Sergt. Joiner, s. Wates, b. Harvey . .	28
Capt. Malden, c. Harvey, b. McGaw .	20
Lieut. Blenkinsop, c. Pegg, b. Rosser .	4
Lieut. Steel, b. Johnson	14
Sign. Swinson, c. Newton, b. Johnson	0
Sergt. Harvey, b. Rosser	8
L/Corpl. Morrison, b. Rosser	0
Sign. Ward, b. Rosser	0
Sign. Dudley, b. Harvey	0
Sign. Jay, not out	3
Extras	4
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	81
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THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

1st Innings.

Lieut. McGaw, c. Swinson, b. Marden .	21
C.Q.M.S. Wates, not out	31
Sergt. Pegg, c. and b. Swinson . . .	3
Lieut. Newton, b. Swinson	0
A/Corpl. Cornes, b. Dudley	17
Corpl. Johnson, not out	6
Extras	4
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	82
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S/Sergt. Plumtree, A/Corpl. Harvey, Rfn. Rosser, Rfn. James, and Rfn. Bick did not bat.

1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade won by 6 wickets.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Overs.	Maidens.
Rfn. Rosser	24	5	8	—
Rfn. James	10	—	3	—
Rfn. Bick	12	—	2	—
A/Corpl. Harvey . . .	19	2	4	—
Corpl. Johnson . . .	12	2	3	—
Lieut. McGaw	—	1	1	1

Scorer: A/Corpl. Harkin.

We had our second defeat of the season when we met the Royal Artillery.

They batted during the morning from 7 a.m. till 9 a.m. and in the evening from 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m., when they declared and put us in, and we lost our first wicket with the first ball of the innings.

We carried on again the following evening at 4.30 p.m.

BATTALION v. ROYAL ARTILLERY, AT PESHAWAR, 13 and 14 September 1925.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Innings.

R.S.M. Terry, b. Nicholls	9
Bdr. Thatcher, b. Johnson. . . .	68
Col. Macalpine Leny, b. Rosser . . .	0
Lieut. Morris, b. Wells	92
Lieut. Mitchell, s. Newton, b. Johnson	2
Capt. Gatehouse, b. Rosser	34
Dvr. Goodchild, b. Wells	2
Dvr. Master, b. Johnson	8
Major Creig, not out	0
Sergt. Brown, b. Johnson	8
Extras	20

Declared, 9 wickets for 243

Dvr. Connely did not bat.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

1st Innings.

Lieut. McGaw, run out	37
C.Q.M.S. Wates, b. Gatehouse . . .	0
A/Corpl. Cornes, run out	5
Corpl. Johnson, b. Brown	19
Lieut. Newton, c. Brown, b. Morris .	8
Rfn. Rosser, b. Gatehouse	12
Rfn. Woodman, run out	6
Rfn. Wilkins, b. Gatehouse	3
Rfn. Pannett, c. Gatehouse, b. Brown.	8
A/Corpl. Wells, c. Brown, b. Gatehouse	0
Rfn. Nicholls, not out	6
Extras	27

131

Royal Artillery won by 112 runs.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Overs.	Maidens
Rfn. Rosser	64	2	18	2
Rfn. Woodman	29	—	4	—
Rfn. Pannett	37	1	14	2
Rfn. Nicholls	7	—	1	—
Corpl. Johnson	38	4	18	3
A/Corpl. Wells	25	2	10	—
Lieut. McGaw	17	—	3	—
Rfn. Wilkins	6	—	2	—

Scorer : A/Corpl. Harkin.

DEPÔT CRICKET—SEASON 1925.

On the whole, Depôt Cricket this season has not been particularly successful, although there was some promising material from which to form a team. Unfortunately, owing to Bisley, the Southern Command Weapon Training Meeting and several other causes, we were hardly ever able to put our full team into the field. Thirteen matches were arranged, and of these we won three, lost four (two after very close games), drew two and had to abandon four owing to rain. Major Tod captained the side and as usual was a tower of strength the whole season. Unfortunately this is the last season the Depôt will have his valuable aid. Sergeant Hardman proved a very valuable all-round addition to the team, and on several occasions managed to get wickets when they were badly needed.

RESULTS.

Played 9. Won 3. Lost 4. Drawn 2. Abandoned 4.

GREENJACKET CRICKET, 1925.

By MAJOR A. A. TOD.

THE past season, though fairly successful in itself, could not compare with that of 1923 and 1924. During the two latter we only suffered three defeats, whereas in 1925 we were beaten five times. The number of wins, too, showed a falling off, but this may be partially accounted for by a smaller programme and more drawn matches. The reasons for decreased success are easily arrived at and may be summed up in the fact that generally speaking we did not have such good sides. Shawe and Foljambe did not play at all; Campbell and McGaw were posted to India; Jameson and Earle only played once each; and Ferrand did not recover sufficiently from an operation for appendicitis to allow him to play at all. In addition to this, no young officers, who have joined recently, excel as cricketers. However, all things considered, our record of five wins, five defeats and five drawn games cannot be considered a bad performance. In nearly every case we played against good sides, and with a few exceptions the Greenjackets put up a creditable performance. Curiously enough, when we did fail it was due to a breakdown in the batting. We usually managed to get our opponents out for a reasonable total, which was remarkable in a season when bowlers' wickets were the exception rather than the rule. In fact it was not until the final match of the week against I Z. that any side scored 300 against us. As regards the batting there were many good individual performances, but it often

happened that run-getting was confined to two or three members of the side, while the remainder did little to increase the score.

FREE FORESTERS.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
A. J. Holmes, b. Gore	10	b. Tod	33
M. W. Payne, c. Graham, b. Tod	26	c. Bonham-Carter, b. Gore	9
Major Osborne, b. Gore	15	c. T. N. F. Wilson, b. Tod	11
Capt. Wood, c. Sloggett, b. C. J. Wilson	3	b. Gore	1
A. T. Sharp, l.b.w. Graham	34	b. Gore	2
K. J. Seth Smith, b. Gore	0	c. Tod, b. E. R. Wilson	24
H. C. McDonell, b. Gore	9	l.b.w. E. R. Wilson	18
F. J. Pryce-Jenkin, b. E. R. Wilson	27	c. Tod, b. E. R. Wilson	2
A. H. Fyffe, c. C. J. Wilson, b. E. R. Wilson	36	not out	7
W. Pepper, c. Williams, b. E. R. Wilson	29	c. Bonham-Carter, b. Tod	1
O. W. Nicholson, not out	3	c. B.-Carter, b. E. R. Wilson	1
Extras—9 byes, 3 leg byes, 1 wide, 1 no ball	14	Extras	11
	<u>206</u>		<u>120</u>

THE GREENJACKETS.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Capt. E. S. B. Williams, R.B., st. Nicholson, b. McDonell	12	not out	43
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, K.R.R.C., st. Nicholson, b. McDonell	20	c. and b. McDonell	10
Major H. S. Altham, late K.R.R.C., c. Wood, b. McDonell	55		
Capt. Sir R. Gull, late R.B., c. Holmes, b. Fyffe	6		
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, K.R.R.C., c. Holmes, b. McDonell	27		
Capt. E. R. Wilson, late R.B., c. Wood, b. Osborne	19		
A. C. Gore, R.B., c. Payne, b. Osborne	67		
Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett, late R.B., c. McDonell, b. Pryce-Jenkin	8		
Major A. A. Tod, R.B., c. Nicholson, b. Pryce-Jenkin	0		
C. J. Wilson, K.R.R.C., not out	14	not out	19
Capt. O. B. Graham, R.B., b. Pryce-Jenkin	4		
Extras	19	Extras	7
	<u>251</u>	Total (1 wicket)	<u>79</u>

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Capt. E. S. B. Williams, c. White, b. Stafford	66	b. Skinner	2
Major T. R. Eastwood, b. White	5	b. Skinner	0
Major A. A. Tod, b. Skinner	0	not out	77
A. C. Gore, c. Buller, b. White	8	c. and b. C. J. Wilson	19
V. B. Turner, c. Bonham-Carter, b. Oxley	18	c. Buller, b. Skinner	4
Capt. O. B. Graham, b. Skinner	31	b. Skinner	17
E. N. Clarke, c. Prentice, b. Skinner	9	b. Skinner	0
Capt. T. Fairfax Ross, b. T. N. F. Wilson	3	b. Stafford	0
Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune, run out	6	c. White, b. Stafford	29
W. P. S. Curtis, b. Skinner	0	b. Stafford	5
Capt. T. H. Massy-Beresford, not out	4	b. C. J. Wilson	42
Extras	19	Extras	20
	<u>169</u>		<u>215</u>

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, c. Williams, b. Gore	7	c. Tod, b. Gore	18
Capt. M. L. Buller, b. Graham	21	b. Gore	1
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, c. Williams, b. Tod	33	c. Clarke, b. Graham	5
C. J. Wilson, st. Williams, b. Graham	8	c. Curtis, b. Tod	12
Hon. D. O. Trench, not out	16	l.b.w. b. Graham	27
Capt. J. E. M. Skinner, st. Williams, b. Graham	6	c. Turner, b. Gore	22
R. G. R. Oxley, c. Williams, b. Graham	1	c. and b. Tod	7
C. A. White, b. Gore	0	b. Gore	1
Major R. H. Woods, b. Gore	4	not out	21
B. B. H. Stafford, b. Gore	0	c. Fairfax-Ross, b. Tod	5
Rifleman Prentice, b. Gore	2	l.b.w. b. Tod	8
Extras	5	Extras	5
	<u>103</u>		<u>132</u>

I ZINGARI.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Lt.-Col. A. C. Johnston, run out .	78	b. E. R. Wilson . . .	0
A. E. L. Hill, c. Skinner, b. E. R.			
Wilson	73	c. T. N. Wilson, b. C. J.	
		Wilson	96
E. M. D. Llewelyn, c. Altham, b.		c. Skinner, b. E. R.	
Graham	19	Wilson	25
Maj. V. H. Majendie, c. C. J.			
Wilson, b. E. R. Wilson . . .	73	not out	49
J. P. Dewhurst, b. Graham . . .	3		
Lieut. C. M. Evans-Thomas, b. E. R.			
Wilson	1		
Capt. Wood, c. Graham, b. E. R.			
Wilson	18		
Capt. Trappes Lomax, c. C. J. Wilson,			
b. E. R. Wilson	35	not out	3
Lt.-Gen. Sir C. H. Harington, st.			
Barber, b. E. R. Wilson . . .	4		
Col. C. Heseltine, c. C. J. Wilson, b.			
E. R. Wilson	10		
Gen. Sir R. B. Stephens, not out	2		
Extras	16		
	<u>332</u>	Extras	9
		Total (3 wickets)	<u>182</u>

THE GREENJACKETS.

<i>1st Innings.</i>	
Maj. A. A. Tod, R.B., c. and b. Hill	100
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, K.R.R.C., c.	
Majendie, b. Dewhurst	0
Major H. S. Altham, late K.R.R.C.,	
c. and b. Hill	123
Lt.-Col. W. D. Barber, late K.R.R.C.,	
c. Johnston, b. Evans-Thomas .	39
Capt. Sir R. Gull, late R.B., c. Hesel-	
tine, b. Dewhurst	50
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, K.R.R.C.,	
b. Evans-Thomas	12
Capt. E. R. Wilson, late R.B., not out	30
C. J. Wilson, K.R.R.C., c. Majendie,	
b. Hill	17
Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett, late R.B.,	
c. Majendie, b. Evans-Thomas .	2
Capt. O. B. Graham, R.B., c. Evans-	
Thomas, b. Dewhurst	0
Capt. J. E. M. Skinner, K.R.R.C., c.	
Majendie, b. Heseltine	14
Extras	49
	<u>436</u>

The season opened with the match against the Royal Military College cadets, and proved as exciting as one could wish. Our opponents were a good side and contained several cricketers who had earned big reputations at school, while the Greenjackets' team could only be described as moderate. The cadets batted first on a good wicket and scored 166. No bowler in particular was responsible for their dismissal, as no one obtained more than two wickets, but the fielding was good and the bowling never slack. Mainly owing to Williams and T. N. F. Wilson we made a good start and had 120 on the board with only four men out, but the wickets fell fast and eventually 6 runs were wanted when Stafford joined Bridgeman for the last wicket. Amid great excitement the match became a tie, and Bridgeman ran an extremely daring leg-bye, giving us the victory by one wicket.

The next match was against the R.M.C. Staff. We again lost the toss, but got them out for 170, quite a good performance. However, our batting was feeble, and some pretty moderate bowling dismissed us for 145. Not a creditable performance.

The Household Brigade at Lords were our next opponents and as usual we had a delightful game against the Guardsmen, though a trifle one-sided. We batted first on a perfect wicket and made a pretty good start, but nothing exceptional, as the fifth wicket fell at 150. From that moment the aspect of the game changed; Barber and Sloggett hit the bowling mercilessly, and their innings of 103 not out and 88 represented some extremely brisk batting. Eventually we declared our innings closed with 410 for 9 wickets. Graham and Jameson proved too good for our opponents, of whom only Hope in particular and Hughes showed to any advantage, and they were dismissed for 122, a very poor score on such a wicket. Following on, the Guardsmen did even worse, and were all out for 102, Jameson again proving too much for them.

We would like to take the opportunity of recording our appreciation of the kindness and hospitality accorded us by the M.C.C., which goes to make this one of our most enjoyable fixtures.

In the following match we had a good game against the Trojans, who were a great deal stronger than usual. They batted first and made 148, chiefly owing to Hill, who seems to have a liking for Greenjacket bowling and always makes runs against us. We started badly and none of our batsmen could get runs until Gore came in with the score at 78 for 7, and laid about him in great style. Meanwhile Mowbray Buller kept his end up and the pair added 68 before Buller was run out. By this time it was too late to send in another batsman, and so the match was drawn, leaving us 9 to win with 2 wickets to fall. Gore's 64 not out was an admirable innings.

As usual the Old Wykehamists brought a good side, and we did well to get them out for 162 on a slow and easy wicket. Rockley

Wilson was mainly responsible, with 5 for 25. Claude Ashton, for our opponents, hit beautifully for 61. Again our batting failed, though we had a strong side on paper, and 8 wickets were down for 68. Trench came in at the fall of the seventh wicket and tried hard to retrieve the situation, but no one managed to stay with him for any length of time, and eventually we were all out for 129, thus losing by 33 runs. Trench showed good form in his 43 not out.

Our next fixture, a new one, was against Mr. H. Martineau's XI. This was reminiscent of pre-war country house cricket; Mr. Martineau put up nearly the whole of both Elevens, and the game was played on his private ground at Holyport, near Maidenhead. The weather was perfect, the cricket very keen, and Mr. Martineau's hospitality unending. We batted first on a good wicket, and only managed to get 159. Gull got 52, and Sarel 33, otherwise the batting was quite undistinguished. Our opponents did slightly better, getting 214, mainly owing to a brisk 85 by Hermon. Going in again we gave a good display, and were eventually able to declare with 266 for four wickets. Tod 77, Gull 74, Trench 39 not out, and Sarel 35, were the chief scorers. They had 122 to win, and made 166 for 7 wickets before time was called. A most pleasant match, and we all hope it will be repeated next year.

The Navy were our next guests at St. Cross. They had not such a good side as usual, but all the same had several capable batsmen. We won the toss and batted on an excellent wicket; runs were not scored very fast, but having got 303 for 7 wickets, we declared. Most people got a few runs, Tod 79 and Sloggett 50 being the most successful. After a moderate start the Sailors did pretty well and eventually scored 250 all out, thanks mainly to Evan Thomas 66, and Cornwallis 47. With a comfortable lead of 53 we started our second innings with Skinner and Mowbray Buller, who lost no time in getting set and soon rattled up 109 between them. Eventually we declared with 142 for 4 wickets, of which Skinner made 66 and Mowbray Buller 44.

There was little chance of finishing the match unless the Sailors scored at an amazing pace. As it was they made a good effort and got 141 without loss, Sparks and Hunt both showing excellent form, but the bowling never became really loose, so scoring was kept down to a reasonable rate.

Our next match against the Aldershot Command was something in the nature of a disaster. We had a weak side with no bowling to speak of, while the Command had nearly all their stars available. We batted first on a perfect wicket and made 174: a poor score, but only Sloggett, Darell, and Trench could do much against some good bowling by Pank. The Command, against our weak bowling, naturally exceeded this score, but not by so much as might have been expected. They made 298; the batting at times was woefully slow considering the conditions. On going in again we put

up a very poor show, being outed for 90 ; Sloggett, who made 41, alone succeeded in playing Pank, who again bowled very well. A disastrous match, in which we suffered defeat by an innings and 34 runs.

Our next match was against the Highland Brigade. Everyone enjoys this fixture, and we were delighted to see the Highlanders at St. Cross again. We won the toss on a perfect wicket, and for some reason only made 163 against some moderate bowling. Of this Gull got 45, so the rest of the side did not excel. The Highlanders found Gore too much and only scored 67. Going in again we did far better, and were able to declare, with 238 for 6 wickets. Gull was again the most successful batsman, and made 84. Curiously enough the Highlanders made exactly the same score in their second innings—67. Gore's analysis for the match was 12 wickets for 35.

Our next match was against the Staff College, who had a good side, and a most successful season. They won the toss and batted first. We began well and got half the side out cheaply, but then Scobie came in, and by daring, if not too sound, batting, scored a century. Eventually their total came to 250—most disappointing from our point of view. It was a very cold day and the light extremely bad, so we had a formidable task. We started pretty well and looked to have a good chance of winning, but the wickets began to fall too quickly, and with the exception of Gore, who made an excellent 60, no one did much after the first few. We only made 185, so were beaten by 65 runs—a better performance than it appeared on paper, as we had to bat in the dark, and the Staff College were an undoubtedly strong side.

A few days later we met with another reverse, and on this occasion a crushing one. On this occasion our opponents were the United Services, Portsmouth. They were not a good side, but unfortunately ours was a very bad one. The wicket was excellent, and we had the bad luck to lose the toss. After a bad start they made 202, not a really formidable total on such a wicket. However our batsmen were far from being equal to the occasion, and were outed for 63 ! This was mainly due to the bowling of Gladden, the U.S. ground professional, whose in-swingers proved most deadly. Following on we began well and actually had 100 up with only two men out, but this was too good to last, and the total only amounted to 135. An innings defeat by an indifferent side.

We had to journey to Tidworth for our next match, and as the writer did not do so, he knows little or nothing of the details. It appears that a moderately interesting match was drawn and that Darell and T. N. F. Wilson distinguished themselves with the bat.

The final match before the week was against the School, and as usual we had an excellent game. The Boys, going in first, only managed to compile the very moderate total of 130. The wicket

was excellent and they ought to have made many more. We had a good side and it looked a "sitter" for us, but things did not go well. In other words, we batted badly, and the Boys bowled very well. The outlook was black when our eighth wicket fell at 108, but we scrambled out by one wicket. This was entirely due to Altham, who, out of a total of 121 actually from the bat, scored 79 not out. The extent of his effort may be realized when it is known that the next highest score was 9.

We entered upon the week with a certain amount of misgiving. In the first match our side was capable of improvement, and for the last we were going to be without Gore and Williams. The two latter had been "warned" for the Army v. Navy match, which began on the Saturday of the week. Unavailing protestations were made to the Army authorities, who said that Army cricket came before Regimental cricket, and even refused to listen to the idea of one playing in each match. As it turned out, the week was a great success. The Free Foresters were beaten comfortably; we beat the 60th by 149 runs; and a high scoring match against I Z. was drawn. In the latter game Gore's bowling would have made all the difference, as we failed to out our opponents for a reasonable total in spite of Rockley Wilson's fine work. In addition to the above the weather was ideal, the attendance large, and, as usual, all Leonard Russell's arrangements went like clockwork. The Free Foresters won the toss and batted first on a perfect wicket. They had a good batting side, but the Greenjacket bowling and fielding reached a high standard, with the result that 7 wickets fell for 111. However, the tail laid about them to good effect, and the total was brought up to 206. Our batting display was pretty level and we scored 251, Altham (55) and Gore (67) both playing fine cricket for their runs. Going in again, the Foresters put up rather a moderate show, and were out for 120. Our bowling and fielding was again very good and no doubt runs were hard to get, but a side of their strength should have scored more than 120. This left us 76 to win, which we had no difficulty in making for the loss of one wicket. Williams made a hard hitting 43 not out.

We won the toss against the 60th and batted first on a wicket which a hot sun after a heavy dew caused to play trickily for an hour or so. Williams was the only one who competed with the difficulties and made an admirable 66. Graham (31) and Turner (18) were the only others who contributed double figures towards a total of 169. Luckily for us Gore and Graham bowled really well, so the 60th only got 103, Bonham-Carter (33) and Mowbray Buller (21) being the chief contributors. Having a useful lead of 66 we did rather better at our second venture and totalled 215. Tod (77 not out), Massy Beresford (42) and Prideaux-Brune (29) did most of the scoring. The 60th had 282 to win and not much chance of getting it except by very rapid scoring. As it turned out, our bowling was never loose, so fast scoring was rendered very

difficult, and the 60th were all out for 132, leaving us winners by 149, twenty minutes before time.

General Harington brought down a pretty useful I Z. side, though rather short of bowling. The wicket was perfect, and General Harington did well for his side by winning the toss. The I Z. occupied the wickets for nearly the whole day and scored 332—the first and only score of 300 or over against the Greenjackets during the season. Colonel Johnston, A. E. L. Hill and Majendie all got over 70, and played well in their different styles, while Lomax hit very hard in the latter stages of the innings; the catch, one handed in the out-field, by which Cyril Wilson dismissed him, was as good as one could see. Rockley Wilson had a great deal of work to do, and his bowling was a model of steadiness. Seven wickets for 45 in 29 overs speaks for itself. We had half an hour's batting the same evening and lost 2 wickets for 38. Next morning we soon lost another wicket, but on Altham's arrival things brightened up. He and Tod added 207 before lunch in about 90 minutes. Altham made 123—a superb innings. Tod was out soon after, and had the satisfaction of making 100. Gull (50) and Barber (39) hit merrily, and we totalled 436, made at the rate of 100 runs an hour. Going in 104 behind, the I Z. soon lost Colonel Johnston, but Hill and Llewellyn, and afterwards Majendie, made the match a certain draw. Hill got 96, another fine innings; it was bad luck to miss his century.

So ended a most successful week. It should be stated that the wickets throughout were perfect, and Tom Freemantle deserves all credit for their preparation.

We should have had two matches after the week, but that against the Eton Ramblers had to be scratched as it was the same day as the unveiling of The Rifle Brigade War Memorial.

The match against the Harrow Wanderers was played in dull and very enervating weather, and no doubt the quality of the cricket suffered. Our opponents batted first, and having scored 270 for 8 by rather tedious cricket, declared. Magnay (72), Parsons (49), Anson (42) were the chief scorers. Chiefly by means of Altham (85) and Gull (48), we managed to get 244. There was little time left to play, and the Harrow Wanderers' second innings could scarcely be called serious. They actually scored 107 for 7 wickets.

Below will be seen the scores during Greenjacket week; Batting and bowling averages of those who played most frequently; Scores of 50 and upwards obtained for the Greenjackets; Good bowling performances.

BATTING.

	Inns.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Av.
Major H. S. Altham	5	347	123	1	86·7
Capt. E. S. B. Williams	8	276	66	1	39·4
A. C. Gore	7	233	67	1	38·8
Hon. D. O. Trench	8	182	43	3	36·4
Capt. Sir R. C. Gull, Bart.	12	435	84		36·2
Major A. A. Tod	20	548	100	1	28·7
Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett	11	278	88	1	27·8
Capt. S. E. M. Skinner	10	183	66	2	22·8
Lt.-Col. H. F. Darell	11	197	66	1	19·7
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter	9	175	33		19·4
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson	23	387	50	1	17·5
Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn	7	115	38		16·4
Capt. M. L. Buller	10	110	44	2	13·7
V. B. Turner	6	43	18	2	10·7
C. S. Wilson	12	106	19	2	10·6

BOWLING.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
A. C. Gore	319	31	10·2
Capt. T. O. Jameson	83	8	10·3
Capt. E. R. Wilson	224	21	10·6
B. B. H. Stafford	178	12	14·8
C. S. Wilson	245	14	17·5
Capt. O. B. Graham	435	23	18·9
Capt. J. E. M. Skinner	474	25	18·9
Major A. A. Tod	854	40	21·3
Lt.-Col. H. F. Darell	312	13	24
Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett	152	5	30·4
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson	381	9	42·3

SCORES OF 50 AND UPWARDS OBTAINED FOR THE GREENJACKETS.

Major H. S. Altham	123	v. I Zingari.
Major H. S. Altham	85	v. Harrow Wanderers.
Major H. S. Altham	79 not out	v. Winchester College.
Major H. S. Altham	55	v. Free Foresters.
Capt. Sir R. Gull, Bart.	84	v. Highland Brigade.
Capt. Sir R. Gull, Bart.	74	v. H. Martineau's XI.
Capt. Sir R. Gull, Bart.	52	v. H. Martineau's XI.
A. C. Gore	67	v. Free Foresters.
A. C. Gore	64 not out	v. The Trojans.
A. C. Gore	60	v. Staff College.
A. C. Gore	50	v. I Zingari.
Major A. A. Tod	100	v. I Zingari.
Major A. A. Tod	79	v. Royal Navy.
Major A. A. Tod	77 not out	v. K.R.R.C.
Major A. A. Tod	77	v. H. Martineau's XI.
Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett	88	v. Household Brigade.
Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett	50	v. Royal Navy.
Capt. E. S. B. Williams	66	v. K.R.R.C.

SCORES OF 50 AND UPWARDS OBTAINED FOR THE GREENJACKETS (*continued*).

Capt. E. S. B. Williams . . .	61	v. Royal Military College.
Lt.-Col. W. D. Barber . . .	103 not out	v. Household Brigade.
Lt.-Col. H. F. Darell . . .	66	v. Tidworth Garrison.
Capt. J. E. M. Skinner . . .	66	v. Royal Navy.
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson . . .	50	v. Tidworth Garrison.

GOOD BOWLING PERFORMANCES.

A. C. Gore	5 wkts. for 15	v. Highland Brigade.
A. C. Gore	7 wkts. for 20	v. Highland Brigade.
A. C. Gore	5 wkts. for 39	v. K.R.R.C.
Capt. E. R. Wilson	4 wkts. for 22	v. Free Foresters.
Capt. E. R. Wilson	7 wkts. for 45	v. I Zingari.
Capt. E. R. Wilson	5 wkts. for 25	v. Old Wykehamists.
Capt. O. B. Graham	7 wkts. for 55	v. Household Brigade.
Capt. O. B. Graham	4 wkts. for 21	v. H. Martineau's XI.
Capt. T. O. Jameson	5 wkts. for 41	v. Household Brigade.
B. H. Stafford	5 wkts. for 46	v. Tidworth Garrison.

GOLF.

THE REGIMENTAL ANNUAL MEETING.

Held at Littlestone, 2 and 3 May 1925.

THE Society held its second annual meeting over the Littlestone course, which had again been very kindly placed at its disposal by the Committee of the Littlestone Golf Club.

Twenty-seven members attended the meeting, which was played in good weather on the whole, but rather cold.

Colonel Porch, the Secretary Littlestone Golf Club, once more went out of his way to make everything go smoothly, and the thanks of all who attended the meeting are due to him.

The results were as follows :—

Saturday morning, a Medal Round (Handicap) was played, in which the first eight best scores qualified to play a match play competition for the Regimental Challenge Statuette, which was presented to the Society last year.

MEDAL ROUND.

Major H. G. Parkyn	89 - 13 = 76
Capt. C. E. Temperley	92 - 15 = 77
Brig.-General R. Haig	83 - 4 = 79
Capt. F. H. Tudor-Owen	87 - 8 = 79
Capt. J. A. Davison	80 - Scr. = 80
Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Coke	96 - 16 = 80
Capt. G. C. B. Stevens	81 - Scr. = 81
P. W. S. Curtis	91 - 10 = 81
A. C. Gore	86 - 2 = 84

MEDAL ROUND (*continued*).

R. V. Toynbee	88	—	4	=	84
Major W. H. S. Alston	91	—	7	=	84
Capt. H. R. Price	96	—	12	=	84
Lt.-Col. R. Verney	96	—	12	=	84
G. G. Rivière	93	—	8	=	85
Major A. A. Tod	102	—	16	=	86
Brig.-Gen. Hon. R. Brand	94	—	8	=	86
Lt.-Col. G. W. Liddell	98	—	12	=	86
Major T. R. Eastwood	106	—	18	=	88
Lt.-Col. W. F. Basset	97	—	9	=	88
Capt. G. F. Earle	95	—	5	=	90
Capt. E. J. Wilbraham	108	—	16	=	92
Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross	105	—	12	=	93
Brig.-Gen. Hon. Sir H. Yarde-Buller	132	—	20	=	112

Temperley only arrived at Littlestone Saturday morning and was too late to hand his card in for the match play competition. The results were that five players had scores of 84 to qualify themselves for the eighth place.

It was decided after much discussion they should all play the first hole, and the one who produced the best result qualify. Brand started the five players off together in good time and it had rather the appearance of a race. All reached the green. A. C. Gore holed a chip shot for three and won the hole.

The Regimental Scratch Challenge Cup was won by Davison and the Handicap prize by Parkyn.

In the afternoon Handicap Foursomes were played against Bogey by those who had not qualified for the Match Play Competition. The foursome results were :—

Lt.-Col. G. W. Liddell (12) and Capt. C. E. Temperley (15)	1	down
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart (6) and Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross (12)	3	„
Brig.-Gen. Hon. R. Brand (8) and Capt. C. Boyle (16)	7	„
G. G. Rivière (8) and Capt. H. R. Price (12)	10	„

On Sunday afternoon Singles (Handicap) against Bogey were played for a Challenge Prize presented by Alston. The results were :—

A. C. Gore (2)	1	up
Capt. C. E. Temperley (15)	2	down
W. P. S. Curtis (10)	2	„
Capt. F. H. Tudor-Owen (8)	4	„
Major A. A. Tod (16)	4	„
R. V. Toynbee (4)	6	„
Capt. E. J. Wilbraham (16)	6	„

The match play competition for the Statuette results were :—

First Round :

Major H. G. Parkyn (13) beat Capt. G. C. B. Stevens (scr.)
1 up.

Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Coke (16) beat A. C. Gore (2) at 19th hole.

P. W. H. Curtis (10) beat Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (4) 4 and 3.

Capt. J. A. Davison (scr.) beat Capt. F. H. Tudor Owen (8)
5 and 4.

Second Round :

Parkyn beat Coke 1 up.

Davison beat Curtis 8 and 6.

In the match between Davison and Curtis the former went round in 71, Curtis was several more!

Final :

Davison beat Parkyn 1 up.

Once more a triumph of youth over age.

During the year the Regimental Golfing Society played fourteen matches and proved victorious in seven and halved one.

The first match of the year was played at West Hill against a War Office side on 25 February.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		W.O.G.S.	
Capt. J. A. Davison (5 and 4)	1	Capt. Fotheringham . . .	0
Major W. H. P. Swaine . . .	0	Major J. J. Mitchell (1 hole)	1
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (3 and 2)	1	L. E. Norman	0
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-			
Stuart (5 and 3)	1	R. Barrow	0
Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh (4 and 3)	1	Capt. E. P. Combe	0
Lt.-Col. S. Davenport (2 and 1)	1	Col. W. K. Carver	0
Capt. F. Tudor-Owen	0	Capt. N. M. Ritchie (4 and 2).	1
Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell			
and 4)	1	Col. F. H. Stapleton	0
Total	6	Total	2

FOURSOMES.

Davison and Swaine (5 and 4)	1	Fotheringham and Mitchell .	0
Haig and Burnett-Stuart (2			
and 1).	1	Norman and Barrow	0
Davenport and Tudor-Owen .	0	Ritchie and Stapleton (2 and 1)	1
Bligh and Morrison-Bell (halved)	0	Combe and Carver (halved) .	0
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	2		1
Total	8	Total	3

On 11 March another match was played against the War Office, this time at Sandy Lodge.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		W.O.G.S.	
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies	1	Col. McGrath	0
Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh	1	Col. Wavell	0
Capt. F. H. G. Tudor Owen	0	Capt. Ritchie	1
Lt.-Col. S. Davenport	1	Capt. Simmons	0
Capt. C. Norbury	1	Major Telfer-Smollett	0
Brig.-Gen. the Earl of Lucan	0	Col. Henderson	1
Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell	1	A. R. MacBain	0
Capt. P. G. Mayer	0	Capt. Badcock	0
<hr/> Total 5		<hr/> Total 2	

FOURSOMES.

Davies and Bligh	1	McGrath and Wavell	0
Tudor-Owen and Davenport	0	Ritchie and Simmons	1
Norbury and Lucan	1	Henderson and Telfer-Smollett	0
Morrison-Bell and Mayer	1	Badcock and MacBain	0
<hr/> 3		<hr/> 1	
<hr/> Total 8		<hr/> Total 3	

On 15 March, at Cove Common, the Society had its revenge for the severe defeat it had suffered the year before from the Alder-shot Command.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		A.C.G.S.	
Capt. J. A. Davison	0	Col. G. W. Howard	0
R. V. Toynbee (2 holes)	1	Major W. McLean	0
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (3 and 2)	1	Capt. J. H. Young	0
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart (3 and 2)	1	Flight-Lieut. Kingham	0
Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh	0	Col. F. D. Logan (3 and 2)	1
Col. W. E. Davies (3 and 2)	1	Capt. J. W. B. Cobb	0
Col. Hon. R. Brand (6 and 5)	1	Major Soutar	0
Capt. C. B. A. Hoskyns	0	Major C. Rigby	0
Lieut. W. P. S. Curtis (2 and 1)	1	Capt. I. Guthrie	0
Capt. C. Norbury	0	Capt. R. Lucas (7 and 5)	1
Lieut. E. D. Treener-Michell	0	Lieut. R. Goff (3 and 1)	1
Major H. G. Parkyn (4 and 2)	1	Lieut. H. Partridge	0
Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell (1 hole)	1	Capt. Pratt	0
Capt. R. I. V. Birkbeck	0	Col. E. C. Gepp	0
<hr/> Total 8		<hr/> Total 3	

FOURSOMES.

Davison and Toynbee (1 hole)	1	Howard and Young	0
Haig and Burnett-Stuart . .	0	McLean and Logan (1 hole) .	1
Bligh and Davies (4 and 3) .	1	Kingham and Cobb	0
Brand and Hoskyns	0	Guthrie and Rigby (1 hole) .	1
Curtis and Norbury	0	Soutar and Lucas	0
Treener-Michell and Parkyn .	0	Goff and Partridge (3 and 2) .	1
Morrison-Bell and Birkbeck (6 and 5).	1	Pratt and Gepp	0
	<hr/> 3		<hr/> 3
Total	11	Total	6

On 18 March, at Woking, the Society beat the Cavalry Club, a feat largely contributed to by Morrison-Bell, who took on two players successfully in the morning, as Treener-Michell was unable to get to the course until the afternoon.

The results were :—

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		CAVALRY CLUB G.S.	
Major W. H. P. Swaine (5 and 4)	1	L. E. Ormerod	0
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies	0	Major F. Gilliat (3 and 2) .	1
Major W. H. S. Alston	0	Lt.-Col. R. G. Ritson (5 and 4) .	1
Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh	0	Major T. E. Bayley (1 up) .	1
Lt.-Col. S. Davenport (2 and 1) .	1	D. W. Norton	0
W. P. S. Curtis	0	Capt. J. W. Cobb (5 and 3) .	1
Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell .	1	Capt. C. B. Blacker	0
	<hr/> 4	Major J. A. Moncreiffe . . .	0
			<hr/> 4

FOURSOMES.

Swaine and Alston	0	Ormerod and Ritson (5 and 4) .	1
Davies and Bligh (3 and 2) .	1	Gilliat and Bayley	0
Davenport and Curtis	0	Cobb and Norton	0
Treener-Michell and Morrison- Bell (3 and 1)	1	Blacker and Moncreiffe . . .	0
	<hr/> 2		<hr/> 1
Total	6	Total	5

On 22 March, at Moore Park, against the Stage Golfing Society, played on handicap.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		STAGE G.S.	
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart (6)	1	Basil S. Foster (scr.)	0
Major W. H. S. Alston (7)	0	Owen Nares (5)	1
G. G. Rivière (8)	1	Desmond Roberts (6)	0
Brig.-Gen. The Hon. R. Brand (8) .	1	O. J. Johnston (8)	0
M. F. Buller (8)	0	A. W. Baskcomb (9)	1
Capt. Sir R. Gull, Bart. (8) . . .	1	Major I. Hay Beith (10) . . .	0
Capt. F. H. G. Tudor Owen (8) . .	1	Hubert Harben (14)	0
Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross (12)	1	Guy Fane (16)	0
W. P. S. Curtis (12)	1	Leslie Henson (18)	0
Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell (14) .	1	Jack Milford (20)	0
	<hr/> 8		<hr/> 2

No one appears to have known what the result of the foursomes was, except that we won.

On 28 March, at Worplesdon, against the Royal Navy and Royal Marine Golfing Society.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		R.N. AND R.M. G.S.	
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies	0	Surg.-Com. A. T. Rivers (2 and 1)	1
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart	0	Lt.-Com. W. H. Jackson (4 and 2)	1
Major W. H. S. Alston	0	Major T. N. Tuke (4 and 3) . .	1
Lt.-Col. Hon. N. G. Bligh (2 holes)	1	Com. G. Arbuthnot	0
G. G. Rivière (5 and 3)	1	Com. R. Leach	0
Brig.-Gen. Hon. R. Brand	0	Com. M. E. S. Boissier (2 holes)	1
Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Lucan . . .	0	Capt. H. R. Philpot (2 and 1) .	1
Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell (1 hole)	1	Major F. C. N. Bishop	0
	<hr/> 3		<hr/> 5

FOURSOMES.

Davies and Burnett-Stuart (3 and 2)	1	Rivers and Tuke	0
Bligh and Rivière	0	Jackson and Arbuthnot (3 and 2)	1
Alston and Lucan	0	Leach and Boissier (3 and 2) .	1
Brand and Bell (3 and 1)	1	Philpot and Bishop	0
	<hr/> 2		<hr/> 2
Total	<hr/> 5	Total	<hr/> 7

On 1 April the Society had a terrible defeat from the R.A.M.C. Golfing Society. The match was played at Worplesdon.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		R.A.M.C.G.S.	
Major W. H. P. Swaine	0	Capt. P. E. D. Pank	1
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig	0	Maj. J. T. Simson	1
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies	1	Capt. J. B. Fotheringham . .	0
Major W. H. S. Alston	0	Col. H. B. Fawcus	1
Capt. G. F. Earle	0	Major T. J. Mitchell	1
Lt.-Col. S. Davenport	0	Col. J. S. Bostock	0
Capt. C. Norbury	0	Major C. M. Rigby	1
W. P. S. Curtis	0	Capt. R. Hemphill	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
1½		6½	

FOURSOMES.

Swaine and Haig	0	Pank and Simson	1
Davies and Davenport	1	Fotheringham and Fawcus . .	0
Alston and Earle	0	Mitchell and Bostock	1
Norbury and Curtis	0	Rigby and Hemphill	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
1		3	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	2½	Total	9½

On 22 April, at Sunningdale, the Society defeated the Household Brigade G.S.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		HOUSEHOLD BDE. G.S.	
Capt. J. A. Davison (6 and 5). .	1	Capt. Brooker-Milburn	0
Major W. H. B. Swaine	0	Lt.-Col. Lord A. Innes-Ker (5	
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies	0	and 3).	1
Major W. H. S. Alston (3 and 1) .	1	Capt. G. F. N. Palmer (4 and 2) .	1
Lt.-Col. G. Davenport (2 and 1) .	1	Capt. J. Tindal-Atkinson	0
Capt. F. H. G. Tudor-Owen (4		Major A. L. Greenlees	0
and 2)	1	C. E. Maturin-Baird	0
Major H. G. Parkyn (6 and 5) .	1	Capt. A. Gordon	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
5		2	

FOURSOMES.

Alston	0	Palmer (3 and 1)	1
Davison and Parkyn (1 up) . .	1	Innes-Ker and Greenlees	0
Swaine and Davies (3 and 2) . .	1	Milburn and Atkinson	0
Davenport and Tudor-Owen . .	0	Baird and Gordon (5 and 3) .	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
2		2	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	7	Total	4

On 17 May, at Worplesdon, the results of a match against the Coldstream Guards were as follows :—

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		COLDSTREAM GUARDS.	
A. C. Gore (8 and 6)	1	C. H. Frisby	0
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Burnett-Stuart	0	Col. J. N. Horlick (6 and 4)	1
W. P. S. Curtis	0	Maj. R. Whitbread (8 and 6)	1
G. G. Rivière (2 and 1)	1	Lt.-Col. E. Tollemache	0
Brig.-Gen. Hon. R. Brand (3 and 2)	1	Capt. R. V. Martyn	0
Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross	0	W. Steele (3 and 2)	1
Brig.-Gen. Earl of Lucan (3 and 1)	1	Major J. C. Brand	0
Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Coke	0	R. Myddelton (3 and 1)	1
	<hr/> 4		<hr/> 4

FOURSOMES.

Gore and Burnett-Stuart (3 and 2)	1	Frisby and Horlick	0
Rivière and Curtis	0	Whitbread and Tollemache (1 up)	1
Ross and Lucan	0	Martyn and Steele (9 and 7)	1
Brand and Coke	0	Brand and Myddelton	0
	<hr/> 1		<hr/> 2
Total	5	Total	6

On 23 May, at Woking, a match was played against the Bar Golfing Society. Results as follows:—

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		BAR G.S.	
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig	0	A. H. S. Vivian (2 and 1)	1
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies	0	G. B. McClure (3 and 2)	1
Brig.-Gen. Hon. R. Brand (2 up)	1	A. J. Laurie, K.C.	0
Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell (7 and 6)	1	A. N. O. Field	0
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart	0	W. N. Raeburn, K.C. (4 and 3)	1
Brig.-Gen. Earl of Lucan	0	H. W. Wightinch (7 and 5)	1
Capt. H. R. Price	0	E. A. Hawke (4 and 2)	1
Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Coke (8 and 7)	1	R. E. Otter	0
	<hr/> 3		<hr/> 5

FOURSOMES.

Haig and Davies (3 and 2)	1	Vivian and McClure	0
Brand and Morrison-Bell	0	Laurie and Field (1 up)	1
Burnett-Stuart and Lucan	0	Raeburn and Wightinch (6 and 5)	1
Price and Coke (4 and 3)	1	Hawke and Otter	0
	<hr/> 2		<hr/> 2
Total	5	Total	7

On 10 October, at Worplesdon, a match was played against the R.N. and R.M.G.S. with the following results:—

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		R.N. AND R.M.G.S.	
Capt. J. A. Davison	0	Lieut. H. C. Ainslie (4 and 3)	1
R. V. Toynbee	0	Lt.-Com. C. Bowlby (2 up)	1
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies (1 up)	1	Lt.-Com. W. V. Harris	0
Major W. H. S. Alston (1 up)	1	Sub-Lieut. M. J. Evans	0
G. G. Rivière	0	Eng.-Capt. J. H. Harrison	0
Lt.-Col. R. Verney (6 and 4)	1	Vice-Adm. Hon. H. G. Brand	0
Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Coke	0	Lt.-Com. A. T. G. Atwood (4 and 3)	1
Brig.-Gen. Hon. R. Brand (4 and 3)	1	Vice-Adm. Hon. H. G. Brand	0
	<hr/> 4		<hr/> 3

In the afternoon Mr. Mead, a scratch Worplesdon player, joined the Naval side to make up their numbers.

FOURSOMES.

Davison and Toynbee (1 up)	1	Ainslie and Harris	0
Davies and Alston	0	Bowlby and Mead (2 and 1)	1
Rivière and Verney	0	Evans and Harrison	0
Brand and Coke	0	Brand and Atwood (3 and 1)	1
	<hr/> 1		<hr/> 2
Total	5	Total	5

On 18 October, at Cove Common, a match was played against the Aldershot Command G.C.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		A.C.G.C.	
Major W. H. P. Swaine . .	0	Major McLean (3 and 2) . .	1
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart	0	Col. Logan (2 up)	1
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (2 and 1)	1	Capt. Thursby Pelham . .	0
Capt. J. T. W. Reeve . .	0	Mr. Nason (3 and 2) . . .	1
Brig.-Gen. Hon. R. Brand (2 and 1)	1	Major Simson	0
Col. W. E. Davies	0	Major King (2 and 1) . . .	1
Capt. C. B. A. Hoskyns . .	0	Col. Bostock (3 and 2) . .	1
Brig.-Gen. Earl of Lucan (2 and 1)	1	Major Dinwiddy	0
Hon. T. Brand	0	Mr. Woods	0
J. B. Gordon-Duff (3 and 2)	1	Capt. Pratt	0
M. F. Buller	1	Mr. Phillips	0
Maj. H. G. Parkyn (4 and 2)	1	Mr. Goff	0
Capt. H. R. Price	0	Flight-Lieut. Duggan (5 and 4)	1
Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Coke (2 up)	1	Mr. Bennett	0
	<hr/> 7½		<hr/> 6½

FOURSOMES.

Swaine and Burnett-Stuart . .	0	McLean and Logan	1
Haig and Reeve (4 and 3) . .	1	Thursby Pelham and Nason.	0
Davies and Brand	0	Simson and Bostock	0
Hoskyns and Lucan	0	King and Dinwiddy (4 and 2).	1
Brand and Gordon-Duff . . .	0	Woods and Pratt (3 and 1).	1
Buller and Parkyn (6 and 5)	1	Phillips and Goff	0
Price and Coke	0	Duggan and Bennett	1
	<hr/> 2½		<hr/> 4½
Total	10	Total	11

The next match to be played was against the R.A.O.C. with disastrous results, on 21 October 1925, at the South Hants G.C.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		R.A.O.C.G.S.	
Major W. H. P. Swaine . .	½	Lt.-Col. B. A. Hill	½
Lt.-Col. J. A. Innes	0	Capt. N. A. Knox (3 and 2).	1
Capt. F. H. G. Tudor-Owen	0	Major F. J. King (5 and 4).	1
J. B. Gordon-Duff	0	Col. H. S. Bush (6 and 5).	1
Brig.-Gen. Earl of Lucan . .	0	Major W. N. Stokes (7 and 6).	1
Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell	0	Capt. D. R. Smith (5 and 4)	1
Capt. C. G. Norbury	0	Col. R. S. Hamilton (6 and 4).	1
Capt. P. G. Mayer	0	Capt. G. M. Rodd (2 and 1)	1
	<hr/> ½		<hr/> 7½

The foursomes in the afternoon were abandoned owing to bad weather.

A match was played at Stoke Poges on 7 November against the Old Harrovians Golfing Society with the following results :—

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		O.H.G.S.	
R. V. Toynbee (4 and 2)	1	C. Crawley	0
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (7 and 5)	1	T. F. Coade	0
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart	0	H. Henriques (4 and 2) . . .	1
Major W. H. S. Alston (4 and 2)	1	Lord Farnham	0
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies (4 and 2)	1	J. H. Stogden	0
M. F. Buller (5 and 4) . . .	1	C. C. Battcock	0
G. G. Rivière (4 and 3) . . .	1	S. A. Maxwell	0
Brig.-Gen. Hon. R. Brand . . .	0	Col. Parsons (6 and 5) . . .	1
	<hr/> 6		<hr/> 2

FOURSOMES.

Toynbee and Haig	0	Crawley and Farnham (2 up) .	1
Burnett-Stuart and Alston (1 up)	1	Henriques and Coade	0
Davies and Buller (5 and 4) .	1	Stogden and Battcock	0
Rivière and Brand (2 and 1) .	1	Maxwell and Parsons	0
	<hr/> 3		<hr/> 1
Total	9	Total	3

THE ARMY GOLFING SOCIETY MEETING, 1925.

THE Annual Meeting was held at Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, commencing on 11 May 1925.

As in last year's meeting, Gore was the only one of the Regiment to return a score. The event was won by Captain A. G. Barry, R. Tank Corps, a former amateur champion, with the scores of $79 + 80 = 159$.

Gore returned $80 + 84 = 164$ and tied for third place. Davison returned 85 in the first round but did not return a card for the second.

In the 36 holes handicap competition Gore tied for second place.

The Army Team Championship had an entry of twenty-two units and was won by the Regiment for the first time who were represented by Davison, Gore, Alston and Curtis. They drew

a bye, and in the second round obtained a walk over owing to the Cheshire Regiment having to scratch. In the next rounds they played with the following result :—

Third Round.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.		SCOTS GUARDS.	
Capt. J. A. Davison . . .	0	Capt. G. L. Tyringham . . .	1
Lieut. A. C. Gore . . .	8	Lieut. I. D. Erskine . . .	0
Major W. H. S. Alston . . .	0	Lt.-Col. G. H. Loder . . .	1
Lieut. W. P. S. Curtis . . .	6	Major H. C. E. Ross . . .	0
	<hr/> 14		<hr/> 2

Semi-Final Round.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.		GRENADIER GUARDS.	
Capt. J. A. Davison . . .	0	Major J. S. Hughes . . .	2
Lieut. A. C. Gore . . .	7	Capt. R. S. Lambert . . .	0
Major W. H. S. Alston . . .	3	Lt.-Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne . . .	0
Lieut. W. P. S. Curtis . . .	1	Capt. E. R. M. Fryer . . .	0
	<hr/> 11		<hr/> 2

Final Round.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.		IRISH GUARDS.	
Capt. J. A. Davison . . .	5	Major R. G. C. Yerburch . . .	0
Lieut. A. C. Gore . . .	1	Capt. A. R. Pym . . .	0
Major W. H. S. Alston . . .	0	Lieut. J. E. Ross . . .	3
Lieut. W. P. S. Curtis . . .	1	Lieut. C. M. Maturin-Baird . . .	0
	<hr/> 7		<hr/> 3

The final was 36 holes, and at the end of the first round the Regiment were four holes to the bad, but Davison in the afternoon went round in 72 and obtained a lead of five holes on his opponent, with whom he had been all square in the morning. He had been off his game until this round, but at the critical moment, produced a wonderful round. In the Third and Semi-Final Rounds, Gore's play had been the chief feature of the side, and to beat Erskine and Lambert in the manner he did merits not only great praise, but the attention of the Handicap Committee of The Rifle Brigade Club Golfing Society.

BOXING.

1ST BATTALION.

THE Battalion boxing was held on 5 and 6 February, "C" Company winning the Shield, with "H.Q." Company a close second. Rifleman Barber ("B" Company) had a walk over in

the flyweights ; in the bantamweights A/Corporal Spratt (" B " Company) beat Bandsman Wright, the latter being awarded the " Best Loser's Prize." The featherweights was won by Rifleman Cookson (" A." Company) after a very close fight with Corporal Currie (" B " Company), and A/Corporal Smith ("H.Q." Company) won the lightweights. The welterweights proved a very exciting fight, in which Sergeant Jones (" B " Company) defeated Rifleman Sellar (" C " Company) on points. The middleweights and light heavyweights were won by Rifleman Roberts (" H.Q." Company) and Rifleman James (" H.Q." Company) respectively.

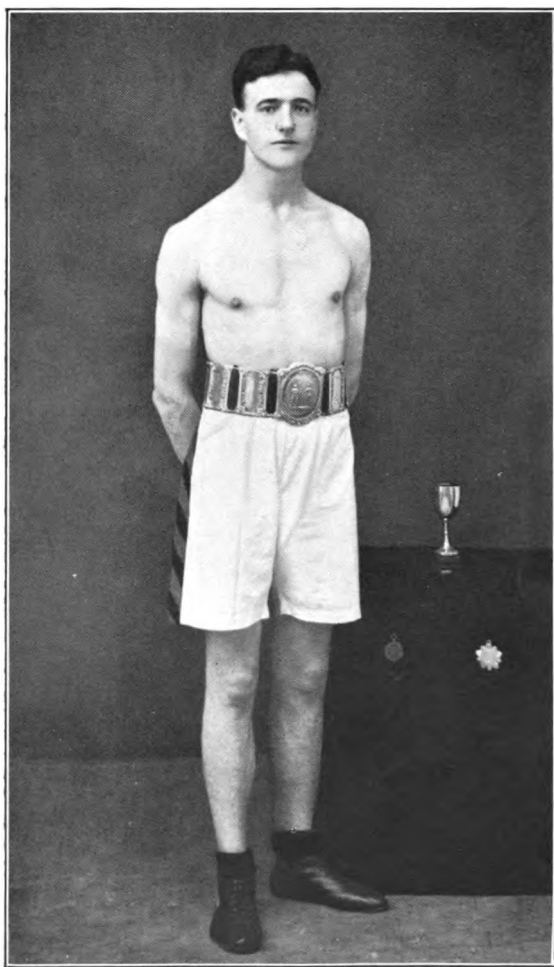
The Peshawar District Boxing Tournament took place on 27 and 28 February and 1 March. The team trophy was won by the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders for the second year in succession, while the 23rd Field Brigade R.A. and ourselves tied for second place.

All our representatives fought extremely well ; A/Corporal Spratt and A/Corporal Kent winning the bantamweight and middleweight individual championships respectively. In the team events Rifleman Cookson was beaten by L/Corporal Mitchell, of the Seaforths, in the final, after an excellent fight, which went the full distance, and Rifleman Phillips was beaten on points by a narrow margin by Private Gorman, also of the Seaforths ; A/Corporal Smith lost to Bombardier Davies, R.A. The best loser's prize was awarded to A/Corporal Lewis, who put up a very plucky fight in the light weights.

The Command Meeting and the Army Championship Meeting took place at Rawalpindi during the last week in March. A/Corporal Spratt reached the final of his weight at the Command Meeting, but was defeated on points. A/Corporal Kent won his weight at the Command Meeting and also the Locke Elliot Championship Belt at the Army Championship Meeting. In the latter he defeated Private Jackson (King's Liverpool Regiment) in the first round, L/Corporal Craig (Cameronians) in the second, Private McDermott (Durham Light Infantry) in the semi-finals, and Fusilier Edwardes (R.W. Fusiliers) in the final. In addition to winning the Championship Belt he was awarded an A.S.C.B. Silver Star.

The Cherat Tournament was held on 20, 21 and 22 August, in which we were not very successful, as the Seaforth Highlanders won all the fights. Rifleman Sissins was runner up in the featherweights and was awarded the Best Loser's Prize. A/Corporal Smith and Rifleman Sellar both reached the Finals. In the Special Contests L/Corporal Mitchell of the Seaforths beat A/Corporal Smith of the Band, and Rifleman Cookson defeated Corporal Currie ; A/Corporal Spratt lost on points to L/Corporal Page of the Seaforths.

We are unfortunate in losing our best boxer this year, as A/Corporal Kent has gone home to the Reserve.



A/CORPORAL KENT—1st BATTALION.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

1ST BATTALION.

THE Peshawar District Assault-at-Arms was held on the Aerodrome on 23, 24 and 25 February.

Starkey was given the thankless job of Secretary to the Meeting, and great credit is due to him for the enormous amount of work he put in and the excellent result.

We entered teams and individuals for all the dismounted events open to British troops.

Richardson, Sergeant Dalhousie, Riflemen Godden and Cotgrove represented the Battalion in the Relay Race, which we won after a very close finish.

Richardson won the mile, with Rifleman Wilding a good second. Rifleman Godden was third in the quarter.

We had no success in the Tug-of-War, the Seaforths winning the lightweight and the Gunners the heavyweight.

THE DEPÔT.

THE Regimental Birthday was celebrated in great style by both Depôts on 25 August. The day was a holiday and the weather was good.

A long programme of sports was commenced on Airlie Road Ground at 1.30 p.m. There were both serious and comic team and individual events for all ranks of both Depôts. Eve and Q.M.S.-Instructor Hughes, A.P.T.S., were the chief organizers, and the success of the afternoon was largely due to their most excellent arrangements. Tod distinguished himself by winning the Veteran's Race, R.Q.M.-Sergeant Reed was 2nd, R.S.M. Apsey 3rd, and R.S.M. Hind 4th.

The Rifle Depôt Band turned out in force and played throughout the afternoon. Marquees had been pitched for the Sergeants, Corporals and Riflemen, and the Married Families were entertained to tea on the ground.

In the evening an excellent concert was given in the Library. There was a tremendous audience. The concert had been organized by R.S.M. Hind and R.Q.M.-Sergeant Reed, and they are to be congratulated on producing such an excellent show. After the concert the prizes for the sports were presented to the winners by Mrs. Tod.

The whole day was a most enjoyable one and several "veterans" afterwards remarked that they had never spent a better "Birthday."

HOCKEY.

1ST BATTALION.

HOCKEY is still at rather a low ebb in the Battalion, and in spite of much practice we do not seem to be able to find any new talent. The team has certainly improved in the year, this being largely due to the enthusiasm of Fulford. But we are still not nearly up to the right standard, which is rather high in a place like Peshawar.

The Inter-Platoon Hockey was finished off last January, when the Signallers beat the Band by 3-1. This was immediately followed by the Inter-Company games. This year we ran a league, and it created a good deal more interest in the game. Headquarter Company were the favourites, but they lost to "I" Company in the first round. However, "I" Company lost their chance when "B" Company defeated them. The final placing was "H.Q." Company, 1st; "I" Company, 2nd; "A" Company, 3rd; and "B" and "C" Companies equal, 4th.

We did not go far in the District Tournaments, although we had played several friendly games beforehand.

There have been a number of friendly games, such as Sergeants *v.* Corporals; and up in the Hills platoon games *v.* platoons of the Seaforth Highlanders.

In the Cherat Inter-Company Hockey, our "Details" won their way through to the final, and then won that too.

We are now going to start the Inter-Platoon Hockey again, and really hope to be able to build up a better team this year.

THE DEPÔT.

DURING 1925 hockey has progressed favourably at the Depôt. In addition to practice games we have played seventeen matches with the following result:

Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
9	5	3

Our military adversaries have been the 2nd Battalion, the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles and the R.A.M.C., Netley, also the R.A.F. School, Flowerdown.

Other matches have been mainly against teams from the local towns such as Winchester, Basingstoke, and Andover.

Football as a rule claims some of our best performers, especially on Saturdays, but we have seldom been defeated when playing a full side.

We have lost two illustrious players during the past year in Tod and Eve, but their places at back and centre forward have been gallantly filled by De Salis and Wilson.

We are looking forward to a very full, and we hope a very successful, season for 1926.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE REGIMENT DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Compiled by MR. C. H. ENGLISH.

Total effective strength (excluding Officers) on 1 January 1925, 1,646

Recruits joined	297
Joined from Desertion	6
Transfers from other Corps	4
From Territorial Army Permanent Staff	3
From Supernumerary Strength	9
Total Increase	319
Died	5
Discharged :—	
After 21 years	6
„ 18 „	5
On completion of service	7
Invalids	30
Free by Indulgence	6
Not likely to become efficient	44
Services no longer required	2
Misconduct	11
Miscellaneous	22
	133
Deserters	24
To Army Reserve	58
Transfers to other Corps	14
To Territorial Army Permanent Staff	2
To Supernumerary Strength	8
Other Causes	4
Total Decrease	248
Net Increase	71

Total effective strength (excluding Officers) on 1 January 1926, 1,717

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1 January 1926.

Compiled by MR. C. H. ENGLISH.

Unit	Station	Officers	W.O's	S. Sergts. and Sergts.	Cpls.	Buglers	Riflemen	Total
1st	26	9	30	34	14	815	928
2nd	33	8	27	45	16	515	644
Depot	7	4	11	18	3	168	211
		66	21	68	97	33	1,498	1,783

EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL ARMY LIST, DECEMBER 1925.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

Rifle Depot:

Winchester.

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Rolica," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busacao," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa," 1846-7 1851-2-3, "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow," "Ashantee, 1873-4," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87," "Khartoum," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith," "South Africa, 1899-1902."

The Great War—21 Battalions.—"Le Cateau," "Retreat from Mons," "Marne, 1914," "Aisne, 1914," "Armentières, 1914," "Neuve Chapelle," "Ypres, 1915, '17," "Gravenstafel," "St. Julien," "Frezenberg," "Bellewaarde," "Aubers," "Hooge, 1915," "Somme, 1916, '18," "Albert, 1916," "Delville Wood," "Guillemont," "Morval," "Le Transloy," "Ancre Heights," "Ancre, 1916," "Arras, 1917, '18," "Vimy, 1917," "Scarpe, 1917, '18," "Messines, 1917," "Ploeghem," "Langemarck, 1917," "Menin Road," "Polygon Wood," "Broodseinde," "Poelcappelle," "Passchendaele," "Cambrai, 1917, '18," "St. Quentin," "Rosières," "Lys," "Hazebrouck," "Drocourt-Quéant," "Hindenburg Line," "Canal du Nord," "Selle," "Valenciennes," "France and Flanders, 1914-18," "Macedonia, 1915-18."

Agents—Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Cox's & King's Branch.

Regimental Journal—"The Rifle Brigade Chronicle," 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

Regular and Militia Battalions.

Uniform—Green. Facing—Black.

1st Bn. (Rifle Brigade)	.. .. .	Peshawar.	5th Bn. (Q.O. R. Tower Hamlets Mil.)	.. Winchester.
2nd "	.. .. .	Aldershot.	6th "	(K.O. Tower Hamlets Mil.) .. Winchester.

Depôt and Record Office Winchester.

Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia (Permanent Force).

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Winnipeg, Man.

Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia.

The Winnipeg Rifles Winnipeg, Man.

Allied Battalion of Australian Infantry.

Melbourne University Rifles Melbourne University.

Colonel-in-Chief.

Colonels Commandant.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Col. Gren. Gds. and R.A.S.C., Col.-in-Chief H.L.I. and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King.

29 May 80

Wilson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry F. M., K.C.B.,
K.C.M.G., ret. pay (Res. of Off.)

2nd Bn. 17 June 21

Couper, Maj.-Gen. Sir Victor A., K.C.B.,
ret. pay (Res. of Off.) 17 June 21

Col. Congreve, Gen. Sir Walter N., K.C.B.,
M.V.O., D.S.O., s. 1st Bn. 17 June 21

Officer Commanding Rifle Depot .. Salmon,

Col. G. N., C.M.G., D.S.O. 27 Oct. 22

1st and 2nd Battalions (Regular).

Majors—contd.

(2) Bernard, D. J. C. K.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.,
p.s.c. s. 22 Oct. 17

bt. col. 1 Jan. 23

Downes, O. C.,
D.S.O., M.C.,
(S.C.) (2) 22 Oct. 17

(3) Moore-Gwyn, H. G.,
D.S.O., M.C.,
(s.c.) s. 5 Aug. 14

(4) Ailwyn, The Lord,
D.S.O., M.C.,
p.s.c. [2] 5 Aug. 14

bt. maj. 3 June 18

(5) Eastwood, T. R.,
D.S.O., M.C., p.s.c.,
s. 30 Dec. 14

bt. maj. 1 Jan. 18

(6) Collins, R. L. H., t.
D.S.O., M.C., p.s.c.,
27 Feb. 15

Bridgeman, R. O.,
(2) 15 Feb. 17

27 Feb. 15

bt. maj. 3 June 19

(7) Reeve, J. T. W.,
D.S.O., s.c.s. 15 Mar. 15

Captains—contd.

(8) Campbell, H. F., t.

16 Mar. 15

(s.c.) s. 1 Jan. 19

(9) Alston, W. H. S.,
M.C., p.s.c., s.

30 Apr. 15

bt. maj. 3 June 19

Prideaux-Brune, D.

E., D.S.O. (1)

10 May 15

bt. maj. 3 June 16

(10) Williams, E. S. B.

(s.c.) s. 15 June 15

Stopford, M. G. N.,
M.C. (s.c.) (1)

5 July 15

Graham, O. B.,
D.S.O., 15 Sept. 15

Hodson, Sir Ed-
mond A., Bt.,
D.S.O. (1) 23 July 16

Baird, R. D., M.C.,
(1) d. 1 Jan. 17

Hoskyns, C. B. A.

(2) 1 Jan. 17

(11) Massy-Beresford, T.

II., M.C., s.

11 Feb. 17

Captains—contd.

Fairfax-Ross, T.,
M.C. (2) 11 Feb. 17

(12) Douglas, A. S. G.,
O.B.E. (1) 16 Mar. 17

Birkbeck, R. I. V.,
M.C. (2) 23 Mar. 17

Hubble, H., M.C.,
(2) 31 July 17

Norcott, H. B. (1)

22 Aug. 17

Edwardes, E. (1)

9 Mar. 21

Bosville, T. J. B.,
M.C. (1) 24 Mar. 21

(13) Hill, F. T., s. 1 Apr. 21

Bridgeman, R. C.,
M.C. (2) Adj. 1 Apr. 21

(14) Davison, J. A.,
M.C., s. 14 May 21

Warren, C. P., M.C. (1)

22 June 21

Cave, F. O., M.C.,
(1) 28 Sept. 21

(15) Knollys, V. C., t.

11 Feb. 22

Fulford, F. E. A.

(1) 1 Nov. 18

Majors (8).

(1) Burnell-Nugent, F.

H., D.S.O., O.B.E.

(1) 1 Sept. 15

bt. lt.-col. 3 June 16

Wilson, H. M., D.S.O.,
p.s.c. (2) 1 Sept. 15

bt. lt.-col. 1 Jan. 19

Follett, R. S., D.S.O.,
p.s.c. (1) 1 Sept. 15

bt. lt.-col. 3 June 19

Crosbie, J. P. G.,
D.S.O. (2) d. 18 May 16

bt. lt.-col. 3 June 19

Tod, A. A. (2)

18 May 16

<i>Subalterns (34).</i>		<i>Lieutenants—cont'd.</i>		<i>Lieutenants—cont'd.</i>		<i>5th Battalion (Militia).</i>	
<i>Lieutenants.</i>						<i>Hon. Colonel.</i>	
Harvey, N. B. (1)	1 July 17	Turner, V. B. (1) d.	20 Dec. 20	Brush, E. J. A. H.	16 July 22	✕Lyttelton, Gen. Rt.	
Guthrie, D. N. (2)	1 July 17	Shepherd-Cross, T.	20 Dec. 20	(2) 16 July 22		Hon. Sir Neville	
(16) Renton, J. M. L., c.o.	7 Oct. 17	R. (1) 20 Dec. 20		(27) Buckley, E. G., c.o.	14 July 23	G., G.C.B.,	
Coghill, H., d.	16 Feb. 18	Poole, R. D. D. (1)	20 Dec. 20	Tothill, F. C. D.	14 July 23	G.C.V.O., ret.	
Carlile, W. J.,	22 Feb. 19	(21) Hunt, G. H., s.	20 Dec. 20	[2] 14 July 23		pay [R] 11 Aug. 14	
M.C., M.M. (2) 4 July 18		Brooksbank, W. E.	20 Dec. 20	Festing, F. W. [2]	23 Dec. 23		
(17) Fry, E. W. L., t.	22 Feb. 19	C. (2) 20 Dec. 20		Treener-Michell, E.	23 Dec. 23	<i>Lt.-Colonel.</i>	
(18) Brierley, H., M.C.	25 Feb. 19	(22) Rogers, W. E., c.o.	20 Dec. 20	D. [2] 23 Dec. 23		✕de la Chapelle, X. R.	
Allan, A. W. (1)	21 June 19	Starkey, W. B. (1)	16 July 21	Richardson, F. D.	31 Aug. 24	A. (Hon. Capt. in	
Gordon-Duff, J. B.	21 June 19	(23) Rathbone, L. M.	16 July 21	(1) 31 Aug. 24		Army) 30 Apr. 18	
(2) 21 June 19		B. 16 July 21		Paley, A. G. V. [2]	1 Feb. 25	<i>Majors.</i>	
Fyers, Fitz R. H.	21 June 19	Hopkinson, H. S.	16 July 21	(28) Tryon, R. G. L. [2]	1 Feb. 25	✕Blacker, F. St. J.,	
Garnett, J. C. (1)	21 June 19	P. (2) 16 July 21		Congreve, A. C. J.	1 Feb. 25	D.S.O. 30 Apr. 18	
(19) Blockley, N. R. (2)	12 Sept. 19	Hamilton-Russell,	16 July 21	[2] 30 Aug. 25		<i>Captains.</i>	
MacGeorge, R. A.	24 Oct. 19	A. G. L. (2) 16 July 21				✕Parkyn, H. G.,	
(1) 24 Oct. 19		Rushbrooke, J. C.	16 July 21	<i>2nd Lieutenants.</i>		O.B.E. 1 Jan. 08	
(20) Knowles, C., c.s.	24 Oct. 19	S. (1) 16 July 21		Thornton, F. L. [2]	3 Sept. 25	bt. maj. 1 Jan. 19	
Cosby, E. A. S. (2)	24 Oct. 19	(24) Troyte-Bullock, G.	16 July 21	Stephens, F. [2]	3 Sept. 25	✕Lascelles, Hon. E. C.,	
Newton, J. G. (1)	21 Feb. 20	V. (2) s. 16 July 21				D.S.O. M.C.	
[2] 21 Feb. 20		King-Salter, E. J.	17 Dec. 21			29 Dec. 14	
Curtis, W. P. S.	21 Feb. 20	C. (2) 17 Dec. 21		<i>Adjutants (2).</i>		bt. maj. 1 Jan. 19	
des Graz, E. P. A.	21 Feb. 20	Clarke, E. N. (2) d.	17 Dec. 21	Bridgeman, R. C.,		✕Campbell, G. V.,	
(2) 21 Feb. 20		(25) Lytton-Milbanke,		M.C., capt. (2)		M.C. 23 July 15	
Gwynne, D. R. H.	21 Feb. 20	Hon. N. A. S.		5 Apr. 24		<i>6th Battalion (Militia).</i>	
(1) 21 Feb. 20		c.o. 17 Dec. 21		Taylor, J. A., M.C.		<i>Lt.-Colonel.</i>	
Taylor, J. A., M.C.	29 Feb. 20	(2) 17 Dec. 21		lt. (1) 8 July 25		✕Bell, M. G. E., O.B.E.	
		Holroyd, C. I. P.				(Capt. ret. pay)	
		(2) 17 Dec. 21		<i>Quarter-Masters (3).</i>		11 Nov. 17	
		Gore, A. C. (2)		Ayres, A. E., O.B.E.		<i>Captains.</i>	
		17 Dec. 21		(1) 9 Aug. 13		✕Skeggs, R. O., M.C.	
		Purdon, D. J. [2]		maj. 1 Apr. 25		1 Jan. 17	
		16 July 22		Godden, F. P. lt.		✕Townshend, F. C.	
		Hicks, K. B. (1)		d. 26 Jan. 25		1 Jan. 1	
		16 July 22		Sandy, A., M.C., D.C.M.			
		(26) Perceval-Maxwell,		lt., (2) 30 May 25			
		E. N., c.o. 16 July 22					

REFERENCE KEY.

<i>MAJORS.</i>		<i>LIEUTENANTS.</i>	
(1) Instructor Senior Officers School, Belgaum.		(16) D.A.A.G. Iraq Levies Headquarters.	
(2) G.S.O. 1st Grade. 1st Division.		(17) Adjutant, 17th London Regt. (Poplar and Step-	
(3) Staff Officer, King's African Rifles.		ney Rifles), T.A.	
		(18) Adjutant 5th City of London Regt. (London Rifle	
<i>CAPTAINS.</i>		Brigade) T.A.	
(4) D.A.A.G. Southern Command.		(19) Serving with K.A.R.	
(5) G.S.O. 2nd Grade. War Office.		(20) Attached R. Corps of Signals.	
(6) Adjutant 12th London Regt. (Rangers), T.A.		(21) A.D.C., G.O.C. 1st Division.	
(7) Student Staff College.		(22) Serving with the K.A.R.	
(8) Adjutant 1st Bn. Monmouthshire Regt., T.A.		(23) Serving with the K.A.R.	
(9) Military Attaché, Washington.		(24) A.D.C., G.O.C.-in-C. Aldershot Command.	
(10) Company Officer R.M.C.		(25) Iraq Levies.	
(11) Assistant Military Secretary, Southern Command.		(26) Serving with K.A.R.	
(12) Regimental Officer, Iraq Levies.		(27) Regimental Officer Iraq Levies.	
(13) A.D.C., G.O.C. 4th Division.		(28) Employed. Iraq Levies.	
(14) Staff Captain War Office.			
(15) Adjutant, 3rd Brecknockshire and Monmouthshire			
Regt., T.A.			

**OFFICERS WHO HAVE LEFT THE
REGIMENT AND WHERE EMPLOYED,
DECEMBER 1925.**

General *Sir* W. N. Congreve, *V.C.*, *K.C.B.*, *M.V.O.*, *A.D.C.*,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Malta and its De-
pendencies.

Major-General *Sir* J. T. Burnett-Stuart, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*,
D.S.O., *p.s.c.*, Director of Military Operations and In-
telligence, War Office.

Major-General *Sir* R. B. Stephens, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *p.s.c.*,
G.O.C. 4th Division.

Colonel W. E. Davies, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, A.A.G.
Southern Command.

Colonel on the Staff J. Harington, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, Inspector-
General of the King's African Rifles.

Colonel Comdt. S. E. Hollond, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*,
Commandant Senior Officers' School, Sheerness.

Colonel-Comdt. W. W. Pitt-Taylor, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*,
Brigade Commander 5th Infantry Brigade.

Colonel W. W. Seymour, *p.s.c.*, *G.S.O.*, 1st Grade, H.Q.
Northern Command.

Colonel R. E. Solly-Flood, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, Brigade
Commander 132nd (Middlesex and Sussex) Infantry
Brigade.

Colonel J. A. W. Spencer, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *G.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, 1st
Grade, War Office.

Colonel the *Hon.* M. A. Wingfield, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *G.S.O.*,
p.s.c., Brigade Commander 143rd (Warwickshire) Infantry
Brigade.

Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Duff, Recruiting Staff, Whitehall.

Major J. H. Alldridge, *M.C.*, *D.C.M.*, Retired Recruiting
Officer, Oxford.

OFFICERS WHO LEFT THE REGIMENT DURING 1925.

Major L. E. K. Eastmead, *M.C.*, retired.

Major H. E. Worthing, *O.B.E.*, *D.C.M.*, retired.

Lieutenant U. O. V. Verney, placed on Half Pay.

Captain W. Bowle-Evans, 6th Battalion, resigned.

NOMINAL ROLL OF WARRANT OFFICERS SERVING ON 1 JANUARY 1926.

1ST BATTALION.

6905136 R.S.M. W. Cooper
6837414 Band-Master E.
Bethell
6905179 R.Q.M.S. A. Banyard
*6905170 C.S.M. T. Smy
6905171 C.S.M. P. Woollard
*6905317 C.S.M. H. Joyce, M.M.
6905211 C.S.M. J. Riddell
6905226 C.S.M. J. Miller
6905446 C.S.M. A. Wheeler
6905448 C.S.M. E. Champin

2ND BATTALION.

6905115 R.S.M. P. Wood, M.M.
6905004 Band-Master S.
Young
6905159 R.Q.M.S. C. Watkins
6905255 Q.M.S. (O.R.S.) W.
Aston
6905495 C.S.M. E. Partridge
6905942 C.S.M. (I.M.) W.
Whittle
6905166 C.S.M. A. Lovell
6905222 C.S.M. R. Conoran

DEPÔT.

6905242 R.S.M. W. Apsey, D.C.M.
6905349 R.Q.M.S. A. Reed
6905158 Q.M.S. (O.R.S.) G. Holdstock
6905144 C.S.M. S. Ings

* En route for 2nd Battalion.

RECORD OF SERVICE, 1925.

1ST BATTALION.

1 January.—New Year's Day, usual Proclamation Parade.

3 January.—Lieutenant U. O. V. Verney embarked at Karachi per H.T. "Glengorm Castle" for United Kingdom. Leave for twelve months on medical certificate.

5 January.—Battalion (less "C" Company) proceeded to Warsak Camp for 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade Manœuvres.

6 January.—Captain C. P. Warren, M.C., to Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, for course.

7 January.—"C" Company and details inspected by General Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., G.O.C.-in-Chief, Northern Command.

8 January.—Weapon Training, 1925/26 :—

Battalion Shot : A/Corporal Prince, "H.Q." Company, 171.

Best Shot of W.O's and Sergeants :—C.S.M. Woolard, "A," 157.

Best Shot of Corporals and Riflemen :—A/Corporal Prince, "H.Q.," 171.

Company Shots :—

Rifleman Gambardella,	"A"	.	.	.	.	162
" Palmer,	"B"	.	.	.	.	157
" Davies,	"C"	.	.	.	.	155
C.S.M. Lovell,	"I"	.	.	.	.	149
Rifleman Eva,	"H.Q."	.	.	.	.	149

13 January.—Lieutenant J. C. S. Rushbrooke rejoined Battalion from leave.

15 January.—"B" Company returned from Warsak Camp.

16 January.—Battalion (less "B" and "C" Companies) returned from Warsak Camp.

17 January.—"B" Company took over Peshawar Fort from "C" Company.

20 January.—Lieutenant K. B. Hicks certificated as a Regimental Instructor in Signalling.

23 January.—General Sir W. N. Congreve's prizes of £2 10s. each for the best Rifle shot and best Lewis Gun shot in the 1924/25 course, won as under :—

Best Rifle Shot : A/Corporal Prince, "H.Q." Company.

Best Lewis Gun : A/Corporal Fisher, "I" Company.

25 January.—Good Conduct Medals presented to C.Q.M.S. Richardson and Sergeant Bridgewater, M.M.

7 February.—The Battalion (less "B" Company) marched out for Inter-Brigade Manœuvres.

8 February.—Arrived at Sham Shattu.

9 February.—Draft of 92 other ranks arrived.

11 February.—Battalion (less "B" Company) returned to Peshawar, the manœuvres having been curtailed owing to rain. D.D.V.S. Northern Command report on the mules of Battalion :—

"Fifty-two mules, a very good lot of mules and well turned out."

17 February.—Best Shooting Shield, for year 1924/25, won by Headquarter Company.

18 February.—Lieutenant E. J. A. H. Brush posted to 1st Battalion from 2nd Battalion, posted to "H.Q." Company.

23 February.—North of India Racquets Tournament :—

Singles : Winner, Lieutenant J. G. Newton.

Public Schools Doubles : Winners (Eton), Lieutenant J. G. Newton, Lieutenant O. N. D. Sismey (60th Rifles).

24 February.—Report of G.O.C., Peshawar District, on Peshawar District Inter-Brigade Manœuvres, February 1925 :—

"The District Commander considers that the Infantry of both Brigades worked very well throughout. It was a pleasure to him to see the keenness displayed and the fitness of the men. He would like to commend the 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade especially for the execution of their dawn attack on the 10th instant."

27 February.—Captain M. G. N. Stopford, M.C., posted to Battalion.

5 March.—Army Championships, India, 1925 :—

Rifles, Class I : Captain H. B. Norcott—4th place (230 competitors). Highest score in practice, 4 (score 45)—awarded silver spoon and bronze medal.

Class II : A/Corporal Prince—4th place (230 competitors). Highest score in practice, 1 (score 39)—awarded silver spoon.

9 March.—Annual classification of Signallers (collective Tests).

Annual Inspection of Battalion by the Brigade Commander.

11 March.—Northern Command Boxing Tournament :—

Bantam Weight : A/Corporal Spratt—beaten in final (on points).

Welter Weight : beaten in 2nd round.

Middle Weight : A/Corporal Kent—won on points.

17 March.—2/Lieutenant S. A. Lowman (Indian Army) attached to Battalion pending posting to an Indian Regiment.

Captain F. O. Cave, M.C., and Lieutenant W. R. Starkey, to 60 days' privilege leave in India.

19 March.—Draft of 34 other ranks for repatriation to United Kingdom embarked per H.T. "Marglen" at Bombay.

Captain F. E. A. Fulford posted to 2nd Battalion on promotion, embarked per H.T. "Marglen" at Bombay.

21 March.—Lieutenant J. C. S. Rushbrooke appointed Battalion Machine Gun Officer.

24 March.—Lieutenant E. J. A. H. Brush joined Battalion.

25 March.—Lieutenant K. B. Hicks to 8 months' leave ex India.

27 March.—Lieutenant J. C. S. Rushbrooke to 8 months' leave ex India.

30 March.—Best Platoon Shield for 1924/25 won by No. 8 Platoon.

31 March.—Memorial Service for the late Commander-in-Chief in India.

All India Boxing Championships : Individual Middle Weight—A/Corporal Kent.

1 April.—Captain A. S. G. Douglas, O.B.E., and Lieutenant T. R. Shepherd-Cross to leave ex India for eight months and seven months respectively.

4 April.—“ B ” Company completed Musketry Classification—107 firers—average, 87·7.

7 April.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Burnell-Nugent, D.S.O., O.B.E., appointed Instructor at Senior Officers' School, Belgaum.

Lieutenant A. J. T. McGaw posted to 1st Battalion from 2nd Battalion.

9 April.—2nd-Lieutenant A. K. Ghosal (Indian Army) attached to Battalion pending posting to Indian Regiment.

15 April.—Lieutenant D. R. H. Gwynne to sixty days' leave in India.

17 April.—“ H.Q. ” Company completed first part of Musketry Classification—52 firers—average, 89·81.

Captain C. P. Warren, M.C., appointed Weapon Training Officer.

Lieutenant U. O. V. Verney struck off strength on posting to 2nd Battalion.

20 April.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Powell, D.S.O., to seven months' leave ex India, command of battalion devolves on Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O.

28 April.—“ I ” Company Musketry Classification completed—103 firers—average, 85·85.

29 April.—“ C ” Company winners of Inter-Company Football Tournament.

2 May.—Remarks of Brigade Commander as recorded on Annual Weapon Training Report of the Battalion for 1924/25 :—

“ This Battalion takes a keen interest in all forms of Weapon Training and though the averages generally are slightly lower than the previous year there has been no loss of efficiency. The results of the Machine Gun Platoon practices are very satisfactory and the officers' pistol practice shows improvement. The individual efficiency of the men in action is very noticeable and shows careful training by Officers and N.C.O's, whose standard of judging

distance is good. The results of the battle practices show a high standard of training by all ranks."

Remarks of the Brigade Commander as recorded on the Annual Machine Gun Course Return of the Battalion for 1924/25 :—

"A good shooting, well-trained and reliable Platoon with a smart Indian Platoon."

9 May.—1st Hill Party ("C" Company and Details) commenced three days' march to Cherat.

Band completed Annual Musketry Classification—48 firers—average, 85.02.

Bt.-Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune, D.S.O., to seven months' leave ex India.

11 May.—Lieutenant A. J. T. McGaw joined Battalion.

12 May.—Battalion obtained second place in the order of merit of winning units for the "RouPELL Cup," one large and seven small bronze medals awarded.

15 May.—Captain Sir E. A. Hodson, Bart., D.S.O., and Lieutenant J. C. Garnett, to sixty days' leave to Australia.

22 May.—"A" Company completed Annual Musketry Classification—91 firers—average, 85.45.

29 May.—Captain M. G. N. Stopford, M.C., assumes command of Battalion vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O., to ten days' leave.

9 June.—Signalling Collective Tests, 1924/25 :—

(a) Suitability of dispositions of Signalling Parties—Satisfactory. There was a tendency to take up positions on the sky-line.

(b) Aptitude in gaining and maintaining communication—Very satisfactory. Communication never broken down.

(c) Reliability and Speed in dealing with messages—Very satisfactory.

(d) Uniformity of system—Very satisfactory. This unit understands the main artery system very well.

(e) General Efficiency in Tactical Signal Work—Very satisfactory.

Brigade Commander's remarks :—"A very satisfactory report."

11 June.—Remarks of G.O.C. Peshawar District as recorded on the Annual Weapon Training Report of the Battalion for 1924/25 :—

"Very satisfactory."

12 June.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O., appointed to command (officiating) the 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade.

15 June.—Annual Machine Gun Classification for 1924/25 completed—64 firers—average, 284.09.

19 June.—Captain M. G. N. Stopford, M.C., appointed 2nd in command of Battalion.

29 June.—"I" Company completed Lewis Gun Classification—44 firers—average, 126.71.

30 June.—Review Report of Battalion, 1924/1925 :—

(1) Training in General Terms : Individually and Collectively a carefully and well-trained unit. Weapon Training has reached a high standard.

(2) Fitness for Service : (a) Of unit as a whole—Fit. (b) Of equipment—In good order.

(3) Interior economy and discipline :—

Interior Economy—Efficient.

Discipline—Quite satisfactory.

G.O.C. Peshawar District remarks :—

“An efficient and well-administered Battalion which has made considerable progress during the past year—fit for service in all respects.”

Remarks of G.O.C.-in-Chief, Northern Command :—

“Very satisfactory.”

Remarks of H.E. The Commander-in-Chief :—

“Very satisfactory.”

8 July.—Lieutenant J. A. Taylor, M.C., appointed Adjutant, vice Lieutenant H. Brierley, M.C., vacated.

10 July.—“B” Company completed Lewis Gun (Table “L”) Classification—38 firers—average, 128.1.

15 July.—Captain H. B. Norcott to sixty days’ leave in India.

21 July.—“C” Company completed Lewis Gun (Table “L”) Classification—firers—41—average, 93.21.

Machine Gun Platoon completed Annual Pistol Classification—firers 17—average, 84.82.

3 August.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O., and Lieutenant J. A. Taylor, M.C., to sixty days’ privilege leave in India.

Captain M. G. N. Stopford, M.C., assumed command of Battalion.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O., relinquished command of 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade.

12 August.—“A” Company completed Lewis Gun Classification (Table “L”)—41 firers—average, 120.98.

1 September.—Lieutenants R. D. Poole and J. C. S. Rushbrooke to forty-five days’ privilege leave in India.

3 September.—Lieutenant D. R. H. Gwynne completed course at Army School of Education and obtained “D” Report.

10 September.—Captain R. Edwardes rejoined from leave ex India.

1 October.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O., assumed command of Battalion.

2 October.—Lieutenants F. C. D. Tothill and E. D. Treneer-Michell posted from 2nd Battalion.

2nd-Lieutenant A. K. Ghosal (I.A.), posted to 1/14th Punjab Regiment.

5 October.—2nd-Lieutenant D. G. Egerton (I.A.), posted to 10th Guides Cavalry (F.F.).

10 October.—Visit to Peshawar of their Majesties The King and Queen of the Belgians.

Royal Guard at the Government House furnished by Battalion till 14 October 1925.

12 October.—2nd-Lieutenant A. J. W. Smart (I.A.) attached to Battalion pending posting to Indian Regiment.

15 October.—Hill Party commenced marching from Cherat to Peshawar—arrived 18 October 1925.

27 October.—Lieutenants F. C. D. Tothill and E. D. Treneer-Michell with draft of 84 other ranks joined Battalion.

28 October.—Inspection of Battalion by H.E. Field-Marshal Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc., C-in-C. in India.

29 October.—Battalion moved to Warsak Camp for Battalion Training.

30 October.—Captain H. B. Norcott and Lieutenant A. W. Allan embarked Karachi per H.T. "Neuralia" on posting to Home Establishment.

Party of 30 other ranks embarked as above for repatriation to United Kingdom.

2 November.—Company Training at Warsak Camp until 9 November.

3 November.—Lieutenant J. C. Garnett embarked at Karachi per H.T. "City of Marseilles" on reposting to Home Establishment.

Party of 29 other ranks embarked as above for repatriation to the United Kingdom.

18 November.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Powell, D.S.O., rejoined from leave and resumed command of Battalion.

20 November.—Battalion returned to Peshawar.

23 November.—Lieutenant K. B. Hicks rejoined from leave.

24 November.—Battalion left Peshawar by march route for Northern Command Manœuvres.

Camped at Taru (11 miles).

25 November.—Camped at Nowshera (17 miles).

26 November.—Commencement of Manœuvres—Battalion marched from Nowshera at 18.55 hours to Mulla Mansur (22 miles). Bivouacked by 05.00 hours on 27 November.

27 November.—Battalion marched to position (11 miles) in Brigade Reserve and remained there for 28 November.

29 November.—Battalion moved out to cover left flank of Brigade at 05.45 hours. Took part in general retirement from 11.00 to 14.30 hours. Reached a position in Force Reserve and subsequently returned to position from which retirement commenced to counter-attack. Stand-fast sounded at 18.15 hours and manœuvres concluded at 19.30 hours. Battalion bivouacked at Madrota for night.

Lieutenant F. D. Richardson rejoined from leave.

30 November.—Marched to Mulla Mansur and bivouacked for 1 December (6 miles).

2 December.—Marched to Jehangira (10 miles).

3 December.—Marched to Nowshera (14 miles).

4 December.—Marched to Taru (17 miles).

5 December.—Marched to Peshawar (11 miles).

Following message received from Blue Force Advance Headquarters on 29th :—

“The G.O.C. wishes you to congratulate all ranks on their efficiency and untiring keenness during the last three days. The result of the operations is not yet known, but it is quite certain that the Blue Force was not defeated. This was entirely due to the efforts made by all ranks of the Blue Force, to whom he is most grateful. Formations will please communicate the contents of this message to units under their command.”

Lieutenant H. Brierley, M.C., appointed Adjutant to 5th Battalion The London Regiment (T.A.), on 13 September 1925.

15 December.—Party of 15 other ranks embarked per H.T. “Nevasa” at Karachi for repatriation.

“Scissors Cup” won by No. 9 Platoon or Lieutenant T. R. Shepherd-Cross’ Platoon.

22 December.—Captain A. E. Ayers, O.B.E., granted rank of Major from 1 April.

29 December.—Lieutenant W. P. S. Curtis, with draft of 38 other ranks, joined Battalion.

2ND BATTALION.

9 January.—A draft of 2 Corporals and 92 Riflemen and boys left for Southampton to join the 1st Battalion in India by H.T. “Derbyshire.”

20 January.—A draft of 25 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depot.

26 January.—Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant Frank Pentecost Godden, Supernumerary List, to be Quartermaster with the rank of Lieutenant. “London Gazette,” 27 January 1925. Posted to the Rifle Depot.

1 February.—One Company Sergeant-Major to Rifle Depot.

4 February.—One Company Sergeant-Major from Rifle Depot.

16 February.—The following prizes were gained by the Battalion in the Army Rifle Association Non-Central Matches, Season 1924.

Queen Victoria Trophy, Series B, 1st Prize and A.R.A. Large Silver Medal.

King George Cup, 2nd Prize and Bronze Medals.

Royal Irish Cup, 9th place.

Young Soldiers’ Cup, 78th place.

18th Hussars Cup, 8th place.

Duke of Connaught Cup, 8th place.

Company Shield, "B" Company, 12th; "A" Company, 14th;

"C" Company, 15th; H.Q. "A," 33rd.

Hopton Cup, 6 Platoon, 13th; 4 Platoon, 15th; 2 Platoon, 22nd; 7 Platoon, 38th.

The total Prize Money amounted to £31.

18 February.—Lieutenant E. J. A. H. Brush embarked at Southampton on M.T. "Marglen" for India on posting to the 1st Battalion.

21 February.—H.Q. Wing completed the Annual L.G. Course.

27 February.—The Gough Shield, presented to the Battalion by Lady Gough, widow of the late Brigadier-General Sir John E. Gough, V.C., K.C.B., etc., for the best all-round Company, first awarded to H.Q. "A" for the season 1923/24.

The Battalion Transport inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C.-in-C., Aldershot Command.

3 March.—Battalion Team placed 4th in Aldershot Command Cross Country Race.

16 March.—A draft of 21 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depot.

17 March.—The Machine Gun Platoon completed the Annual Course on 13 March. Average, 347.27.

23 March.—Battalion Team placed 3rd in the Duke of Connaught's Shield Competition.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief desires to record his appreciation of the gallant conduct of No. 6907750 Rifleman W. Tull, 2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade:

"Whilst an army wagon was being loaded with hay at a forage barn near the Cavalry Barracks, the horses attached to the wagon took fright and bolted. The reins broke, and as a result the driver lost his balance and fell. The horses proceeded at full gallop down the High Street, Aldershot, when Rifleman Tull ran out from the side of the road, grasped the near horse's head, and racing along beside the horses gradually pulled them up. By this plucky action Rifleman Tull averted what might have proved a very serious accident."

The G.O.C.-in-C. directs that the necessary entries be made in the documents of Rifleman Tull (A.C.O. 337).

25 March.—Major O. C. Downes, D.S.O., M.C., attached for instruction to command 62nd Field Battery, R.A., during the Training Season. Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. F. Jones, D.S.O., R.A., from 62nd Field Battery attached to command "B" Company.

30 March.—Battalion, less M.G. Platoon and Signallers, moved to Cowshot Camp, to fire the Annual Weapon Course on the Bisley Ranges.

9 April.—The 12th Battalion The London Regiment (The

Rangers) were attached to the Details of the Battalion at Oudenarde Barracks, for Easter Training from 9 to 12 April, instructors being provided by the Battalion.

16 April.—Lieutenant A. J. T. McGaw embarked for India on posting to the 1st Battalion.

18 April.—Battalion Team lost 4–3 on final of Aldershot Senior League (Football).

29 April.—The Battalion returned from Bisley Camp to Oudenarde Barracks.

29 April.—Army Order 104 of 1925 received :—

His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following Alliance :—

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry to The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).

30 April.—Captain F. E. A. Fulford joined the Battalion from the 1st Battalion on promotion, and posted to "A" Company.

Lieutenant J. B. Gordon-Duff, Lieutenant E. P. A. des Graz and 35 N.C.O's and Riflemen proceeded to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for duty as Demonstration Platoon.

16 May.—Five N.C.O's awarded 1st Class Certificates of Education.

19 May.—Eighteen Signallers classified.

25 May.—Major R. O. Bridgeman and Captain F. E. A. Fulford attended His Majesty's Levée at St. James' Palace.

30 May.—A draft of 26 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depot.

Major and Quartermaster H. E. Worthing, O.B.E., D.C.M., retires, having reached the age for retirement.

Regimental Sergeant-Major A. V. Sandy, M.C., D.C.M., to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster, and is posted to the Battalion. ("London Gazette," 30 May 1925.)

1 June.—Lieutenant FitzR. H. Fyers attached to the Battalion on vacating appointment as A.D.C. to G.O.C.-in-C. British Army of the Rhine.

3 June.—The Battalion took part in a ceremonial parade in honour of the Birthday of H.M. The King.

Bt.-Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., again appointed Chief Umpire 2nd Division for Manœuvres.

5 June.—Lieutenant F. W. Festing won the Officers' Epée Competition at the Royal Tournament.

5 June.—The team from "A" Company, under Second-Lieutenant A. C. J. Congreve, won the Evelyn Wood Competition (Marching and Shooting).

"B" Company team under Lieutenant C. I. P. Holroyd was fourth.

6 June.—Demonstration Platoon returned from the Royal Military College.

9 June.—The Machine Gun Platoon under Captain T. Fairfax-

Ross, M.C., proceeded to Larkhill for Battle Practices, and returned on the 18th.

10 June.—The Battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Buxton, C.M.G., D.S.O., took part in a review of troops in the Aldershot Command by His Majesty the King. The Battalion was led in the march past by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., etc., etc., Colonel-in-Chief, and by Lieutenant-General Sir H. F. M. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Colonel-Commandant.

19 June.—Signallers in the Battalion Classified.

27 June.—A draft of 27 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depot.

30 June.—The Battalion marched to Thursley Camp for Battalion Training.

11 July.—Battalion returned by march route to Aldershot.

16 July.—Brigade Elimination for "Berdoe Wilkinson" and "Imperial Tobacco" matches at the Aldershot Command Small Arms Meeting. The Battalion in each event secured the first four places and is thus the only Battalion in the Brigade to be represented in these matches at the actual meeting.

20 July.—Lieutenant W. P. S. Curtis attached to the Battalion on vacating his appointment as A.D.C. to His Excellency The Governor-General of Canada.

23 July.—Between this date and 31 July 1925 the Battalion took part in the 5th Infantry Brigade Training under Colonel-Commandant W. W. Pitt-Taylor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (late The Rifle Brigade).

25 July.—The Battalion furnished a Band, Buglers, a Guard of Honour of 2 Officers, 3 Sergeants and 50 Rank and File under the command of Captain T. Fairfax-Ross, M.C., on the occasion of the unveiling of the Memorial to the Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Riflemen of The Rifle Brigade who fell in The Great War, 1914-1919.

The Memorial, which stands in Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W., was unveiled by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., etc., etc., Colonel-in-Chief, and dedicated by the Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.M.G., M.C., D.D., Chaplain-General.

In attendance on the Colonel-in-Chief were Lieutenant-General Sir H. F. M. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Colonel-Commandant, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Buxton, C.M.G., D.S.O. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Guard, Band and Buglers marched past the Colonel-in-Chief.

27 July.—A draft of 19 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depot.

Lieutenant C. I. P. Holroyd, 7 N.C.O's, the Sergeant-Bugler and 16 Buglers proceeded to Tidworth Park Camp for duty with the Greenjackets O.T.C. Camp till 5 August 1925.

31 July.—The following are the principal results achieved by the teams of the Battalion under Lieutenant A. G. L. Hamilton-Russell, at the Army Rifle Association and National Rifle Association Meetings at Bisley, July 1925 :—

A.R.A.

- 3rd Place :—The Worcestershire Cup.
The Small Arms Cup.
4th Place :—The Britannia Trophy.

N.R.A.

- 1st Place :—The Cheylesmore Cup.
The Roberts Cup.
3rd Place :—The Hamilton Leigh Cup.

Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter won the Individual Revolver Competition, and Company Sergeant-Major W. V. Whittle won the Macqueen Competition for the "Entente Cordiale" Cup.

The total prize money taken at the two meetings was £150.

1 August.—A revised edition of the pamphlet "Things a Rifleman should know" taken into use in the Battalion.

8 August.—Conclusion of Aldershot Command Rifle Meeting. The Battalion won the Aggregate Cup, the Earl Roberts Cup for Rapid Fire, and the Goldsmiths Cup for knock-out match with falling plates; the latter cup was won by the Sergeants' Team.

24 August.—A draft of 24 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

26 August.—Lieutenant U. O. V. Verney placed on half-pay on account of ill-health 26 July 1925. ("London Gazette," 18 August 1925.)

27 August.—The Battalion team won the 5th Infantry Brigade Sergeants' (Rifle and Lewis Gun) Challenge Cup.

29 August.—The Regimental Birthday was celebrated with Regimental sports and a dance. H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief was present at the sports.

31 August.—Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. V. Sandy, M.C., D.C.M., and 25 N.C.O's and Riflemen proceeded to GOLDEN POT CAMP, near ALTON, to prepare the Battalion Camp for Divisional Training.

1 September.—The Battalion, less detachment, with 22 Officers, 7 W.O's, 20 Sergeants and 358 Rank and File, was inspected by H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief, who afterwards presented the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal to No. 6905178 Rifleman N. Davey and later inspected the Barracks. The Colonel-in-Chief also inspected the 62nd Field Battery, R.A., under the command of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. F. Jones, D.S.O., R.A. This Battery has been commanded during the present training season by Major O. C. Downes, D.S.O., M.C., The Rifle Brigade, while Lieutenant-Colonel Jones has been in command of "B" Company. The Colonel-in-Chief had himself served with the Battery as a subaltern in the Royal Artillery.

5 September.—The Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Buxton, C.M.G., D.S.O., marched with the 5th Infantry Brigade

to Golden Pot Camp, near Alton, for Divisional Training. Strength in Camp, 21 Officers, 437 others.

7 September.—Divisional Exercise. The Battalion concentrated in Chawton Park Wood, and moved at 1.30 a.m. on the 8th as advanced guard via Medstead to the neighbourhood of Ellisfield, and on conclusion to Camp.

10 September.—Battalion concentrated in Gaston Copse, moving thence at 2 p.m., via Upton Grey and Bentworth, later attacking the enemy in Gaston (sic) Wood and bivouacking for the night. Returned to Camp via Shalden (11 September).

14 September.—Battalion assembled in Warnborough Park, moving at 12.30 a.m. on the 15th via Basingstoke to Oakley, but never deployed; returned to Camp via Hackwood Park.

17 September.—2nd Division operated against 1st Division. Battalion assembled in Herriard Park, and moved via Bentworth, taking up a line about a mile beyond. Thence on withdrawal to Brigade Reserve moving to Gaston Wood, and bivouacking for the night.

18 September.—Moved to Southtown next day but did not come into action. Returned to Camp via Beech.

21 September.—Moved to Hook Mill via Odiham for concentration prior to Army Manœuvres.

22 September.—5th Infantry Brigade was right flank guard to 2nd Division, and Battalion advanced guard to Brigade, moving by Basing and Basingstoke, and encountering enemy cavalry north of Ashe. Attacked and took Frosthill Farm and remained there on outpost for the night.

23 and 24 September.—Advanced as flank guard to 5th Infantry Brigade to Bradley Wood, moving thence at 12.10 a.m., via Hurstbourne Tarrant. Bivouacked for three hours near Chalton Down, moving thence at 2.15 p.m., via Hatherden, and attacking enemy about Chute Forest Church at 3.30 p.m.

Operations finished at 5.30 p.m., and Battalion marched to close billets in the Aerodrome at Weyhill.

25 September.—To close billets at Laverstoke Park.

26 September.—To camp at Basingstoke Common.

27 September.—To Barracks at Aldershot. Since 5 September the Battalion had marched about 200 miles.

30 September.—Lieutenant F. C. D. Tothill embarked for Karachi on H.M.T. "Neuralia" on posting to the 1st Battalion.

A draft of 1 W.O., 2 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, and 80 Riflemen and Boys, under Lieutenant E. D. Treneer-Michell, was inspected by Colonel-Commandant W. W. Pitt-Taylor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 5th Infantry Brigade, of which an advanced party of 1 Officer, 1 W.O. and 50 Riflemen proceeded to Southampton to embark for the 1st Battalion on H.M.T. "Neuralia."

Colonel-Divisionnaire Roost, Chief of the Swiss General Staff, visited the Battalion in Barracks.

5 October.—Second-Lieutenants Frederick Stephens and Frederick Leslie Thornton attached to the Battalion on first appointment from the R.M.C. and joined.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. G. Crosbie, D.S.O., posted to command the Dépôt The Rifle Brigade vice Major A. A. Tod, who is posted to the Battalion and takes over command of "A" Company from Lieutenant-Colonel Crosbie.

3 November.—The annual inspection of the Battalion was carried out by Colonel-Commandant W. W. Pitt-Taylor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 5th Infantry Brigade.

13 November.—Lieutenant R. G. L. Tryon seconded for employment under the Colonial Office (Iraq Army).

16 November.—A draft of 22 recruits arrived from the Rifle Dépôt. "C" or Captain R. I. V. Birkbeck's Company, adjudged to be the best shooting Company in the Battalion for the year ended 31 October 1925.

Combined Rifle and Lewis Gun average 157.3.

No. 9 or Lieutenant D. J. Purdon's platoon adjudged to be the best shooting platoon.

Combined Rifle and Lewis Gun average 161.26.

20 November.—Captain H. B. Norcott, Lieutenant A. W. Allan and ten N.C.O's and Riflemen disembarked at Southampton and posted to the Battalion from the 1st Battalion.

25 November.—Lieutenant J. C. Garnett, 1 W.O., 17 N.C.O's and Riflemen disembarked at Southampton and posted to the Battalion from the 1st Battalion.

1 December.—Lieutenant W. P. S. Curtis, 1 W.O., 37 N.C.O's and Riflemen proceeded to Southampton and embarked on H.M.T. "Neuralia" for posting to the 1st Battalion. This draft was inspected on 30 October by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Fane, D.S.O., Commanding 5th Infantry Brigade.

14 December.—A draft of 26 recruits arrived from the Rifle Dépôt.

26 December.—Army Order 427 of 1925 received, of which the following is an extract:—

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following Alliances:—

Australian Military Forces—Melbourne University Rifles—to The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).

31 December.—The following remarks were made on the Annual Weapon Training Return by Superior Officers:—

"... In my opinion the Battalion has reached a very high standard in all matters pertaining to Weapon Training both on the ranges and on the field."

(Sd.) W. W. PITT-TAYLOR, Colonel Commandant,
Commanding 5th Infantry Brigade.

" . . . The Musketry Standard reached by this unit is of a very high order and reflects credit on all concerned."

(Sd.) E. P. STRICKLAND, Major-General,
Commanding 2nd Division.

" . . . These results are excellent, and reflect the high standard of Weapon Training reached by the unit."

(Sd.) PHILIP W. CHETWODE, Lieutenant-General,
G.O.C.-in-C. Aldershot Command.

Averages were :—Rifle :—131·68.

Light Gun :—181·58.

Machine Gun :—345·4.

The following remarks were made by superior Officers on the Annual Inspection Report for the Battalion :—

" . . . A highly trained Battalion, well commanded. In every way fit for war."

(Sd.) W. W. PITT-TAYLOR, Colonel Commandant,
Commanding 5th Infantry Brigade.

" . . . The Training and Administration are of a high standard. It is an excellent Battalion in all respects, and is fitted for war. A fine spirit prevails."

(Sd.) E. P. STRICKLAND, Major-General,
Commanding 2nd Division.

" . . . An excellent Battalion, well commanded and fit in all respects for war."

(Sd.) PHILIP W. CHETWODE, Lieutenant-General.

WEAPON TRAINING.

1925-26.

1ST BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE—PESHAWAR.

Battalion Figure of Merit	..	..	..	..	86·8
Total number exercised	..	..	..	..	613

Classification.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
139	216	208	50

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit.
" B " (Capt. Sir E. A. Hodson's Bt., D.S.O. Company)	.. 88·22
" H.Q." (Lieut. W. R. Starkey's Company)	.. 88·1
" C " (Capt. R. Edwardes' Company)	.. 86·38
" I " (Capt. H. B. Norcott's Company)	.. 86·04
" A " (Capt. M. G. N. Stopford's M.C. Company)	.. 85·24

Best Shooting Company.

" B " (Capt. Sir E. A. Hodson's Bt., D.S.O. Company)	.. 88·22
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Best Shots of Sergeants and Acting Sergeants.

6905171 Coy.-Sergt.-Major P. Woollard.

Best Shot of Corporals and Riflemen.

6907389 Acting/Corporal L. Prince.

Best Shots of Companies.

" A " Company—6907716 Rifleman J. Gambardella	.. 162
" B " Company—6908885 Rifleman T. Palmer	.. 157
" C " Company—6909285 Rifleman G. Davis	.. 155
" I " Company—6905166 C.S.M. A. Lovell	.. 149
" H.Q." Company—6907389 A/Corporal L. Prince	.. 171

2ND BATTALION.

1924-25 has been a most extraordinarily successful musketry year, the Battalion having won no less than twelve cups. These include the Queen Victoria Trophy, the Aldershot Command Championship Cup and the Evelyn Wood Cup. This last is open to the Aldershot Command for the best company at marching and shooting (a picture of the winning team can be found elsewhere in this number). We also won the Young Soldiers' Cup for the first time since it was won by the 4th Battalion in 1896. The twelve cups were won under the following conditions:—

Three. At the Bisley A.R.A. Central Meeting.

Three. At the Aldershot Command Rifle Meeting.

Four. In the A.R.A. non-central matches.

The 5th Infantry Brigade Sergeants' Cup.

The Evelyn Wood Competition.

BISLEY.—The team which represented the Battalion in the A.R.A. meeting at Bisley were very good all through, but they did not really find their true form until the N.R.A. meeting, when they defeated all comers, including the Small Arms School and such teams as H.M.S. "Excellent."

In the Army championships at the A.R.A. meeting, Sergeant Butler, Sergeant Barnes, Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth and Sergeant Beebe were all in the first hundred and all except Sergeant Beebe (who was 64th) were in the first fifty and thus were able to shoot for the King's Medal.

Sergeant Butler was fifth in the Roberts Cup and Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth won the A.R.A. Silver Medal for being second in class "B" of the Army Championship.

Of the young soldiers in the team Rifleman Wainwright fired very well and was fourth in class "C" of the Army Championship. After the first two practices of the Worcestershire Cup (Light Automatic) it looked as if it would be impossible for the Battalion to lose it. Sergeant Beebe and Sergeant Giles had done two brilliant shoots and were comfortably ahead with one practice to go; C.S.M. Whittle and C.Q.M.S. Wilkinson had also done very well, being twenty-four points behind them; the former pair however collapsed at the last practice, while C.S.M. Whittle and C.Q.M.S. Wilkinson put up a good shoot. The final result was that C.S.M. Whittle and C.Q.M.S. Wilkinson tied for second place with two other teams and lost on the tie, being placed third and receiving A.R.A. Bronze Medals.

Sergeant Beebe and Sergeant Giles were fourth.

Corporal Reeves and Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth did well and tied for second place in class "B" and received A.R.A. Bronze Medals.

1ST STAGE ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

RouPELL Cup.

	Place.
Class "A": Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter	9th
C.Q.M.S. Warren	23rd
Class "B": Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth	7th
Rifleman Thompson	19th
Rifleman Smith.. ..	22nd

Roberts Cup.

Class "A": Sergeant Butler, M.M.	5th
Sergeant Barnes	16th
Sergeant Beebe	28th
Class "B": Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth	13th
Class "C": Rifleman Wainwright	4th
Rifleman Thirlby	10th
Non-Championship Class: Sergeant Giles	3rd
C.S.M. Whittle	4th

Result of Army Hundred Cup.

2ND STAGE OF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lieutenant King-Salter	24th
Sergeant Butler, M.M.	26th
Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth	39th
Sergeant Barnes	71st
Sergeant Beebe	75th

Result of Army Championship.

¹ Sergeant Butler, M.M.	12th
¹ Lieutenant King-Salter	24th
¹ Sergeant Barnes	41st
¹ Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth	49th
Sergeant Beebe	64th

Class "B" Army Championship.

Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth	2nd
A.R.A. Silver Medal.	

Class "C" Army Championship.

Rifleman Wainwright	4th
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In the Britannia Trophy, based on the Army Championship, we were second.

In the shoot off for this event we were fourth.

In the Small Arms Cup we were third.

¹ In best fifty of British Army and qualified to shoot for King's Medal.

Lieutenant King-Salter, Sergeant Butler, M.M., Sergeant Barnes, represented the Battalion in the Greenjackets Team for the Methuen Cup. Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth was first reserve.

Result :—Small Arms School, 1st.
Greenjackets, 3rd.

N.R.A. MEETING AT BISLEY.

We were much more successful in this meeting this year than last. The Cheylesmore Cup (Falling Plates) was won by the Battalion in 36 seconds, our opponents in the final, H.M.S. "Excellent," getting their plates down in 36.75 seconds.

During one of the heats only thirteen rounds were fired by the team to get all their plates down.

Team.

Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter.
Sergeant Butler, M.M.
Sergeant Barnes.
Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth.
Cup and £15 Prize.

In the Roberts Cup (Snapshooting Competition) the result of the qualifying round was :—

						Points.
¹ 1st.	Scots Guards	..	..	..	..	62
¹ 2nd.	2nd Battalion The Rifle Brigade	..	..	..	..	61
¹ 3rd.	H.M.S. "Vivid"	..	..	..	..	60
¹ 4th.	H.M.S. "Excellent"	..	..	..	..	59
5th.	Small Arms School	..	..	..	..	58

Result of final was :—

						Points.
1st.	2nd Battalion The Rifle Brigade	..	..	..	..	60
2nd.	H.M.S. "Vivid"	..	..	..	..	57
3rd.	Scots Guards	..	..	..	..	53

Team.

Lieutenant King-Salter.
Lieutenant A. G. L. Hamilton-Russell.
Lieutenant E. P. A. des Graz.
C.S.M. Whittle.
C.Q.M.S. Warren.
Sergeant Barnes.
Sergeant Beebe.
Sergeant Butler, M.M.
Sergeant Giles.
Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth.
Cup and £15 Prize.

¹ In Final.

Hamilton Leigh (Obstacles and Shooting).

- 1st. Small Arms School, 44.2/5 seconds.
 2nd. H.M.S. "Excellent," 49 seconds.
 3rd. 2nd Battalion The Rifle Brigade, 49.4/5 seconds.

C.S.M. W. V. Whittle did extremely well to win the McQueen Gold Cup, which is for a sniping competition with a telescopic rifle. In his first shoot he obtained 40 points, which was a possible, and in the shoot off he got 38/40. The prize was the cup and £20.

In the Canada Shield won by the Small Arms School the Battalion was placed seventh.

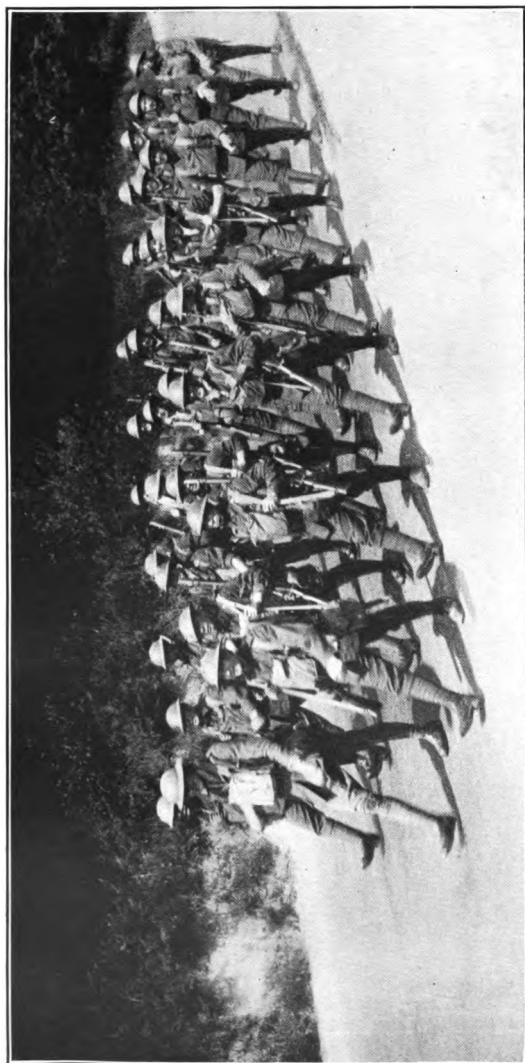
King-Salter was at the top of his form with the revolver and won the N.R.A. Gold Medal. He also got into the last hundred The King's Prize, besides nearly winning the Army Revolver Thirty match in which he finished second. He was in the Army Revolver Eight.

Following were in the prize list of other events.

<i>Queen Mary</i>	..	..	..	Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter. Sergeant Butler, M.M. Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth. C.Q.M.S. Warren. Sergeant Giles.
<i>B.S.A.</i>	..	..	..	C.Q.M.S. Warren. Sergeant Butler, M.M. Sergeant Giles.
<i>Southern Rly.</i>	..	..	..	Sergeant Beebe. Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth.
<i>St. George's Vase</i>	..	..	..	Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter.
<i>Kinnaird</i>	..	..	..	Lieutenant A. G. L. Hamilton-Russell. Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter. Sergeant Giles.
<i>Wantage</i>	..	..	..	C.S.M. Whittle. C.Q.M.S. Warren.
<i>Stephens</i>	..	..	..	C.S.M. Whittle. C.Q.M.S. Warren. Sergeant Butler, M.M.
<i>Secretary of State for War</i>				C.Q.M.S. Warren. Sergeant Butler, M.M. Sergeant Giles.
<i>Service Rifle Aggregate</i>	..			C.Q.M.S. Warren. Sergeant Butler, M.M.

In the Bargrave Deane (Revolver) our team, Lieutenant King-Salter, Lieutenant des Graz, C.S.M. Whittle, were defeated in the first round by the Small Arms School, who ultimately reached the final. A total of £150 was won by competitors from the Battalion, during the A.R.A. and N.R.A. meetings.

2nd BATTALION.



"A" COMPANY TEAM (LIEUT. A. C. J. OONGREVE) WINNING THE EVELYN WOOD COMPETITION
(6th June 1925).

EVELYN WOOD COMPETITION.

The Evelyn Wood marching and shooting took place early in June. In the Brigade elimination we had two teams left in, "A" Company and "B" Company. The final took place on 5 June, one of the hottest days this summer.

Twenty teams started : sixty having previously been eliminated by Brigades. Eleven miles had to be covered in three hours over rather a hilly country and the teams had to commence shooting at the end of the three hours.

"A" Company under Congreve won the competition with 277 points, "B" Company were fourth with 234 points. Neither team lost a man, although more than one exhausted competitor from other teams were seen on the route, and one team never finished at all. It is the first time that this Cup has been won by the Regiment, and we have always regarded it as one of the best competitions to win as it calls for great physical fitness and effort as well as good shooting ability.

THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND RIFLE MEETING.

This year we managed to win the Command Championship outright, whereas last year we tied with the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment. Brigade training was taking place right up to the time of the Rifle Meeting, so practising meant plenty of hard work.

Two of the events had to be eliminated by Brigades, The Imperial Tobacco Cup and The Berdoe Wilkinson Cup. For each of these we were allowed to enter four teams. In each case our four teams beat all others in the Brigade and so competed at the Aldershot Rifle Meeting. Unfortunately in the final we failed to gain any points towards the Championship in either of these events.

The result was very exciting. On the last morning of the meeting the 2nd Battalion 60th had thirty-five points to our thirty-three points. There was one competition still to be fired with a possible of five points to count and it appeared that the odds were not in our favour. However we won this competition (which was for unlimited rapid) in one minute with an average of forty points a man. The 60th were 100 points behind us and finished sixth. This gave us the necessary five points, enabling us to win the Championship. We won three Cups, gained four first places, four second places, four third places, three fourth places.

The Battalion won £46 5s.

The W.O's and Sergeants' teams in the Goldsmiths and Silver-smiths Cup for the falling plate competition first won the Sergeants' class and in the final won the whole event. This competition was open to Officers, W.O's and Sergeants, Corporals and Private Soldiers. It was a very fine achievement as they had to take part in a great many heats before reaching the final.

The team was :—

C.S.M. Whittle.
Sergeant Wanstall.
Sergeant Rider.
Sergeant Norton.

In the Individual Officers event Carlile was fourth and Brooks-bank seventh. C.S.M. Whittle was ninth in the Sergeants' event ; Rifleman Manders seventh in the Private Soldiers' event and Rifleman Kelland tenth in the Young Soldiers' event. des Graz was sixth in the individual Revolver Championship.

The Machine Gun Platoon had exceptionally bad luck. They had been shooting very well indeed and had been top of the Command in the Annual Machine Gun Course. In the two Machine Gun events at the Rifle Meeting they were second and third respectively. In the first event they had two mechanical breakages which put one gun out of action except for a few rounds ; but for this they would have won easily.

In September we again won the 5th Infantry Brigade Sergeants' Challenge Cup open to teams of thirty-two W.O's and Sergeants from each Battalion. Both Rifle and Lewis Gun had to be fired. We won the Cup by 511 points, the Dorsetshire Regiment being second.

A.R.A. NON-CENTRAL MATCHES.

Out of nine events entered for we won four Cups and obtained third place in four. The Queen Victoria Trophy, which is the Army Championship for team events, was won by about 300 points. The Young Soldiers' team, which came second in the Aldershot Command Rifle Meeting, won the A.R.A. Young Soldiers' match. Sergeant Giles put in some excellent work in training this team. In the Hopton Cup eleven out of our sixteen teams appear in the prize list. The following are the results :—

	Place.
Queen Victoria Trophy	1st
Royal Irish Cup (team of eight W.O's and Sergeants)	1st
King George Cup (team of eight Officers)	1st
Young Soldiers' Cup	1st
18th Hussars' Cup (fifty best shots)	3rd
Machine Gun Cup	3rd
Company Shield, "C" Company	3rd
"B" Company	4th
"D" Company	5th
"A" Company	8th
Duke of Connaught Cup (Revolver team of 8)	6th
Hopton Cup. No. 12 Platoon	3rd
No. 1 Platoon	4th

BATTALION RIFLE MEETING AND CLASSIFICATION.

No Battalion Rifle Meeting was held this year as so much in the way of Shooting and Rifle meetings is already provided.

Instead of a meeting, the annual course was made the Battalion Rifle Meeting and an "increased score" competition was started whereby prizes were given for an increase on last year's score. Prizes were also given for Lewis Gunners and Young Soldiers. The Battalion Classified in April at Bisley and the main results are given below.

Battalion Figure of Merit.

Rifle	131·68
Light Automatic	181·58
Marksmen	173 out of 469
1st Class Lewis Gunners	133 out of 197

ORDER OF MERIT OF COMPANIES.

	Rifle Average.	Lewis Gun Average.	Combined Average.
"C" (Captain R. I. V. Birkbeck, M.C.)	132·92	199·47	157·3
"D" (Major R. O. Bridgeman) ..	130·38	184·5	150·83
"A" (Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. G. Crosbie, D.S.O.)	129·038	179·96	150·6
"B" (Major O. C. Downes, D.S.O., M.C.)	133·46	166·06	145·4
"H.Q. Wing" (Captain T. Fair- fax-Ross, M.C.). Rifle only ..	132·22		

BEST SHOOTING PLATOON.

"No. 9" (Lieutenant D. J. Purdon) 137·16 215·5 161·26
Figure of Merit of Machine Gun Platoon, 345·3. Thirty-three marksmen out of forty-seven firers.

Four Cups to be held for one year have been awarded as under :—

1. *Best Shot with Rifle.*

	Score.
Sergeant Douche, "B" Company	188 points.

2. *Best Shot with Light Automatic.*

C.Q.M.S. A. E. Wilkinson, M.M., "C" Company .. 261 points.

3. *Best Shot with Machine Gun.*

Sergeant S. Beebe, H.Q. Wing 508 points.

2nd BATTALION TROPHIES, 1925.

A.R.A. Young Soldiers' Challenge Cup.	Aldershot Command Meeting. Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Challenge Cup.	N.R.A. McQueen Gold Cup.	A.R.A. King George Challenge Cup.
N.R.A. Roberts Challenge Cup.	Aldershot Command Meeting. Championship Cup.	A.R.A. Queen Victoria Trophy.	A.R.A. Royal Irish Challenge Cup.
	N.R.A. Cheylesmore Cup.	Aldershot Command. Evelyn Wood Challenge Cup.	Aldershot Command Meeting. Roberts Challenge Cup.
			Aldershot Command (5th Inf. Bde.). Sergeants' Challenge Cup.

2nd BATTALION.



TROPHIES, 1925.

4. Best Rifle Shot of Young Soldiers.

Rifleman F. Thirlby, "B" Company 169 points.

"C" Company holds the cup for best shooting Company and No. 9 Platoon (Lieutenant D. J. Purdon) holds the best shooting platoon shield.

Best Shot Warrant Officers and Sergeants.

	Rifle.	L.A.	Total.
C.Q.M.S. A. E. Wilkinson, M.M., "C" Company	157	261	418

Best Shot Corporals and Riflemen.

Rifleman W. Smith, "D" Company (now H.Q. Wing)	177	237	414
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Best Shot of Companies.

"A" Company, Sergeant A. F. Butler, M.M.	172	237	409
"B" Company, Act.-Corporal Shuttleworth	153	244	397
"C" Company, C.Q.M.S. A. E. Wilkinson, M.M.	157	261	418
"D" Company, Rifleman W. Smith ..	177	237	414

THE DEPÔT.

ANNUAL COURSES.

THE majority of the Depôt Staff completed Table A in April, the average for the year being 95.9 as compared with 94.81 for 1924.

The average for Recruits for the year was 89.39 as compared with 76.98 for 1924. This tremendous improvement reflects great credit on all the Depôt Instructors.

One hundred and seventy-four Recruits were exercised, and of these 31 obtained scores of 100 or more out of a possible 125, thereby winning A.R.A. medals.

The following made the highest scores during the year :—

		Possible 125.
Officers, W.O's and Sergeants	Sergeant D. Hardman ..	118
Corporals and A/Corporals	A/Corporal H. Meade ..	114
Riflemen	Rifleman Homewood ..	113
Recruits	Rifleman E. Smith (Nov. 1924 Squad)	113

The following made the highest score in each of the undermentioned Squads :—

July	1924 Squad	Rifleman C. Browning	..	..	107
September	„ „	Rifleman R. Warr	..	..	109
November	„ „	Rifleman E. Smith	..	..	113
January	1925 Squad	Rifleman L. Brooker	..	..	103
February	„ „	Rifleman P. Wallsbridge	..	..	111
March	„ „	Rifleman J. Lewis	..	..	108
June	„ „	Rifleman P. Hawkins	..	..	112

DEPÔT RIFLE MEETINGS.

No organized Rifle Meeting has taken place this year, but during the winter months a weekly miniature range competition was held for both the Depôt Staff and for Recruits. The results of these competitions appear under the record of the Rifle Depôt Shooting Club.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Alexandra Cup.

		Score.	£	s.	d.
Class B.	Rifleman F. Homewood, R.B.	45	1	0	0
	L/Sergt. W. Woolmore, K.R.R.C.	45	1	0	0

The Canada Shield.

5th.	The Rifle Depôt	748
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The Daily Graphic Cup.

Class B.	L/Sergt. W. Woolmore, K.R.R.C.	64	1	0	0
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The Graphic Cup.

Class A.	Sergeant W. Pretty, K.R.R.C. . .	67	1	0	0
	*Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter,				
	R.B.	66	1	0	0

The Hamilton-Leigh Cup.

8th.	The Rifle Depôt (34 Teams).
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H.M. The King's Medal.

	Won by R.S.M. W. Jagger, 2nd	
	Battalion K.R.R.C. 176
9th.	Sergeant W. Pretty, K.R.R.C.	.. 162
19th.	*Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter,	
	R.B.	.. .. 156
24th.	R.S.M. W. Apsey, D.C.M., R.B.	154

Note.—* denotes that the prizewinner is attached to the Rifle Depôt but not posted.

£ s. d.

Nine Greenjackets competed out of 50 Regular Army Selections.

H.M. the King's Prize.

94th.	*Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter,				
	R.B.	198	Badge	2	0 0
2nd Stage.	Sergeant W. Pretty, K.R.R.C.	96		2	0 0

H.M. Queen Mary's Prize.

17th.	Sergeant W. Pretty, K.R.R.C. ..	162		2	0 0
	*Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter,				
	R.B.	156		1	0 0
	Rifleman F. Homewood, R.B. ..	155		1	0 0
	R.S.M. W. Apsey, D.C.M., R.B.	153		1	0 0

The Kinnaird Prize.

	*Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter,				
	R.B.	33		1	0 0

The Revolver Gold Medal.

	*Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter,				
	R.B.	96			

The St. George's Vase.

	*Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter,				
	R.B.	69		1	0 0

The Southern Prize.

		Score.	£	s.	d.
Won by	L. Sergt. W. Woolmore, K.R.R.C. ..	..	34	5	0 0
	Sergt. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C. ..	..	32	1	0 0

The United Service Challenge Cup (Rifle).

Won by the Regular Army.

R.S.M. W. Apsey, D.C.M., R.B., fired in Regular Army VIII.

The Whitehead Challenge Cup (Revolver).

Won by the Regular Army.

*Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter, R.B., fired in Army VIII.

Sweepstakes, Egg Pools, etc.

Total amount won by Rifle Depôt	9	0	0
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Note.—* denotes that the prizewinner is attached to the Rifle Depôt but not posted.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Army Championship.

				Points.	£	s.	d.
1st Stage— <i>The Roupell Cup.</i>							
Class "A."							
15th.	R.S.M. G. Hind, K.R.R.C.	..	..	77	1	0	0
40th.	R.S.M. W. Apsey, D.C.M., R.B.	..	..	73	0	10	0
56th.	S.I.M. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C.	..	..	71	0	10	0
59th.	S.I.M. D. Hardman, R.B.	..	..	71	0	10	0
Class "B."							
1st.	Rifleman A. Bayley, R.B.	..	..	81	5	0	0
10th.	Rifleman F. Homewood, R.B.	..	..	73	1	0	0
Individual (not in Championship)—							
9th.	A/Corp. A. Smith, R.B.	..	..	69	1	0	0
1st Stage— <i>The Roberts Cup.</i>							
Class "A."							
31st.	R.S.M. W. Apsey, D.C.M., R.B.	..	..	92	1	0	0
34th.	R.S.M. G. Hind, K.R.R.C.	..	..	92	0	10	0
49th.	S.I.M. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C.	..	..	85	0	10	0
Class "B."							
3rd.	Rifleman F. Homewood, R.B.	..	..	91	3	0	0
4th.	Rifleman A. Bayley, R.B.	..	..	89	1	0	0
2nd Stage— <i>The Army 100 Cup.</i>							
3rd.	R.S.M. W. Apsey, D.C.M., R.B.	..	..	163	6	0	0
20th.	S.I.M. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C.	..	..	144	2	0	0
70th.	R.S.M. G. Hind, K.R.R.C.	..	..	117	0	10	0
78th.	Rifleman F. Homewood, R.B.	..	..	114	0	10	0
79th.	Rifleman A. Bayley, R.B.	..	..	114	0	10	0
Sweepstakes, Pools, etc.				..	7	0	0

SOUTHERN COMMAND WEAPON TRAINING MEETING.

				Score.	£	s.	d.
<i>Match 1.</i>							
Series B.	15th	S.I.M. Hardman, R.B.	..	14	0	5	0
Series C.	3rd	Corporal Binding, K.R.R.C.	..	16	1	0	0
	8th	Corporal Masters, K.R.R.C.	..	14	0	10	0
Series D.	25th	Rifleman F. Jones, K.R.R.C.	..	13	0	5	0
	32nd	Rifleman Homewood, R.B.	..	12	0	5	0
<i>Match 2.</i>							
Series B.	6th	Sergt. Moore, R.B.	..	33	0	10	0
Series C.	5th	Corporal Gossage, K.R.R.C.	..	28	0	10	0
	11th	Corporal Masters, K.R.R.C.	..	25	0	5	0
Series D.	15th	L/Corp. Jukes, K.R.R.C.	..	25	0	10	0
	32nd	Rifleman Kemp, R.B.	..	23	0	5	0

Match 3.

				Score	£	s.	d.
Series B.	11th	Sergt. Slater, R.B.	.. ..	15	0	5	0
Series C.	* 1st	Corporal Watts, R.B.	.. ..	17	2	0	0
	10th	Corporal Gossage, K.R.R.C.	.. ..	14	0	5	0
Series D.	* 1st	Rifleman F. Jones, K.R.R.C.	.. ..	19	2	0	0
	10th	Rifleman B. Jones, K.R.R.C.	.. ..	17	0	10	0
	21st	Rifleman Homewood, R.B.	.. ..	15	0	10	0
All Series							
Combined.	* 1st	Rifleman F. Jones, K.R.R.C.	19	2	0	0

Match 4.

Series B.	5th	Sergt. W. Pretty, K.R.R.C.	23	0	10	0
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Match 5 (L.A. Pairs).

1st	Depôt The Rifle Brigade, A/Cpl.						
	Page and Rifleman Kemp	60	4	0	0	

Match 15 (Depôt Rifle Teams).

2nd	Depôt, K.R.R.C. "A"	.. ..	130	1	0	0
3rd	Depôt, R.B. "A"	.. ..	123	0	10	0
5th	Depôt, R.B. "B"	.. ..	115			
8th	Depôt, K.R.R.C. "B"	.. ..	108			

Note.—* denotes "Placed Equal."

Only Matches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 15 were open to Depôts.

THE RIFLE DEPÔT SHOOTING CLUB.

The Club had another very successful and active year, especially at the Bisley Meetings, where we showed marked improvement over the results of the previous year.

We have still to repeat the great successes of 1923, when the Rifle Depôt Marksmen were ubiquitous in the Prize Lists. However we noticed that these same prizewinners did great things again this year for their respective Battalions, and it was a great pleasure to send a telegram of congratulations to R.S.M. Jagger, 60th Rifles, on winning H.M. the King's Medal for the Army at Home. Some of us wished to attribute this success to the practice we had given to him at Chilcomb since 1922, but as he came to the Depôt with a great reputation as a Marksman there was little that he did not know.

The earlier months of the year were devoted to Miniature Range Evening Shoots, where prizes were given by the Club. These Competitions were divided into Classes so that Recruits did not compete against Dutymen. The Range was well filled each evening, and in spite of the very reduced rates for .22 ammunition the competitions amply paid for themselves.

Prominent amongst the recruit prizewinners were Riflemen

Hempstead, Bridger, Arno, Vincent and Coulson of the 60th, and Riflemen Sullivan, Wills, Smith and Webb of The Rifle Brigade.

The Club fired two .22 matches against the School. Results were as under :—

Date.	Place.	Scores.	Result.
27/2/25	School	Winchester Coll., 564 Rifle Depôt .. 521	School won by 43 points.
3/3/25	Depôt	Rifle Depôt .. 549 Winchester Coll. 541	Depôt won by 8 points.

R.S.M. W. Apsey, R.B., distinguished himself in the latter match by making a "possible 50" in the Rapid.

The Bisley Season began early in May and four visits a week to the open range were rigidly adhered to throughout May and June. A very gratifying feature of these practices was the large amount of new blood which volunteered.

We had very few experienced "Bisleyites" remaining in the Depôt, and the acquisition of new and eager Competitors was most satisfactory, most of them surviving the elimination tests and taking part in the A.R.A. Central Meeting with every success, which promises well for 1926. The experience which they acquired at Bisley will serve them well for next year.

Previous to the Central Meetings we competed against teams representing Eton, Winchester and H.M.S. "Excellent," with the undermentioned results :—

2/6/25.	Bisley.	Rifle Depôt	443
		Eton College	413
16/6/25.	Chilcomb.	H.M.S. "Excellent"	470
		Winchester College	447
		Rifle Depôt	435

An interesting match took place at Chilcomb on 26 June, when the 2nd Battalion 60th and the 2nd Battalion were practising at Chilcomb for the Bisley Meetings. A triangular Match was fired under "Methuen" conditions with four-a-side, the Rifle Depôt being represented by R.S.M. Apsey, R.B., R.S.M. Hind, K.R.R.C., Sergeant Pretty, K.R.R.C., and Rifleman Homewood, R.B. R.S.M. Apsey, who had returned to his best form during practices, made the highest score, 161 points, a gain of 8 points over Lieutenant King-Salter, who was firing for the 2nd Battalion. Results were :—

1. The Rifle Depôt 590 points.
2. 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles 557 "
3. 2nd Battalion The Rifle Bde. 514 "

This success promised good things for the Rifle Depôt Shooting Club at Bisley.

Full results of the A.R.A. and N.R.A. Meetings are given at the

end, from which it will be seen that the Rifle Depôt was prominent in every Match.

A pleasant surprise was Rifleman A. Bayley's success when he finished 1st in Class B of the Roupell Cup.

R.S.M. Apsey must be congratulated on representing the Rifle Depôt in the Regular Army VIII and on gaining 3rd place in the Army 100 Cup. Sergeant Pretty, K.R.R.C., did well by finishing 9th in the Match for the King's Medal.

Lieutenant King-Salter, who is only attached to the Rifle Depôt and therefore shoots for his Battalion, swept up all the prizes at the N.R.A. Meeting by winning the Revolver Gold Medal and gaining a high place in most events. As he practises with the Rifle Depôt Shooting Club we willingly share in the credit which he deserves.

As usual, the Greenjackets O.T.C. Camp clashed with the Command Weapon Training Meeting at Bulford. However we sent over a more representative team than last year. Rifleman F. Jones, K.R.R.C., was in good form and won the Command Individual Slow Shoot (Match 3) and The Rifle Brigade L. A. pair (A/Corporal Page and Rifleman Kemp) also won first place.

In the Command Depôt Competition, five teams entered from the Rifle Depôt and secured 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 8th and 11th places respectively.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE WAR MEMORIAL.

By MAJOR W. H. DAVIES.

ON the morning of the day of the Unveiling Ceremony there appeared in "The Times" the following "Memories of Aubers Ridge." The account is reproduced here as exemplifying, and being conducive to the appreciation of, what The Rifle Brigade Memorial stands for.

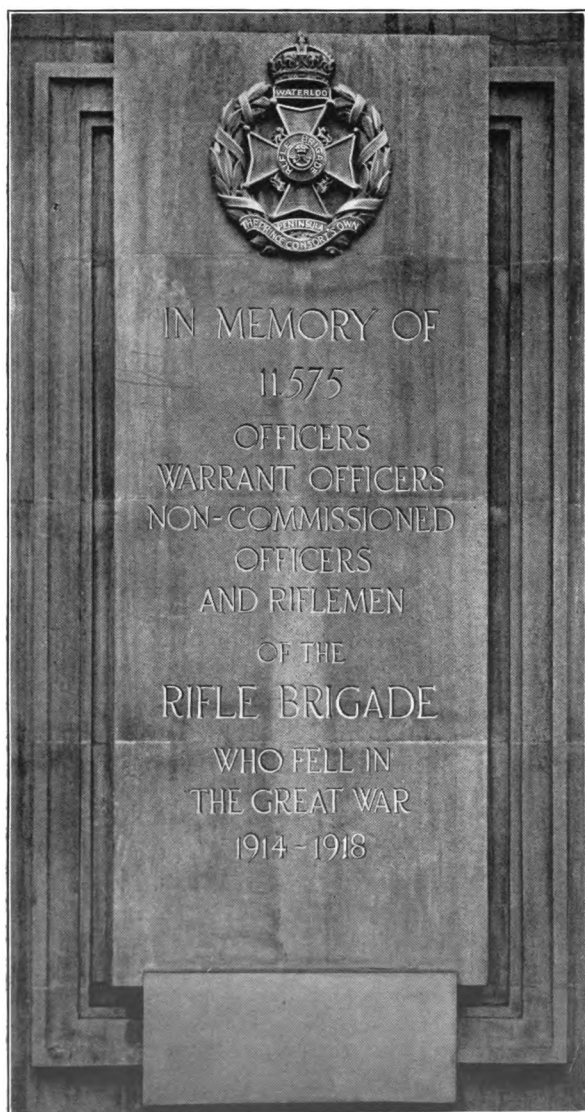
RIFLE BRIGADE WAR MEMORIAL.

MEMORIES OF AUBERS RIDGE.

The Duke of Connaught will unveil this afternoon the London Memorial which has been erected in the north corner of Grosvenor Gardens to the memory of members of The Rifle Brigade who fell in the war.

The memorial, which is the work of Mr. John Tweed, consists of three figures of riflemen grouped against a semi-circular panel. The central figure is a rifleman of The Great War, who is stepping forward and being greeted by two riflemen of bygone days, who flank the memorial on either side and are placed facing inwards towards their comrade of to-day.

In thinking of the riflemen who fell, the minds of many will turn to that splendid but desperate attack on Aubers Ridge just over ten years ago. It stands out in the memory of most riflemen as the tragic example of an attack carried out without that artillery preparation which alone could give it hope of success, and the disastrous result of which had such a stimulating effect upon the production of munitions at home.



THE INSCRIPTION TABLET.

On May 9, 1915, the British gunners only had shells enough for forty minutes' bombardment of the German trenches at Fromelles. They began at 5 in the morning, and at 5.40 the 2nd Battalion of The Rifle Brigade led the Infantry attack. The first line of the attackers went right through the German first and second lines and over the cross-road beyond, but with the enemy's wire almost wholly uncut on either side the riflemen found themselves in the air and subject to a heavy fire from both flanks. The officers were shot down one by one by German snipers, and there was nothing to be done but retire. All four of the Company commanders were killed, and all the 21 officers in the line became casualties. The Battalion had 629 casualties altogether, and at the end of the day less than 200 men marched back to billets.

There was hardly another action in the war in which one battalion or another of The Rifle Brigade was not engaged and in which it did not play its part gallantly. But the tragedy of May 9 stands out among the memories of the war, and it was after that action that a German priest, who buried the dead afterwards, and whose letter fell into British hands, wrote that "If the British Army were going to fight like this Rifle Brigade, Germany would never win the war."

THE UNVEILING CEREMONY.

25 JULY 1925.

A Saturday had been chosen for the ceremony as being the day on which the largest number of those interested would have leisure to attend, and the selection was justified by the presence of an assembly of several thousand people.

The undermentioned officers constituted the Memorial Committee :

Brig.-General The Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B.,
T.D., A.D.C., Chairman.

Colonel G. N. Salmon, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lieut.-Colonel G. P. Tharp.

Major G. M. A. Ellis.

Captain V. N. Ward.

Major W. H. Davies (Secretary).

The 2nd Battalion from Aldershot furnished a Guard-of-Honour of two officers, four sergeants, fifty rank and file, and the band and buglers, under the command of Captain T. Fairfax-Ross, M.C.

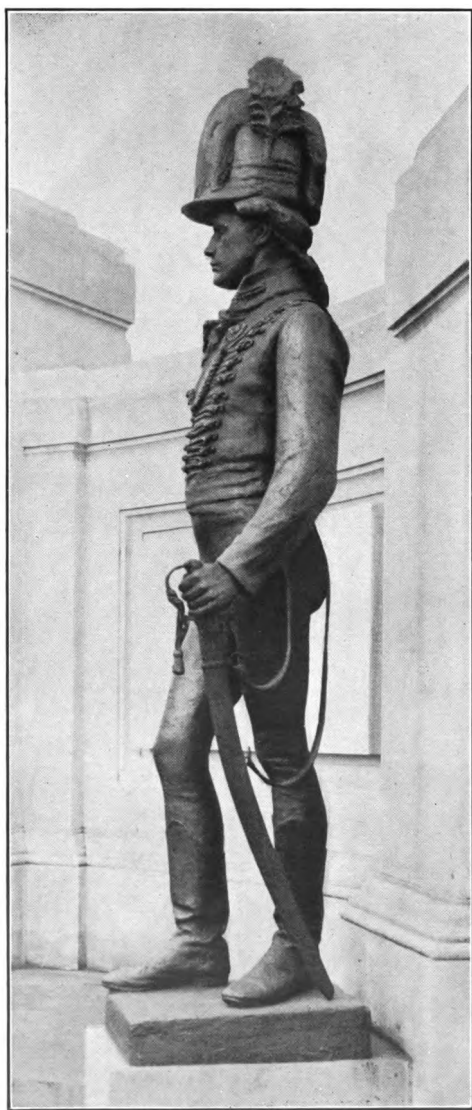
There was also present a Guard-of-Honour of fifty past Riflemen, in plain clothes, under the command of Captain W. Halloran.

The serving officers present included Lieut.-General Sir Henry F. M. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Major-General Sir Victor A. Couper, K.C.B., Colonels-Commandant ; Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Buxton, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot ; Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Powell, D.S.O., Commanding the 1st Battalion at Peshawar ; most of the Officers of the 2nd Battalion and the Dépôt, some of the 1st Battalion home on leave, and some others employed on the Staff, as well as a large number of retired officers.

The 2nd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps was represented by Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Howard, D.S.O.

At 3.30 p.m. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, arrived and was accompanied by the Lady Patricia Ramsay and her son.

They were received by Lieut.-General Sir Henry



"1800."

F. M. Wilson, Colonel-Commandant, 2nd Battalion, Major-General Sir Victor A. Couper, Colonel-Commandant, and Brig.-General The Earl of Lucan, Chairman of the Memorial Committee.

The Colonel-in-Chief then inspected both the Guards-of-Honour, and spoke a few words to every man comprising them.

As soon as the Inspection was concluded the Dedication Service began and the Reverend A. C. E. Jarvis, C.M.G., M.C., D.D. (Chaplain to the King), Chaplain-General to the Forces, officiated.

ORDER OF SERVICE.

HYMN.

“The Saints of God ! their conflict past.”

THE LESSON.

Wisdom iii, Verses 1-10.

The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there shall no torment touch them. In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die : and their departure is taken for misery, and their going from us to be utter destruction : but they are in peace. For though they be punished in the sight of men, yet is their hope full of immortality. And having been a little chastised, they shall be greatly rewarded : for God proved them, and found them worthy for himself. As gold in the furnace hath he tried them, and received them as a burnt offering. And in the time of their visitation they shall shine, and run to and fro like sparks among the stubble. They shall judge the nations and have dominion over the people, and their Lord shall reign for ever. They that put their trust in him shall understand the truth : and such as be faithful in love shall abide with him : for grace and mercy is to his saints, and he hath care for his elect.

N

At the conclusion of the service H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief made the following address :

“ We have come together to-day to do honour to the immortal memory of Riflemen of all ranks—numbering many thousands—who gave their lives in The Great War.

“ The *Numbers* only are graven on these stones : but the *Name* of every man will live for ever in that noble Roll of Honour in Winchester Cathedral, which was unveiled and dedicated by me as Colonel-in-Chief last summer.

“ The balance of the Fund raised for this Memorial, which was so generously supported by all, will be in the hands of the Riflemen’s Aid Society, who will administer it for the benefit of ex-Riflemen and their families.

“ This is one of the oldest Regimental Institutions, which, founded nearly forty years ago, has done invaluable work in looking after the interests of Old Riflemen and their widows and orphans. The Headquarters of the Society are now in London.

“ During the War the four Regular Battalions were increased to twelve, who all served overseas—and the Regiment was represented in nearly every action on the Western Front and in Macedonia. This inscription tells the tale—it records that 11,575 Officers, Warrant Officers, N.C.O’s, and Riflemen of The Rifle Brigade fell in The Great War.

“ Ten Riflemen gained the V.C., of whom only five survived to receive the Honour from their Sovereign.

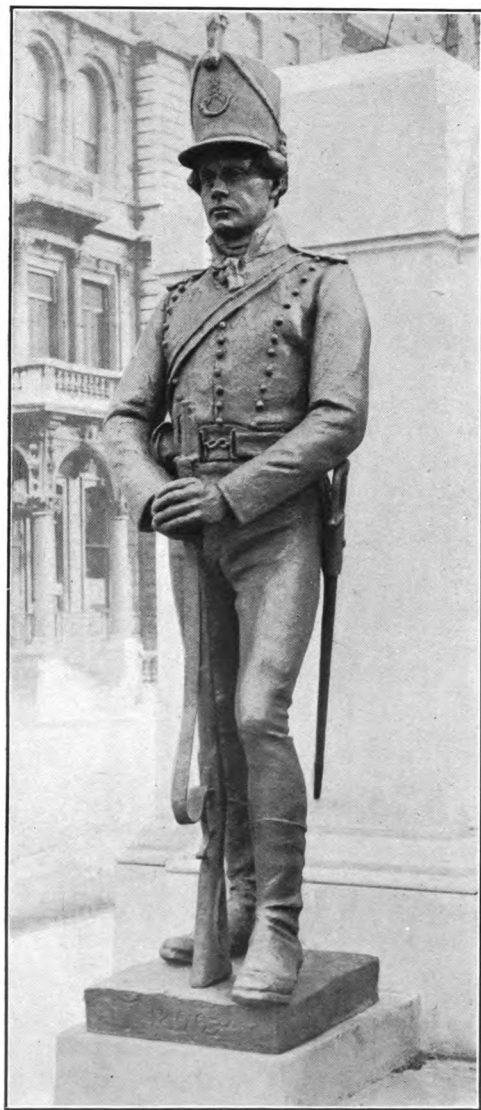
64 were decorated with the D.S.O.

171 „ „ with the M.C.

258 obtained the D.C.M.

943 „ „ Military Medal.

95 „ „ Meritorious Service Medal.



"1806."

“The site of this Memorial has been generously given by the Duke of Westminster on whose property it stands. The work was designed and executed by Mr. John Tweed. It shows us two figures of an Officer and a Rifleman, who fought in Spain and Portugal under the great Duke of Wellington and Sir John Moore, more than a hundred years ago. Raised high above these is the figure of the indomitable Rifleman of 1914–1918, who so splendidly carried on the great tradition for which the Regiment was already famous.

“*He* in his turn will ever serve as an *example* to *future Riflemen*—and for our part let us see to it that we and those who come after us do not fail to follow the high ideal which these men set before them, and for which they died.”

The Colonel-in-Chief continued :

“To the Glory of God, and in undying memory of the Officers and Men of The Rifle Brigade who gave their lives in The Great War, I unveil this Memorial”—

and forthwith dropped the Union Jack and displayed the central figure.

Simultaneously the side figures were uncovered, that of the Officer, by C.S.M. E. Partridge, 2nd Battalion; that of the Private Rifleman by C.S.M.S. Ings of the Dépôt.

It is interesting to note that the idea for the design of the Memorial originated with the late Colonel Willoughby Verner.

As the figures were unveiled the Guard-of-Honour gave the General Salute and the Chaplain-General delivered the following Dedication :

To the Glory of God and in grateful memory of those who gave their lives for King and

Country and a Righteous Cause, I Dedicate this Memorial, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. May all who look upon it realize the peace of sins forgiven ; the joy of faithful service ; and the power of endless life, to which may God vouchsafe for to bring us all ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The following wreaths were then placed at the foot of the Memorial :

The Regiment—by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief.

1st Battalion—by Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Powell, Commanding the Battalion.

2nd Battalion—by Lieut.-General Sir Henry F. M. Wilson, Colonel-Commandant of the Battalion.

3rd Battalion—by General Rt. Honourable Sir Neville G. Lyttelton, Honorary Colonel, 5th Battalion.

4th Battalion—by Major-General Sir Victor A. Couper, Colonel-Commandant.

The Service was continued as follows :

Let us Pray.

Our Father, Which art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name : Thy Kingdom come : Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven : Give us this day our daily bread : And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us : And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

Almighty God, with Whom do live the spirits of them that depart hence in the Lord, and with Whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity ; we give Thee hearty thanks



"1914-1918."

for all Thy servants who, having fought the good fight, now rest from their labours ; and we beseech Thee that we, with all those that are departed in the true faith of Thy Holy Name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in Thy eternal and everlasting glory ; through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

O Merciful God, and Heavenly Father, our only help in time of need, look with pity upon all those whom war makes desolate and broken-hearted. Endue them with all patience and fortitude, lift up Thy countenance upon them and give them peace ; through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Almighty God, who hast made us citizens of this realm, enable us to be worthy of those who have died for us. Grant us with a willing spirit to do whatever duty may be laid upon us ; with gladness to make all sacrifices to which we may be called ; and with undaunted faith to shed abroad in the hearts of the people both courage and good cheer : that whether by patience or by service we may take our part with our brethren in the hour of our country's need ; through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Followed by the hymn :

“ O God, our help in ages past ”

and the Benediction.

At the conclusion of the Service the Band played “ Ninety-Five ” and The National Anthem.

The Buglers sounded the Regimental Call, the Last Post and the Rouse.

H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief departed and the Guards-of-Honour marched off ; and a large number of relatives of fallen Riflemen filed past the Memorial to place their wreaths and flowers at its base.

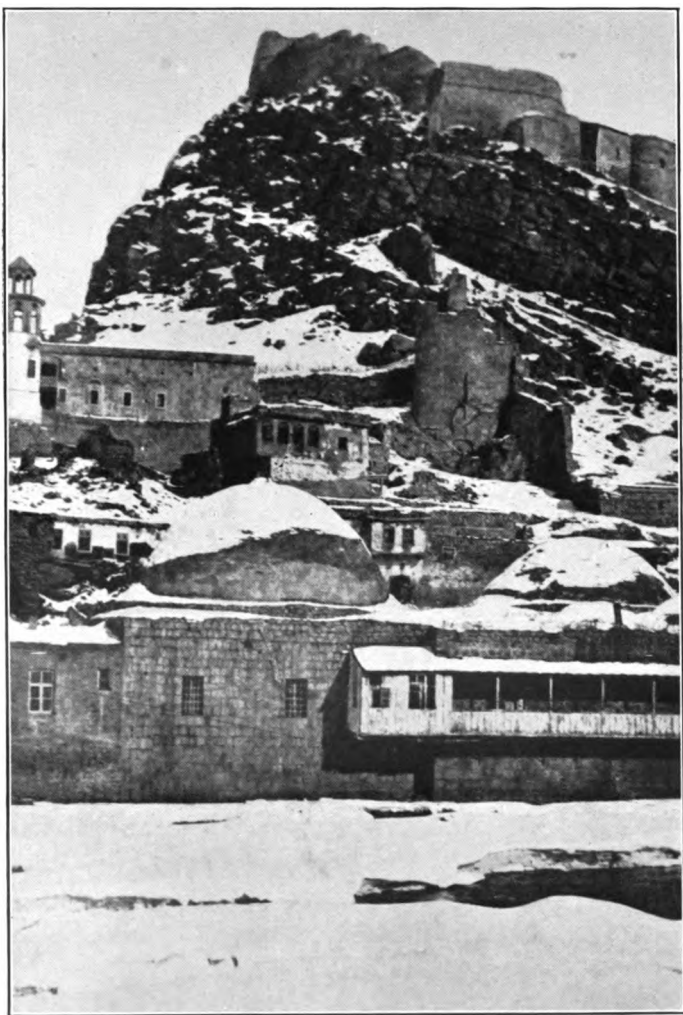
TRANS-CAUCASIA, 1918-1919.

By CAPTAIN C. E. TEMPERLEY, O.B.E., M.C.

AFTER the Bolsheviks had brought about the collapse of the Russian Empire, they lost no time in coming to terms with the Central Powers and on 3 March 1918 signed a Treaty of Peace with Germany and Turkey at Brest Litovsk. By this Treaty they agreed to hand over to the Turks the provinces of Kars, Batum and Ardahan, which had formed part of the old Russian Governor-Generalship of Trans-Caucasia.

The Turks needed no second invitation. Brushing aside a hastily organized resistance by the Christian inhabitants, they quickly swept over the ceded provinces and, by the end of April 1918, were in possession of a large slice of Trans-Caucasia. They were peacefully engaged in looting this new territory and in suppressing its inhabitants when the Turkish forces on the other fronts gave in, and the War in the Near East came to an end.

One of the terms of the subsequent armistice (Mudros, 30 October 1918) laid down that the Turkish troops were to be withdrawn from these stolen provinces and that the whole of Trans-Caucasia was to be taken over and administered by the British until its ultimate fate could be decided by the Peace Conference. The troops chosen for this duty were the 27th Division, of which the 4th Battalion formed a part.



**THE CITADEL OF KARS WITH THE FROZEN
KARSKI RIVER IN THE FOREGROUND.**

At the end of October 1918 the 4th Battalion were resting in bivouac at Dupnitsa, about thirty miles south of Sofia, where we had halted after the one hundred and fifty mile advance which had ended the War with Bulgaria. Early in November we received orders to return to Salonika, and on the following morning we turned our backs on Sofia and the wily Bulgar, set our faces to the sea and began ticking off the days that separated us from England.

Back we trudged through the gloomy Kresna Defile still stinking with dead Bulgar transport animals ; by decauville railway down the narrow valley of the Upper Struma ; thence through Rupel Pass, the key to Macedonia, which was lost to the Allies by Greek treachery in 1916 ; on foot again across the Struma Valley and so back to old familiar landmarks, Gudeli Bridge, Coles Cop, Kilo 60 ; by lorry down the Seres Road, and finally to camp outside Salonika ; ten days' journey, and ten days, we reckoned, nearer home.

A few days later the 27th Division received orders to be ready to embark at short notice—but not, alas, for home. Our destination, we were told, was Trans-Caucasia, that mountainous country at the uttermost end of the Black Sea, the Land of the Golden Fleece of the ancient Greeks, whither King Pelias sent Jason to be rid of him, and whither we had a shrewd idea the War Office were sending us for the same reason.

On 16 December 1918 the Battalion, together with other elements of the 27th Division, embarked at Salonika in H.M.T. “Katoomba,” and on the same day sailed for Batum.

We stopped for one day at Constantinople en route and, after a smooth passage across the Black

Sea, arrived at Batum on the evening of 23 December. Disembarkation began at once and, in spite of certain difficulties not unconnected with the Australian crew and their discovery of the mess whisky in the forward hold, we finally managed to land ourselves and our baggage on the deserted quay, whence we proceeded through the town to camp under canvas on the Aero-drome.

Before our arrival some inquisitive soul had unearthed from the ship's "Black Sea Pilot" the fact that Batum had the heaviest rainfall in the Caucasus, and, in confirmation of this, one of the ship's officers told us that a misguided vessel had once gone there with a cargo of salt (which cannot be unloaded in the rain); after lying there nine months in a continual downpour she had come away in disgust with her cargo of salt intact. On the night of our arrival these gloomy accounts were amply confirmed; it began raining almost as soon as we had pitched our tents, and by midnight the water was half-way up the legs of the officers' beds. Everybody turned out and spent the rest of the night in gum boots diving for the heavier portions of their kit and chasing the lighter portions round the tent pole.

However, dawn came at last, and with it the discovery that an obviously filthy Turkish Barracks and an apparently clean and certainly water-tight Turkish Hospital faced our camp. By the time the Brigade-Major arrived to inquire after our health the Battalion was comfortably installed in the Hospital and the C.O. was superintending the decent cremation of a selection of pickled infants in smashed bottles which had rather depreciated the value of the Hospital museum as an Officers' Mess.

During this day the remainder of the 80th Brigade disembarked, and Brigadier-General Cooke Colliss, Commanding, was appointed Military Governor of Batum. The Battalion's duties consisted in patrolling the streets of Batum, in finding sentries for dumps of Turkish military stores and in putting control posts on the roads leading out of the town to check the withdrawal of the Turkish troops and to search their baggage for loot. There was a certain amount of sniping at night, but otherwise nothing exciting happened.

Christmas Day 1918, two days after we landed, was celebrated on bully beef and biscuits.

Our stay in Batum was a brief one. On 29 December the Battalion received short notice to entrain for Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, which lies half-way between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

On the outbreak of Bolshevism the north-eastern part of Trans-Caucasia, which had not been occupied by the Turks, had divided itself up into three "Republics": Georgia in the north, Azerbaijan in the east, and Armenia in the south. Each of these Republics was exceedingly jealous of the other two; each insisted, amongst other things, upon running its own railways without any reference to the timetable or rolling stock requirements of its neighbours. Hence it was no simple matter to arrange a through train of any sort.

However, by a combination of tact and blasphemy, the Brigade-Major finally managed to make up a train for us, and on the evening of 30 December we left for Tiflis.

All that night and the next day we travelled up the broad valley of the Rion and, by evening, had

come to the foot of the pass that leads over the Suram Mountains into the uplands of Georgia. Here, on the first steep grade we met, our single locomotive came to an ignominious and panting halt. After a series of back-breaking jolts and some yards retreat down-hill, the driver got down and informed us that the train would have to go up the bank in two portions, the rear half joining up again several miles farther on at the top of the pass. The front half, containing Battalion Headquarters and the four Companies, was accordingly uncoupled and proceeded on its way, leaving the transport and some of the baggage trucks to be picked up by another locomotive and to follow on.

Late that evening we halted at a station on top of the rise to wait for the rest of the train. Dawn found us still waiting, and our patience was not improved by the fact that the Battalion breakfast was twenty miles away with the transport half of the train, while the transport animals' fodder was with our half. The local station-master, most sympathetic, was strongly of the opinion that we would never see our breakfasts at all, for, said he proudly, the Caucasian single track railways were run on the most modern American automatic safety system, and this made it quite impossible for the second half of our train to enter any one section until we ourselves had got off the next one ahead ; as long as we moved, they could follow, but the moment we stopped the ingenious American engineers had made doubly sure that our breakfast should automatically stop as well.

Short of a charge of dynamite under the signal box there was apparently no way out of the difficulty. As Tiflis was stated to be only a few hours ahead, we

decided to telephone for rations to meet the train, and to push on there without delay.

In fact we did not arrive at Tiflis until the middle of that afternoon—a very hungry Battalion indeed ! As a result of our telegram, the British Mission, under Colonel Jordan, already installed in Tiflis, had bestirred itself, and we found Georgian Army rations waiting for us on the platform—bread, beef, vegetables, tea and sugar—and surprisingly good they were too.

By the time the Battalion had finished their tardy breakfast, the transport had safely arrived, and orders were given for the animals to be unloaded and picketed in the station yard. For this purpose it was necessary to move the trucks to the special ramp at the end of the station. But this did not prove as simple as it sounded ; to get a train moved in Tiflis station it was apparently necessary to obtain a written order from the Georgian Minister of Railways. Jamieson, the Transport Officer, said he could not wait the necessary two days for this to be done and announced his intention (the whole Cabinet notwithstanding) of requisitioning the first locomotive he found. The station-master demurred ; Jamieson insisted ; the station-master held out a restraining hand ; whereupon Jamieson led him firmly to a goods truck, locked him in, and proceeded to board the nearest engine. However, the driver, also a stickler for red tape, insisted on an order from the station-master before he would move. Jamieson produced his revolver ; the driver changed his mind ; and the mules were unloaded without further difficulty.

By this time it was late in the evening and it was decided to spend the rest of the night in the train. Next morning, having finished detraining, we marched

through Tiflis to billets in the "Seminary Barracks." On the way up we passed some of Von Cress's German troops, fully armed, marching down to the station, and we later learnt that it was these troops who had been turned out of the Barracks to make room for us. As a result, instead of the indescribably filthy mess usually left behind by Turkish or even by Russian troops, we found our billets teutonicly clean and tidy.

It has already been said that, on the collapse of Imperial Russia, the Georgians, the Armenians and the Azerbaijanlis had set up their own independent "Republics." Now each of these races had excellent historical, theological and political reasons for cutting the throats of the other two; and, as soon as the Armistice removed the menace of further Turkish invasion, each set about this important business in its own particular fashion. The Azerbaijanlis, being simple moslem peasant-folk, contented themselves with raiding Georgian and Armenian villages for cattle and women. The Georgians and Armenians, however, being grander gentry, would not be content with anything less than a proper War—with Pronunciamentos, Ultimatums, Declarations, and all the other furbelows. Marvellous to relate, at the time of our arrival at Batum, the much despised Armenians were winning. By the ancient stratagem of rolling rocks down the mountain side they had managed to block the railway behind the Georgian troops and had captured three armoured trains, some field guns and a certain number of men. What was more important, they had pushed forward into position to launch an attack on Tiflis itself. On the very eve of victory, however, the Armenians had had their hopes dashed to the ground by the untimely

intervention of the Quartermaster of the Gloucestershire Regiment. He had arrived unexpectedly at the scene of hostilities and had insisted on the immediate cessation of "this unnecessary waste of Government stores." The Armenians objected of course, but realizing the utter uselessness of arguing with a Quartermaster, they finally gave way, and an armistice was duly signed.

Shortly before we reached Tiflis the Georgians had discovered, so they said, the Armenians infringing the *status quo*, and—the Quartermaster of the Gloucesters not being available at the moment—hostilities were at once resumed.

Before we left Tiflis Station for our billets we saw the passage of some of the Georgian troops hastening to the new war. The soldiers' way of showing their mettle consisted in firing off their rifles in all directions. As large crowds of patriotic citizens had collected at the station to see them pass, it was a wonder no one was hit.

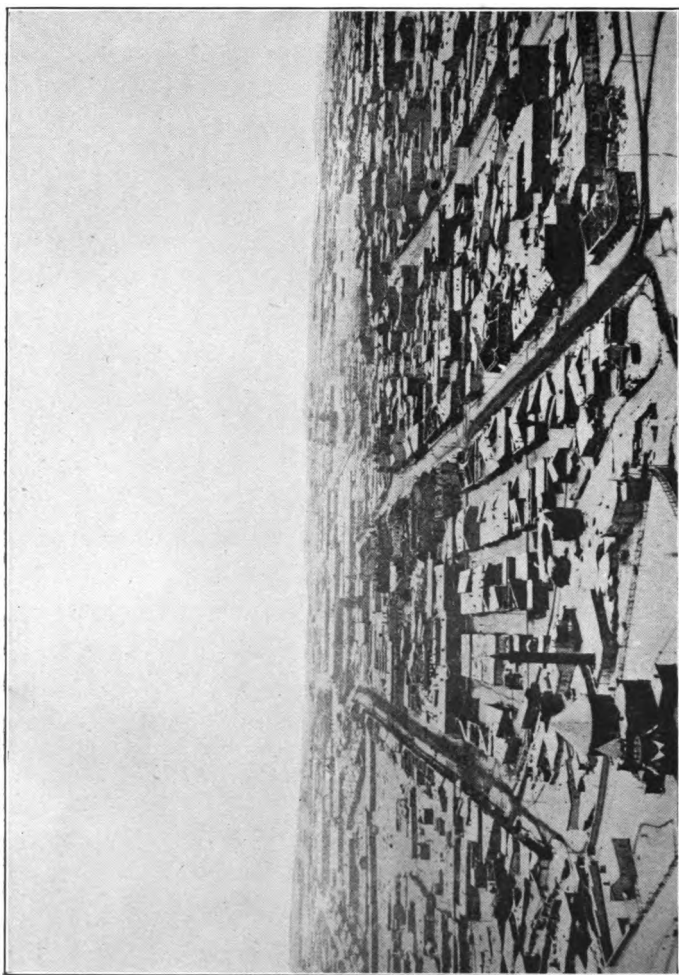
This habit of letting off your rifle to show jubilation is apt to lead to misunderstanding. On another occasion a trainload of Georgians, to show their affection for a Gurkha railway post, leant out of the carriage windows, gave three hearty cheers and began firing their rifles into the air. The simple Gurkhas, only too pleased to think there might be a war on and rather misunderstanding the friendly gesture, promptly brought their Lewis gun to bear and raked the crowded train from stem to stern with a hail of bullets—an episode for which, by the by, the Georgians apologized.

To return to the renewed war between Georgia and Armenia—the Quartermaster of the Gloucestershire Regiment not being available—Douglas, with

"C" Company and an interpreter, was despatched by rail to the scene of hostilities to reason with the combatants. With his Lewis guns mounted on the engine, Douglas set off on his mission of peace, and the same afternoon arrived at the Georgian Army Headquarters. He interviewed the Georgian Commander-in-Chief, General Magnieff (late Russian Army), and ordered him to "cease fire" at dawn the next morning. He then pushed on to the mining village of Alaverdi, which lay between the contending parties, and there dropped the majority of his Company to act as a sort of bulkhead, while he himself, with a guard of twenty men, went farther down the line to the Armenian Headquarters. There he summoned the Armenian General Dro, a famous "Leader of Bands" (a high title in a nation that, for centuries, has been "agin the Government"), and told him also to stop all hostilities on the following morning. Douglas, feeling that he had done a good day's work, dined amicably with Dro, and, by midnight, was back with his men at Alaverdi; and peace reigned in the land.

A few days later Douglas was ordered to clear out all Armenian and Georgian troops from a strip of country along the frontier and to take this over and administer it himself under the name of the Bor-chalou Neutral Zone.

In the meantime news of the Armistice had arrived in Tiflis and the Georgians, heartily thankful that the menace of an Armenian attack on Tiflis was again removed, proceeded to celebrate the occasion. The streets were decorated, bands played, and a procession paraded round the town, with the apparently sole casualty of the late fighting at its head.



VIEW OF THE NEW TOWN OF KARS
FROM THE CITADEL.

When the Battalion was well established in Tiflis, Divisional Headquarters moved there from Constantinople. Soon after their arrival Major-General Forestier Walker, Commanding, left again for Kars, the south-west province of the Caucasus, to investigate the position of the Turkish troops there and to arrange for their early withdrawal into Turkey in conformity with the terms of the Armistice. He found the position somewhat as follows:—When the Turkish troops, after the Treaty of Brest Litovsk, advanced through Kars, the Moslem inhabitants (Tartars) rose and joined them, and the combined forces proceeded to massacre all the infidel Armenians they could lay their hands on. The most part of the infidels, however, having learnt by experience what to expect, packed up what belongings they could carry and sought refuge in the Alexandropol and Erivan districts, which lay to the east. In a short time Kars Province was practically empty of Armenians (who, at one time, had formed the majority of the population) and the Alexandropol and Erivan districts of Armenia proper were crammed with terrified refugees.

Having disposed of the Christian inhabitants in this satisfactory manner, Shefki Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, turned his mind to the more serious business of thoroughly pillaging the occupied country. Any Armenian and Russian property which had escaped the first wave of Turkish troops and Tartar irregulars was collected "for safety's sake" in dumps, and these dumps had a way of moving nearer the Turkish frontier during the night. But, more important than movable property in a country where starvation is everyone's next-door neighbour,

all the available corn was collected for removal into Turkey, even the Moslem inhabitants having to give up a heavy proportion of their crops. By the time of General Walker's arrival in Kars, much of this corn and loot had made its way over the frontier into Turkey, but there still remained large dumps at Kars, Sarikamish, Olti, Jurjuna, and possibly at other less accessible spots.

In the meantime, just over the way in Armenia, famine stalked through the land. Penniless, with no property except the rags they wore, with a barrier of Turkish troops between themselves and their homes, the Armenian refugees from Kars, Van and Erzeroum were dependent for their sustenance on the charity of a local population who had scarcely enough for their own needs, and on the few car loads of corn which the American Relief Committee were able, from time to time, to get through to them. As the supply from these sources was scarcely sufficient to support a tenth part of the refugees, the majority were slowly but surely starving to death.

On his return to Tiflis, General Walker sent for the present writer to meet him at the train and there outlined the above situation. He went on to say that the Province of Kars would have to be taken over by the British forthwith, the transportation of corn and loot into Turkey stopped, the Turkish troops packed off back into Turkey, and the starving refugees in Armenia repatriated to their homes in Kars as soon as possible. In order to effect these ends he had decided to send down to Kars one company of The Rifle Brigade. With them was to go the writer, who was to assume the rôle and title (with all the accompanying pomp and circumstance, but without extra

pay) of British Military Governor of the Province. In order to assist the new Governor in his duties, General Walker had arranged with Shefki Pasha and the Armenian Government at Erivan for the civil administration of the Province to be taken over by an Armenian staff, which we were to pick up on our way through Alexandropol.

Finally General Walker stated that he had just received a wire from Constantinople instructing him to arrest, if possible, one "Shefket Pasha," who had been concerned in the recent massacre of Armenians in Kars. Possibly this was a misprint for "Shefki Pasha"; if so, he would send us a wire and we were to arrest the Turkish Commander-in-Chief and send him to Tiflis. He kindly added that we were not to risk any casualties in so doing.

On the morning of 11 January the following party assembled at Tiflis Station—the B.M.G.¹; Lieutenant Prosser and Lieutenant Gore-Langton, who were to form his staff; "B" Company, with Witham, Breingan, Coghill, and 127 other ranks; and Lieutenant Wallace, R.A.M.C. Our train was also to carry General Beach, who had been sent by G.H.Q., Constantinople, on an Intelligence Mission in the Caucasus, and Captain Poidebard of the French Mission.

After waiting all day at the station for the line to be cleared, we finally got away at about 10 p.m. On waking up next morning we found that the train had travelled during the night the considerable distance of thirty miles and was peacefully halted at the village of Sadakhlo. There followed the customary swearing match between the engine driver in unruffled Russian, the local station-master in emphatic Georgian,

¹ British Military Governor.

and the O.C. train in frantic Billingsgate, which ended in our triumphant departure at 9 a.m.

In the course of the morning we passed through the Borchalou Neutral Zone, and at Alaverdi had a fleeting glance of Douglas and his harbingers of peace. That afternoon we left the broad valley of the Kura and began to wind our way up into the Armenian highlands. With every mile we climbed the snow lay more deeply on the ground, the scenery became more wild and more mountainous, and the operas, the cafés, and the beautiful maidens of Tiflis more and more regrettably distant. In the course of the day we managed to complete another thirty miles (in nine hours) and by nightfall had arrived at Karaklis, the Armenian Army Headquarters. Here General Beach inspected an imposing guard of honour which was waiting to welcome us. After this ceremony all Officers dined at the Armenian Headquarters.

At two o'clock the next morning (13 January 1919) we arrived at Alexandropol, and even at this unearthly hour we found a guard of honour awaiting us.

Alexandropol, lying at the junction of the Kars, Erivan and Tiflis Railways, used to be a town of some importance in Armenia. During the War, however, some harassed General on the eve of his departure had put a match to the local powder magazine and had blown half the town to pieces ; so that at the time of our arrival the majority of buildings were in ruins.

It was against the ragged background of these ruins, in the uncanny half-light which precedes the dawn, that we had our first experience of starving refugees. On the platform, in the station yard, in the surrounding streets, men, women and children lay

huddled in groups unable to move, or crawled on the ground begging for bread from passers-by. We were told that some 150 dead were being collected daily in the streets of Alexandropol and that the movement of trains in the station was seriously inconvenienced by dead and enfeebled refugees lying on the lines. By day those who could still move dragged themselves into the fields and ate grass, a fact which the writer could not believe until he saw it later with his own eyes at Erivan. A horse which had died in the traces that day had been half eaten by a swarm of refugees before the owner could get the harness off.

At 9.30 a.m. the Armenian Minister of the Interior visited the train to discuss the installation of the Armenian civil staff in Kars. He told us the most harrowing tales of the refugees, and seemed to consider the only chance of saving the forty or fifty thousand who were in the Alexandropol district would be to get them back to their homes in Kars, Van and Erzeroum within the next few days ; but he did not say how this could be done. As the majority of the refugees were in the last stages of weakness and as there was no transport available to move them, such a wholesale migration out of Alexandropol, however convenient to the resident Armenians, certainly did not appear to be a practical proposition for the moment. The alternative was to send corn to Alexandropol from the American Near East Relief ships which were expected at Batum, and from dumps of looted corn in Kars.

The Minister of the Interior brought with him a General Karganoff, who had been Governor of Kars under Imperial Russia, and who had now been selected by the Armenians as Civil Governor of the Province.

With him came the Armenian civil staff, railway men, telegraph operators, chiefs of police and what not, to the number of about thirty. Extra trucks having been coupled on to the train to accommodate the civil staff, we left Alexandropol in the middle of the afternoon and set off on our way across the high snow-covered plateau that leads to Kars.

At Arpa Chai we passed the Turkish sentry post marking the boundary of the province ; marking, too, the boundary of starvation, for the Tartar and Turkish faces that we saw thereafter were well fed, if scowling. The names of the stations were intriguing : Bash-kedikliar, Kurukdeghlia, Kisilchakhchakh,—tongue-twisters for a porter to cry.

At this last station we found a considerable dump of military stores and loot, a brief inspection revealing twenty field guns, a pile of Lewis guns, well over a thousand boxes of Russian S.A.A. (made in England) and four to five hundred tons of good seed-corn. Leaving a guard of one N.C.O., an interpreter and six riflemen to look after this dump, we resumed our journey.

At 8.30 p.m. we arrived at Kars itself. The Province of Kars consists of a high rolling plateau of an average height of five thousand feet, surrounded by mountain ranges and comprising in all some seven thousand four hundred square miles. For eight months of the year it is under snow and during the winter the cold is intense, as much as 60° F. of frost being recorded during January and February. The town itself, originally modern and well built but partially destroyed during the war, lies at the northern edge of the plateau, with the foothills commencing immediately behind it. On the most prominent spur of

these a mediæval citadel is perched, dominating town and plain alike. It was here during the Crimean War that Captain Williams put up his stubborn defence against the Russians, and the massive walls of the citadel still bear the imbedded cannon balls of the besiegers. Flung out along the remaining spurs are fourteen modern Russian forts.

On our arrival at Kars we found a large and ragged crowd waiting to welcome us. They had been carefully marshalled into groups representing the various races left in the province: Tartars, Kurds, Turks, Persians, Russians, Greeks, Georgians and "sundries." Each group was headed by its own representative and each representative carried a mysterious platter covered with a napkin. After a symposium of flowery speeches of which we understood not one word, the napkins were reverently withdrawn and there was disclosed to our expectant eyes a uniform display of large pieces of bread and small pinches of salt. The B.M.G., propelled forward by an interpreter, partook of this Eastern welcome with all due solemnity—but, be it said, at the price of a considerable thirst.

Chief amongst the delegates who met us was a tall, good-looking Tartar. He introduced himself as Ibrahim Bey, President of the Kars Shura (local government), at our service—and, he would like to add, the government he represented had been duly elected by the people of the province on the best democratic lines as laid down for all time by President Wilson. Further, the Shura, anticipating our arrival, was now in full session in Kars and was ready to proceed at once with the administration of the province under our able guidance. He was informed that this

was unfortunate as we had brought with us a very handsome Armenian staff for that same purpose; and there the matter rested for the moment.

We stayed that night in the train and the next morning marched up and took over billets in comfortable modern houses overlooking the square in the centre of the town. The Armenian civil staff, who had all along been the object of a good deal of hostile attention from a crowd of townspeople, were left for the time being in their trucks at the station under a strong guard.

That day General Beach and Captain Poidebard left by rail for Sarikamish, a town on the Turkish frontier about midway between Kars and Erzeroum. Here the broad gauge Russian railway changed to the narrow gauge Turkish line, along which the majority of the Turkish troops remaining in the province would have to be evacuated. Here also was stored a large quantity of looted corn which the Turks had been transporting to Erzeroum. In order to expedite the evacuation of the troops and to prevent the evacuation of the corn, a party consisting of Gore-Langton, Coghill and thirty other ranks was sent on in General Beach's train to form a control post at Sarikamish.

So far the Turkish "Army of the Caucasus," with the exception of a few "askars" lounging about the streets, had been conspicuous by its absence. As soon as the Company were settled into billets, the B.M.G. went off to find Shefki Pasha, the Turkish Army Commander. No further instructions had been received regarding Shefki's bloodless arrest, but all anxiety on that score was removed by the discovery that he had taken the safe course and had retired to

Erzeroum the day before. In his place he left one of his Divisional Commanders, General Ali Rifat, a short, fat, greasy Turk of the worst type, with whom the B.M.G. had a more or less amicable interview.

In the meantime a crowd of townspeople, the majority armed, had collected in the square in front of Company Headquarters. Dotted here and there amongst them were agitators, standing on boxes and making speeches. As soon as the B.M.G. returned, a delegation of the Shura, headed by Ibrahim Bey, presented itself and formally handed in a voluminous letter. This proved to be a petition that the administration of the province should not be put in the hands of the Armenians, for Tartars and Armenians could not live together in peace; there might, it added, be serious trouble if the Armenians were brought in. The delegation was requested to mind its own business and to retire without delay.

A short time later a second letter was handed in much to the same effect as the first, but couched in decidedly more emphatic terms and ending with the gentle hint that if a favourable reply were not received at once there was no doubt the people would get out of hand, that the Shura would not be responsible for the consequences, etc., etc. The delegation was again politely shown the door and told not to come back until it was sent for.

Up to this time the crowd in the square had been fairly orderly and quiet, but on the delegation returning a second time without a favourable reply, the crowd's attitude changed and there was a good deal of shouting and general excitement. This continued until some one happened to notice one of the Company's Lewis guns being mounted in a commanding window

and a pile of spare magazines being built up on the window-sill beside it; whereupon the shouting promptly ceased and the crowd dispersed with more speed than dignity.

That was the last we saw of the Shura for the time being; and when night fell shortly afterwards, the Company stood down and proceeded to settle itself into the new billets. Strong piquets were mounted and patrols were sent out at intervals during the night to reconnoitre the surrounding streets.

Owing to the extreme cold both sentry and patrol duty proved to be very exacting. It was found that sentries, in particular, could not be kept on duty for more than a quarter of an hour or so, when they had to be brought back to the guard-room to thaw. The streets patrols were so muffled up in cardigans, sheep-skin coats, greatcoats and what not, that it is doubtful whether they could have run a yard in pursuit of a marauder had they met one. However, the night passed off without incident.

Early the next morning the Chief of Railways, who had left the day before to take over the line from the Turks, telegraphed that his train "had been met with big excitement by the Tartars all the way along the line," that "arms and ammunition were being distributed to civilians from the dumps at the stations," that "armed Tartars were holding the frontier bridge over the Arpa Chai," and that in face of such opposition, he and his men had tactfully withdrawn to Alexandropol without attempting to take over the line.

With the patrol which brought this telegram from the station came General Karganoff, the Armenian Civil Governor Elect. He reported that, owing to

the threatening attitude of the Tartars, his men were unable to leave their trucks unless they had riflemen to protect them. Further, in his opinion, they would not be safe from attack in the station if they stayed there much longer, and he urgently requested that he and his men might be permitted to return to Alexandropol at the first opportunity.

General Beach arrived back at mid-day from Sarikamish, where he had installed Gore-Langton and his control post without difficulty. In the course of the afternoon he attended a conference at which the whole situation was discussed. On summing it up the position was not altogether a comfortable one. There was no doubt that the Moslem population of the province, with a recent massacre upon their conscience, had good reason to fear the installation of an Armenian government—they knew that this must ultimately lead to the return into the province of a large number of desperate and revengeful refugees from Alexandropol. To what height Bolshevik and pro-Turk agitators had worked up this natural fear, to what extent the Moslem population had been armed from Turkish and Russian dumps, and to what lengths they were prepared to go to prevent the return of their historic enemies, it was at that time impossible to say. Certainly our experience of the day before had shown that a fair proportion of the town population was armed; and the existence of the Shura, together with the behaviour of the crowd mustered in the square, indicated that public opinion had to some extent been organized.

On the whole the prospect of one company of British troops successfully installing an Armenian Government in a large province containing a more or

less openly hostile Moslem population, was not very promising and, after some discussion, it was decided to give up the idea for the time being. General Beach consequently arranged to take back the majority of the Armenians to Alexandropol that evening, leaving only the heads of department in Kars pending confirmation of this decision from Divisional Headquarters. Such confirmation would have to wait until General Beach could report in Tiflis as, previous to our arrival in Kars, the Turks had taken good care to see that all means of direct communication were destroyed. The Russian Wireless Station, which was to have formed our chief means of communication, had been burnt to the ground two days before, and the only alternative means, the Kars-Batum telegraph line, had been cut or, at any rate, was out of working order.

General Beach's train steamed out that evening with a load of much-relieved Armenians, and the Company was left to struggle with the Turks, the Tartars and the temperature as best it could.

Next morning (16 January) the Shura were told, much to their delight, that the government was to be left in their hands for the time being. The meeting ended with protestations of unbounded loyalty to President Wilson, to the Allies in general and to the British Army in particular, and with promises of utmost obedience to the B.M.G.—none of which were borne out by later events.

The next few days were spent in garnering such information as could be obtained of the conditions in the province as a whole. Agents, who could be bought at about twopence coloured and a penny plain, were sent out to the various districts and returned

with their reports to Kars. Apparently, thanks to the Turkish genius for looting, there was no shortage of corn in the various districts and starvation was non-existent. Apparently, also, there was no shortage of arms, for any civilian who wanted a rifle (and they all did) had only to go and pick one off the numerous unguarded and abandoned supply dumps. Some five or six thousand Turkish troops, the remnants of the IX Turkish Division, were said to be still in the province; but Gore-Langton, who was busy loading corn wagons at Sarikamish for despatch to the Armenians at Alexandropol, reported that every day a considerable number were passing over the frontier into Turkey. As soon as the Turkish troops had withdrawn from any district, the Moslem population set up a local government and sent deputies to Kars to swear unbounded loyalty to the British, etc., etc.—after which they repaired to the Shura and consulted how to get rid of us.

By dint of threats of the summary imprisonment and possible execution of the Turkish Director of Telegraphs, the line to Batum was put into working order by the 18th. Instructions were then received from Divisional Headquarters to return the remaining Armenians to Alexandropol, together with the welcome information that the rest of the Battalion was on its way to join us as reinforcements.

On 24 January Battalion Headquarters, "A" and "D" Companies arrived at Kars Station, and our total strength was thus brought up to four hundred all ranks. Ali Rifat and his minions were turned out of the "Government House" in the gorge behind the town, the B.M.G. moved in, Battalion Headquarters and "A" Company were accommodated

next to " B " Company on the square in the centre of the town, and " D " Company took over the station guard.

There had been a certain amount of interference with the railway by Tartars along the line, and the arrival of the remainder of the Battalion enabled posts to be sent to all stations between Sarikamish and Arpa Chai to ensure our means of communication with Tiflis. As soon as this had been done, a train consisting of fifteen wagons of corn for the refugees in Alexandropol was despatched from Sarikamish. Within an hour of its departure the Shura knew about it and were pouring in protests to the B.M.G. They managed to collect at the station a small crowd (of which they immediately disowned all knowledge) to meet the train on its arrival in Kars ; but the people, well fed, were not nearly so interested in saving someone else's corn from the British as they had been in saving their own skins from the Armenians. When the train steamed in and the station guard turned out, the nerves of the small collection of waifs and strays gave way and they dispersed without protest. The next day the train was reported, much to our relief, to have arrived safely in Alexandropol.

With the Battalion there arrived a wireless expert, Lieutenant Lee, and a field wireless set which was to make us independent of the Turkish telegraph lines. On erection, however, this proved too weak to communicate with Tiflis, and Lee decided he would have to go back to get further plant.

He dined with the B.M.G. and, cheered by the simple fare, left at about ten o'clock to walk to the station. The night was cold, dark and windy, and the streets deserted. Walking quickly to keep him-

self warm, Lee swung round a corner into a side street and nearly impaled himself on three fixed bayonets which were being held at a convenient angle by three ragamuffins. Lee was carrying a revolver, but unfortunately he was wearing it under his great-coat. To advance further in the face of the three fixed bayonets looked an unpromising business; to beat a retreat and thus offer his unprotected rear to a close-range attack from the same weapon was equally unattractive; so Lee took the middle course, stood his ground and began pourparlers in the three words of Turkish that he knew.

“Salaam alei Kum—Peace be with you,” said Lee; but negotiations got no further, for a bayonet thrust towards his midriff came as a gentle hint for him to close his mouth and put up his hands. His revolver was quickly found and removed, and he was prodded without difficulty into a neighbouring empty house.

Here two of the ragamuffins proceeded to strip him. Every time he protested, which he could only do in English, he received an immediate reply in the form of a jab from a bayonet. When the two men had stripped him as far as they thought decent, namely, to his shirt, vest, pants and socks, they seized him by the arms and backed him up against a wall, while the third man drew his “kinjal” or short Caucasian sword. Up to this point, thinking that the men would be content with robbing him and letting him go, Lee had offered little resistance; but now, realizing that they were not going to stop at robbery, he summoned all his strength; wrenched his right arm free; caught the man on his left arm a smashing blow under the jaw; dodged a bayonet

thrust by the third man ; made a dash for the door and burst out into the street.

In fifty degrees of frost, in his somewhat unsuitable attire and in momentary expectation of a bullet in his back, Lee did record time over the quarter of a mile which separated him from our nearest picket. He turned out a patrol and with vengeance in his heart and a rifle in his hand led them back at a sprint to the scene of the robbery. As might be expected there was no sign of the robbers or of Lee's clothes and belongings.

Lee gave us the best description he could of his assailants, so the next day everybody was on the look-out, amongst others, for a "tall Tartar with a bash on the jaw." Sure enough the very next morning a tall Tartar with his face bandaged up was seen scuttling across a bridge near Headquarters. A hue and cry was immediately raised and he was run to ground in a hovel near the river. He was triumphantly haled before the B.M.G. and the bandages unwound. To everyone's disappointment, it was a boil and not a bruise that was thus brought to light. The actual assailants were never discovered.

On 22 January news was received that a miniature war was in progress between the Karski Tartars and the Georgians on the northern boundary of the province. The Tartars stated that it was the Georgians who had opened the ball by raiding the peaceful Karski district of Ardaghan, pillaging the town of Poskoi Chai, and sacking several neighbouring villages. The Georgians, of course, insisted it was the Tartars who had started the war by raiding the peaceful Georgian district of Akhaltsikh and so on. At any rate there was no doubt that hostilities of some sort were



HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNOR NEAR KAR8.



CAPTAIN WITHAM LEAVING BY SLEIGH FOR THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES IN ARDAGHAN.

in progress, and it was decided that Witham should go up to the affected area, investigate the position and, if possible, put a stop to the fighting.

The road to Ardaghan lay over the mountains and was reported to be seldom open to sleighs for more than a day or two together during the winter. Witham, however, was lucky and managed to get through, but only after six very hard days' travelling. Before proceeding to the scene of hostilities he sent back a preliminary report that conditions in the district of Ardaghan were anything but "peaceful." Small mixed bands of Tartars and demobilized Turkish soldiers were earning a handsome livelihood by making daily raids on the Georgian, Russian and Greek villages in the vicinity and holding up the leading citizens to ransom; in fact, it was becoming a most expensive business for a well-to-do Christian to keep alive. However, as these light-hearted bands of marauders lived in the mountains and only descended into the valley to collect their dividends or to foreclose on some penniless notable's life, little could be done against them without troops, so Witham decided to move on without further ado to the more serious fighting at Poskoi Chai.

On arrival there, he promptly visited the local Tartar chief and the neighbouring Georgian "General," and arranged a truce. Unfortunately Witham fell seriously ill a few days later and, as soon as he was safely confined to his bed, hostilities broke out again with renewed vigour. A British force under Colonel Ritchie was then despatched from Tiflis to deal with the situation and the arrival of these troops a few days later finally put an end to the fighting. Witham went back with Colonel Ritchie to Tiflis, where he

recovered from his illness and whence he returned home.

In the meantime conditions in Kars itself were comparatively peaceful. Every now and then acts of brigandage were reported in the neighbourhood, but the offenders always got well away before their victims had time to get to Kars and make a report. On one occasion Fairfax-Lucy was shot at in the station yard by a person or persons unknown and spent a happy half-hour playing hide-and-seek with his assailant and taking ineffectual pot shots at him amongst the piles of goods.

The Shura spent their time making protests against the despatch of corn to the Armenians, and at one time were reported by agents to be mobilizing the young men in the country districts with the idea of holding up the trains.

The Turkish troops were being steadily withdrawn from the province or disbanded on the spot ; it was hard to say which. British Headquarters at Constantinople were pressing for the complete withdrawal of the Turks and the policy of retaining Turkish guards over dumps in the outlying parts of the province had to be abandoned. What with the railway posts along the line and the control posts at Kisilchakhchakh and at Sarikamish, there were few enough British troops left in Kars as it was and to scatter these remaining men over the province in twos and threes to look after abandoned stores was out of the question. As a consequence, when the Turks withdrew, the majority of these dumps fell into the hands of the local population. In one case, however, it was decided that it would be worth while sending up a guard to take over from the Turks. This was at

Jurjuna, about fifty miles north of Kars, where there was reported to be the only really large dump apart from those already in our control. Ali Rifat was accordingly instructed to keep a guard at Jurjuna until a relief could be sent there. A party consisting of Corporal Stanfield, A/Corporal New, an interpreter and eight riflemen left by sleigh a few days later. Owing to the shortage of troops in Kars, no officer, warrant officer or sergeant could be spared for the job.

After three days' sleigh journey Corporal Stanfield arrived safely at the out-of-the-way town of Jurjuna, and presented himself at Turkish Headquarters. The only remaining Turkish officer happened to be away for the moment, and the N.C.O's and men of the Turkish guard showed great excitement and some hostility on the appearance of the British troops. The interpreter was produced and Corporal Stanfield explained his mission, but the only reply the Turks gave was to enquire repeatedly how on earth the British troops had arrived in the Caucasus. On being told "through the Dardanelles" they one and all refused to believe it, for, they said, everyone knew that Germany was winning the war, and that the Turks had driven the British out of Palestine, Mesopotamia and Salonika! They were only convinced by the arrival of the Turkish officer who, after apologizing to Corporal Stanfield, had the unpleasant job of informing his men of the true state of affairs in January 1919. That he had managed to keep them in ignorance for so long is a good indication of the interest taken by the Turkish "askar" in anything outside his rations and his rifle.

As soon as the dump had been taken over, the Turkish troops marched away. A few days later Corporal Stanfield collapsed with smallpox and was

sent back to Kars by a returning ration sleigh, leaving A/Corporal New in charge. On the night of 2 February a band of Tartars and Turkish ex-soldiers about a hundred strong made a raid on the dump. A/Corporal New turned his men out ; opened fire ; killed four Tartars ; wounded two and took several prisoners—altogether a very creditable performance for an isolated post of one acting-corporal and eight riflemen. There was no more trouble at Jurjuna !

At about this time we learnt through agents that imprisoned in a certain room in the Turkish barracks there were two Turkish soldiers who were in some way connected with the burning of the Wireless Station. Without giving any previous notice a party was sent round to the barracks, broke into the room and collected these two men. They were examined and, on being promised a safe conduct out of Turkey, finally consented to give a full account of the burning of the Station.

They described how, after General Walker's visit to Kars, most of the movable wireless plant had been dismantled and sent off to Turkey ; how they had been given tins of paraffin and instructions to burn the building down ; and how they had been locked up because, through lack of paraffin, they had not been able to do the job thoroughly ! Ali Rifat's responsibility for the destruction of the Wireless Station was now pretty clear, and he was promptly placed under arrest and sent off to Tiflis. He was later tried by court martial and duly fined £T.2000 for breach of the Armistice. One Riza Bey took over from him, but shortly afterwards, all the Turkish troops having been withdrawn, he too left with his staff.

Headquarters were reinforced on 30 January by

the arrival of Captain Fulton, 1st Bengal Lancers ; Lieutenant Lorrigan, R.F.A. ; and Lieutenant Farrel. Fulton, who had been a prisoner of war in Turkey for two years and could speak the language, proved himself especially useful. On 7 February a troop of Lothian and Border Horse under Lieutenant Tulloh also turned up.

With the aid of these reinforcements it was decided to carry out a closer investigation into the condition of affairs in the outlying parts of the province. Every now and then reports arrived in Kars of brigandage and bloodshed on the more remote frontiers, where Christians of one denomination or another were apparently still in season. The following letter from Kaghizman, a town about forty miles south of Kars, is a typical example of such a report ; it was handed in by the Shura and the English translation is theirs :

“ To His Excellency the Governor of H.B.M.’s Military Government, Kars.

“ We are understanding from the ruined and wretched people—who were only able to save their single lives by running away from the Armenians to us and who show a pitiful aspect of blood—that the mussulmen are being destroyed and are condemned to be disappeared from the world (by Armenians) by all sorts of new cruel means and bad ways.

“ Actually the Armenians are pouring the blood of the poor persons and . . . (here follows a list of standard atrocities) . . . of the people who are amongst them and who have no fault at all except being mussulmen.

“ Being convicted that the righteous, helpful and succouring British Nation and its Govern-

ment will not rest indifferent to and will not allow continue these savagenesses, ferocities and bloodthirstinesses, we 3,000 men of Khaghizman held a meeting at the Mosque Square to protest all the cruel doings and barbarous means which are being applied to our suffering brothers and we haste to attire the kind regards of Great British Nation and H.B.M.'s Government thereto.

“(Signed) Ismail Dzemaal (President of Kaghisman Council).

Ismail Bey Zadeh Ahmed.

Aislam Bey Zadeh Kaplan.”

Needless to say, the three thousand trusty men of Kaghisman, having concocted and despatched the foregoing protest, lost no time in making a more tangible one—a quick, devastating and no doubt lucrative raid over the border into Armenia; for which the Armenians would duly send in a similar missive at a later date. In fact, when it came to reports, whose blood was being shed and who was to blame depended solely on the religion and nationality of the bearer of the message.

In order to clear the air a little, Fulton with an escort of Yeomanry was sent on a circular tour through Kaghisman and the south of the province, while Farrel with a similar escort left for Merdenek, Olti and the north-western mountains and passes.

On 11 February the train which was bringing back the B.M.G. from a conference with General Walker at Alexandropol was held up by a snowdrift near the station of Bashkidikliar. A blizzard was in progress at the moment and the drifts on the line were already ten or twelve feet deep in places. After much shovel-

ling by the crew and butting by the engine, it became apparent that further progress was impossible, so it was decided to turn back to Alexandropol. In the meantime, however, new drifts had formed behind the train and retreat proved to be equally impossible. By this time night had fallen; everyone was half frozen and wholly exhausted, and a piercing wind was heaping snow on to the drifts faster than it could be dug away. We commended our souls to Allah and turned in.

During the next two days the blizzard continued to rage and the drifts to increase in size. Reinforced by Singleton and the sixteen other ranks who formed the railway post at Bashkidikliar, we made new efforts to dig the train out—but all in vain. Finally the locomotive's supply of fuel oil gave out; the boiler froze; the telegraph line broke; and the occupants of the train and the garrison of the station—twenty-three souls in all—were as isolated from the world as they would have been at the North Pole. This would not have mattered much except for the fact that the ration train had been held up for over a week and there were less than two days' rations left.

Captain Deacon, who had also been caught in the storm at the station of Selim between Kars and Sarikamish, was in an even worse plight; he had only gone out for a short run down the line and had no rations at all.

As soon as the blizzard ceased, the inhabitants of Kars were turned out *en masse* and put on clearing the line; but owing to the depth and length of the drifts progress was very slow. The party at Bashkidikliar was finally relieved by sleighs from a neighbouring village; but only after nine days on a very

light diet indeed. How the sleighs ever got to the station is a mystery ; the blizzard had frozen the top of the snow to just sufficient depth to carry the horses for a few paces, after which the surface broke and the whole concern, horses, sleigh, driver and all disappeared into an abyss of soft snow in some cases ten feet deep or more.

Captain Deacon, harder pressed for food, set out during the blizzard on the second day to walk to the nearest village, a mile or two away. He was nearly overcome by cold and exhaustion, but finally managed to get through and arrived safely back at Kars a few days later.

Shortly after this incident news arrived in Kars that a well-known Kurdish chief, one Ayub Pasha, had entered the province, bringing with him a large number of armed Kurds. There were various rumours as to what his intentions were. The Shura, who were obviously hostile, said he had no doubt come at the Turks' behest to clear the British out of the province ; they recommended that steps should be taken to get rid of him. Local Kurdish agents, however, said that Ayub, having been unable to collect his promised reward for fighting for the Turks during the war, had shaken the dust of Turkey from his feet and had come to offer his services to the British who, he had heard, were more open-handed.

In order to decide which of these two theories was correct, Fulton, who had just returned from his trip to Kaghisman, was sent to visit Ayub in his headquarters, reported to be in a village a few miles from Novo Selim. He was instructed to bring Ayub back to Kars to discuss matters, if necessary offering him a safe conduct there and back.

Fulton, with one section of Yeomanry as escort, left Kars on 26 February and arrived safely two days later at Selim. Here, giving out that he was on his way to Sarikamish, he put up for the night. In the headman's house that evening there arrived a Kurd whom Fulton took to be one of Ayub's followers. He managed to get this Kurd alone for a moment and, by means of a bribe, extracted from him the exact position of Ayub's house in the neighbouring village. Before dawn next morning Fulton roused his six Yeomen and slipped quietly out of Selim, hoping thus to arrive at the neighbouring village before Ayub could make his escape or could take steps to prevent them entering.

Dawn was just breaking as they arrived and the streets of the village were empty. Acting on the information that he had obtained Fulton forced an entrance into Ayub's house—and found that worthy still in bed. The sudden appearance of a British officer in the early hours of the morning must have been somewhat startling for Ayub, but, when Fulton informed him of the nature of his mission, he seemed to accept it quietly enough.

Fulton was congratulating himself on the ease with which his job had been carried out when he happened to look out of the window. It was now daylight, and drawn up in good military order on the far side of the village street, two deep and facing Ayub's house, were some four hundred fully armed Kurds. Fulton's six Yeomen looked rather meagre in face of such overwhelming numbers. Ayub Pasha, however, hastened to explain that the men opposite were only a small guard he had turned out in honour of the arrival of a British officer.

At that moment a clatter of hooves was heard in the village street and the local Tartar Bek with six or seven armed Tartars at his heels galloped up to the door. The Bek dismounted, entered the house and, without preamble, told Fulton he was to leave the district at once. Fulton demurred and was just going to call in a couple of troopers to deal with the situation when Ayub jumped out of bed, seized the Tartar by the scruff of the neck, possessed himself of his two revolvers and kicked him out of the front door. The Kurds opposite, taking the cue from their leader, promptly disarmed the Bek's followers and chased the whole lot of them out of the village. Obviously Ayub Pasha was no friend of the Tartars.

Ayub quickly dressed, chose a bodyguard from his men, and set out with Fulton on his journey to Kars without further ado. He arrived two days later—a fine figure of a man, very tall, dressed in Cossack uniform, with all his arms and accoutrements mounted in silver. He informed us that he and his men had come into the province to work for the British—that (as we knew) he had very great influence with the large population of Kurds within our boundary and that he would like to be given the administration, as a start, of the large patch of Kurdish country in the neighbourhood of Sarikamish. As a result of this visit it was later arranged that Fulton should take up his quarters at Sarikamish and that Ayub should administer the district under his guidance—which he did very faithfully until we left the province.

Owing to the continual despatch of officers and other ranks to England for demobilization the strength of the Battalion was by this time much reduced, and it was becoming increasingly difficult to find men for

the various duties involved. It was therefore welcome news when Divisional Headquarters informed us that a battalion of Ghurkas, a battalion of Sikhs and a force of Russian police which had been recruited in Tiflis, were being sent to Kars. With these would come Brig.-General Asser, who had been British Military Representative to the Armenian Government at Erivan. General Asser was to take over B.M.G. Kars from the present writer, who was then to go to Erivan in his place.

The above reinforcements duly arrived early in March and the writer left for Erivan a few days later. He can, therefore, only give subsequent events somewhat briefly at second-hand, and he wishes to apologize for any omissions or inaccuracies that may have crept into the remainder of this narrative.

Apparently the appearance of such considerable reinforcements in the province had a good effect on the Tartar population; at any rate, comparative peace reigned in the land for some six weeks after their arrival. At the end of this period however there were signs that the agitators were getting busy again; and the old objection to sending corn to the Armenians was once more the root of the trouble.

The first incident occurred when a crowd, which had assembled at the station to demonstrate against the despatch of a corn train to Alexandropol, returned *en masse* to the square in front of Battalion Headquarters to continue their demonstration. Lucy, riding in amongst them on his horse, tried to induce them to disperse and got somewhat man-handled for his pains. The incident ended with one platoon of "A" Company clearing the square with fixed swords.

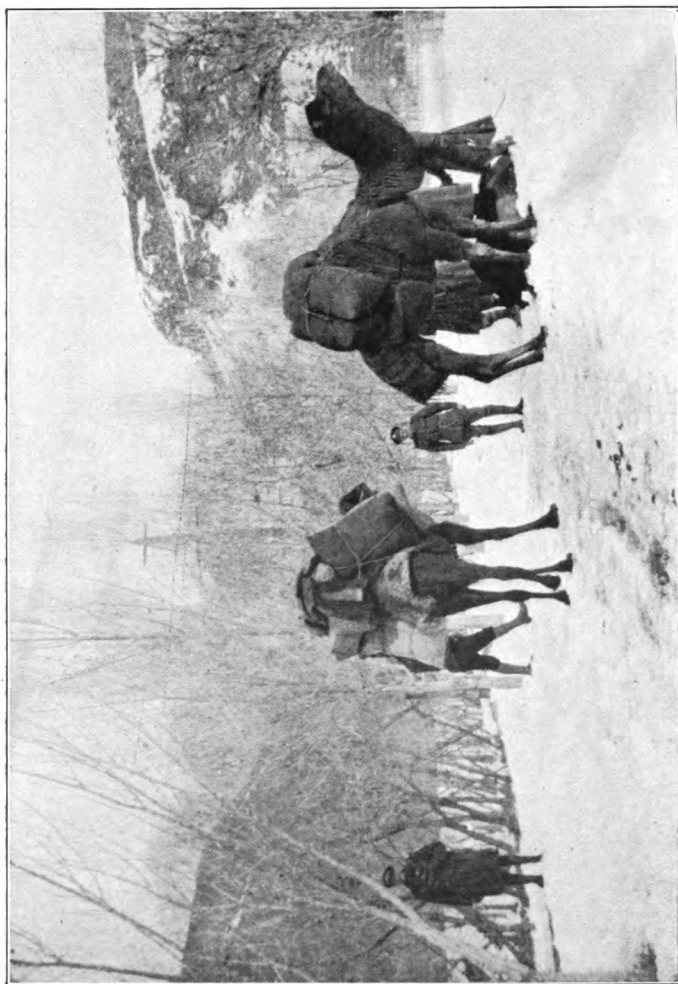
A few days later there was another demonstration

and, on this occasion, the crowd unexpectedly headed for a church near the station where a considerable quantity of Russian rifles and ammunition was stored. The crowd quickly disposed of the Russian policeman who was on guard and proceeded to break in the door. Exactly what happened thereafter is somewhat obscure, but apparently Huyshe-Elliot and a couple of riflemen forced their way to the church door and somehow or other a Tartar got shot. The Tartars had by this time got their tempers up and it is doubtful what the end of the affair would have been had not a troop of Lothian and Border Horse put in a providential appearance. They arrived at full gallop, swords drawn, down the street leading from the square and straight-way charged the crowd in the rear. Within a few seconds there was not a Tartar left in sight.

The Shura, as usual, denied all participation in these happenings and contented themselves with drawing the moral that, to avoid trouble, the despatch of corn trains had better be stopped and the Armenians left to starve. There was, of course, no doubt that they were actively fomenting the agitation, and this affair at the church was the last straw; the B.M.G., his patience exhausted, decided to arrest the Shura *en bloc* and have them deported out of the country.

As it was anticipated that there might be trouble from the Tartars on the wholesale arrest of their leaders, the business of rounding up the Shura was organized on a grand but secret scale. There was a zero day and a zero hour and all troops received full operation orders.

On the day appointed the B.M.G. summoned a special plenary meeting of the Shura at 3 p.m. in the



**CAMELS FROM A CONVOY WHICH WAS INTERCEPTED CARRYING ARMS
TO THE TARTARS OF AKHALKHALAKI.**

Council House overlooking the square. At 3.5 p.m. a Battalion of Ghurkas debouched from the neighbouring street and surrounded the Council House ; two armoured cars drew up in front of the entrance ; the Battalion turned out on the far side of the square ; and the B.M.G. entered the building. He told the assembled delegates that they were, one and all, under arrest and that they had better " go quietly." At this crucial moment a Ghurka, for no apparent reason, fired three rounds through the window, causing some commotion within ; but, when this excitement had died down, the delegates filed quietly enough out of the building and were loaded, unresisting, into lorries. They were driven, under guards supplied by the Battalion, direct to the station, where they were hustled into a waiting train which immediately left, without delay and without the delegates' baggage, for Tiflis.

As soon as the arrest was complete leaflets were posted round the town stating what had been done and that there was no reason for alarm. As a precaution frequent patrols were sent out that night by the Battalion to watch the streets. A Tartar, who was called upon to halt by one of these patrols, incontinently took to his heels. In spite of admonitory yells he persisted in his flight and had almost reached the corner of the street when a rifleman of the patrol dropped to the kneeling position and, with his first shot, brought the Tartar tumbling to the snow—the only casualty of the operation.

So fell the Shura—and there is little more to be told. Shortly after the general arrest, the Battalion, now scarcely a Company strong, was recalled to Batum. There it was further reduced to a cadre

and, on 5 June 1919, this cadre sailed for England.

Some time after the Battalion's departure from Kars the Armenians were brought back, in force, into the province and the British troops withdrawn. The Armenians remained in dominion for just one year. At the end of this time, the British being safely out of the way, the Turks once more invaded the country, and the old story was repeated. As soon as the Turks appeared, the Tartars rose and joined them; the Armenians were again massacred or chased out of the country and the Turks finally took untrammelled control of the province, where they remain to this day.

“LIFE IS A JEST.”

By CHARLES W. THOMPSON.

FOREWORD.

By COLONEL C. H. B. NORCOTT, C.M.G.

I HAVE been reading an excellent book by Mr. C. W. Thompson entitled “Life is a Jest ; the Testimony of a Wanderer.” A wanderer he certainly was : it is said that a rolling stone gathers no moss, but Thompson’s book goes far to prove the old motto not always infallible.

“Old Rugbeian, Soldier, Author, Diamond digger in South Africa, Gold prospector in the Klondyke rush of '98, Government Official in Cyprus, Reconnaissance officer on the Gold Coast, and many other things in other places,” is the varied description he gives of himself.

He has kindly given permission to be printed in this issue of our CHRONICLE his chapter on soldiering. His first essay in this line was in the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, which he joined in 1867 in Canada, where he was posted to No. 8 Coy. (Aylmer Somerset’s) to which I, an Ensign, was attached. They were known as the Trimmers. Later on Thompson was transferred on promotion to No. 6 (Bunbury’s), The Rocket Troop. I served all my time in No. 5, The Forty Thieves, except for a short interval with No. 9, The Greyhounds. They had a greyhound called Stella, who was the Company’s pet. Her portrait appears in the Officers group in the 1st Battalion Mess.

This picture shows the officers on the ice on the St. Lawrence River with St. Helen's Island as a background. Messrs. Notman sketched the backing, and then photographed each officer separately, cut out the figure and pasted it on. This was done because in those days a plate to take so large a photograph did not exist.

My first recollection of Long Thompson, which was the name we knew him by, on account of his inches, was when we had a chimney on fire unpleasantly close to the magazine on St. Helen's Island in the middle of the St. Lawrence off Montreal, where the Company was stationed. It was his tall figure getting mixed up with the fire buckets that has impressed itself on my memory, and the last time I saw him was at a veterans' dinner when he told me he had travelled far, but nowhere had he met with officers or men to equal the 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade in good fellowship.

His book gives an interesting insight to things as they then were in the 1st Battalion, but one thing puzzled him—why was his commanding Officer known as “Tartans”? Here I think I can enlighten him, as at every Commanding Officer's kit inspection that I attended, the C.O. (who was always anxious that his men should not wear out their best cloth trousers, but use their fatigue ones) would stop in front of a man, looking him up and down, and then turn to dear old Bill Higgins the Quartermaster (one of three brothers all of Staff rank serving with the Battalion) for his opinion, when the latter would say “Tartans, my Lord,” and all was well. What is now termed Serge we then called Tartan.

Thompson's account of the guarding of Whelan who shot D'Arcy McGee I have good reason to recall,

as my turn for guard came on so often, that I several times only got two nights in bed—my soldier servant always getting three, which was the regulation unfortunately overlooked in the case of the officer, and this guard went on for months, beginning in summer and running far into the winter, and as the officer had to see every relief load and unload as well as visit four double sentries there was not much time for sleep. Whelan the prisoner was by the way employed for a time in our tailor's shop, where there was a pressure of work.

The winter route-marching in Canada was good fun. Snow-shoes and moccasins were worn. The Battalion marched to the outskirts of the town when on donning snowshoes they took to the open country in skirmishing order across the deep snow. Some men never got proficient in the art of turning, which could only be accomplished by a series of sparrow-like hops, and the unwary ones would fall heavily and frequently headlong into the deep snow, from which they had to be rescued by their comrades. We carried no arms or equipment, and it was healthy warm work. The cold was not apparent during the exercise, except in the case of the Buglers who were obliged to carry the mouthpiece of their bugles either in their cheek or pocket, as to blow with a cold mouthpiece meant that it stuck to the lips, which formed a blister and often took the skin right off.

We had three ultra religious officers at the time of the occurrence alluded to by Thompson—on Church Parade at Chelsea Camp. Every allowance was made for them, but things became impossible, as their way of working was not always judicious and a climax was reached when one of them challenged the local clergy-

man on market day to prove his Christianity by kneeling down and praying in the street. The result was an infuriated divine calling at the Orderly Room, and two out of the three resigned their commissions. These two then took to travelling about in boats, holding services and preaching at the homesteads. Not long after one of them was caught in a squall while crossing a lake, and in the capsizing of his boat was unfortunately drowned.

There is much of interest in this book, and I feel sure that all Riflemen both past and present will feel the same pride as I have done in reading Thompson's words, "Is it any wonder that we boys of the Old Brigade held our officers in such high esteem."

C. H. B. N.

The following is the Second Chapter of "Life is a Jest," by Mr. Charles W. Thompson, and is reproduced by kind permission of Miss Gordon Hope and of the Publishers, Messrs. Grant Richards, Ltd., St. Martin's Street, W.C.

FENIAN RAID INTO CANADA IN 1866—LIFE IN THE RANKS IN THE BRITISH ARMY—FENIAN RAID, 1870.

"The raids from the United States into Canada by the Fenians began on 1 June 1866, when 1,400 of them under General John O'Neil, a veteran of the American Civil War, crossed the Niagara River at Black Rock, two miles north of Buffalo, and landed on Canadian soil a mile below the village of Fort Erie. They occupied the village, requisitioning food and horses from the inhabitants; telegraph wires were cut and a part of the railway track was destroyed. General O'Neil, with the main body, then marched

to Frenchman's Creek and encamped at Newbigging's Farm where they erected breastworks and dug trenches. Early the following morning they proceeded to Limestone Ridge, where they took up a commanding position, and at about eight o'clock they were attacked by the Canadians under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Booker, whose force comprised the Queen's Own Rifles, the York Rifle Company, the 13th Battalion of Volunteers, and the Caledonia Rifle Company; about 840 of all ranks.

At first the attack was attended with some success, but by 9.30 a.m., owing to a false alarm that a body of Fenian cavalry was about to charge, some of the Canadians commenced to retreat; disorder set in and all formation was lost. The whole column retired to Ridgeway Station, having sustained forty-eight casualties. The Fenians who had been in pursuit turned eastward, and proceeded to the village of Fort Erie.

At about half-past two in the afternoon Lieut.-Colonel Dennis, who was at the outskirts of the village with the Welland Canal Field Battery and the Dunnville Naval Brigade, formed up his small command of about seventy men, and advanced up the main street where he met a body of 150 Fenians, while the main body of O'Neil's forces was rapidly approaching. The Canadians fought very bravely for nearly an hour but were completely overpowered; six were wounded, thirty-seven were captured, and the remainder managed to escape in different ways.

By this time the U.S. authorities were taking steps to prevent any more raiders crossing the river, and several regular regiments of the American army guarded the border, and the U.S. gunboat "Michigan" patrolled the Niagara River, so O'Neil could obtain no

reinforcements. Canadian forces—horse, foot, and artillery—were being rushed to the scene of action from Toronto and other points. O'Neil, recognizing that his position was hopeless, determined to withdraw to the American side of the river, so at 1 a.m. on 3 June he embarked in two canal boats with all the Fenians that were in the immediate vicinity of his camp. Before they could reach the American shore they were captured by the U.S. gunboat "Michigan." There were many Fenians on outpost duty who could not be notified in time that O'Neil and the main body were about to withdraw from Canada ; most of these were captured the next day by the Canadians, while others managed to get across the border in various ways.

Throughout June, other Fenian forces threatened the St. Lawrence and eastern frontiers. On the Vermont border "The Right Wing of the Irish Republican Army" under Generals Spier and Mahon threatened invasion, and established headquarters at Pigeon Hill, but the officers of the U.S. Army, acting under orders from their government, took such steps that the Fenians could not carry out their plans. At one point about six miles from St. Armand the Montreal Guides came in contact with a small body of Fenians and captured sixteen of them, who were sent to Montreal.

In September of that year (1866) Head Centre James Stephens, who had escaped from prison in Dublin (by the way, men and women frequently escaped from prison in Dublin), arrived at New York, and addressed an immense crowd of his fellow-countrymen that had assembled in Central Park to welcome him. I happened to be staying at a New York hotel at the time,

so, in company with two or three guests, went to the park to witness the scene. In those days every resident in the U.S. wore square-toed boots, while in Europe round-toed shoes were in vogue. We had been in the park only a few minutes when we noticed that angry glances were cast at our English shoes, and the next moment there was a flash of shillalies as a rush was made towards us. We scattered and ran—how we did run!—and by good luck regained our hotel in safety.

I was a boy of nineteen, and taking the attack very much to heart was burning to fight back, so, praying that the Fenians would again raid Canada, I took the night train to Quebec, and going to the Citadel there became a British soldier of the Imperial Army.

The Sergeant-Major of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) handed me a shilling and demanded of me if I was willing to serve Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and her heirs and successors according to law, for a period of ten years? In conformity with regulations I was given forty-eight hours to think it over, and was then attested before a magistrate, and thus attained the rank of Private. In modern times the rank is "Rifleman."

The British soldier of the present century serves under very different conditions to those of his predecessor. At the period of which I am writing, the pay of the Infantryman was one shilling a day; his Army ration consisted of one pound of bread and one pound of meat, for which he had to pay to Government three-pence. By a company arrangement the Army ration was supplemented by a small quantity of coffee, tea, sugar, vegetables, salt, pepper, and four ounces of bread (called "tea-bread"); for this the soldier had

to pay about twopence-halfpenny. The other necessary expenditures consisted of: washing of underwear, about twopence or threepence a week; hair cutting, one halfpenny a month; library subscription, one penny a month; soap, blacking, and cleaning materials, about twopence a month; all these items amounted on an average to a halfpenny a day. It will be seen that out of his daily pay of one shilling, sixpence was deducted for his food, etc., so the maximum amount of cash that he ever received was sixpence.

Then, again, if any of his shirts, drawers, socks, or towels became worn out before his ten years' period of enlistment expired, he had to replace them at his own expense, and also pay one halfpenny to have each article marked, with indelible ink, with his regimental number and date of purchase; his daily pay was stopped till the account was paid. There was, however, a regulation that the man should be paid one penny a day cash, even if he were "under stoppages" for clothing that he had received from the Quartermaster's stores.

Once every three months the Quartermaster would inspect the company's quarters, and note all damages such as cracked window-panes, scratched paint, nail-holes made in the walls, etc.; these "Barrack damages" were charged against the men, who, strangely enough, regarded them as the gravest injustice which the soldier suffered; they were not, but there is no accounting for many popular prejudices.

Taking everything into consideration, the young soldier, whose wardrobe was comparatively new, received for his services about fivepence a day clear (say, ten cents when serving in Canada), while the

older soldier would, on an average, clear fourpence.

The military authorities possessed, however, a very pleasing sense of humour, though it was more of the practical joke type than that appreciated in civil life; they instituted a system of Regimental Savings Banks for the encouragement of Thrift. The interest was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, compounded monthly. The Joker was this: A General court martial could order the confiscation of the whole of the soldier's savings that were in the bank. For instance: if a soldier were convicted of, say, striking an officer, or of "robbing a fishpond" (Fact, see the old "Articles of War"), the General court martial trying him could confiscate the man's savings!

What do you know about that?

Personally I considered the Post Office Savings Bank at Ottawa good enough for me, as I recognized the fact that we frail mortals may, at times, be tempted beyond our moral strength, and as perch is a tasty fish, there was no knowing what financial loss it might cause me.

It may safely be assumed that he exaggerates, if any man stigmatizes the "Soldiers of the Queen" as profiteers.

Reverting to my introduction to military life, I was served out with a complete kit: shako, tunic, trousers, two pairs of shoes, and a greatcoat, all of which the Government would replace when they had been in wear a certain length of time; I received also the following articles which, when worn out, I should have to replace at my own expense: Forage cap, shell jacket, serge blouse, shirts, drawers, socks, knife, fork, spoon, comb, razor, and brushes. The arms and accoutrements were: short Snider breech-loading

rifle, sword-bayonet, cross-belt and leather pouch to hold sixty rounds of ammunition, waist-belt, haversack, and a knapsack which was of black canvas stretched on a light wooden frame about eighteen inches square and five inches deep, and which, when carried, was fastened tightly against the man's back by two straps passing over the shoulders and under the armpits ; it was a regular man-killer.

In heavy marching order the total weight carried was about seventy pounds.

Fortunately, as a lad at school, I had gone through a year's course of squad and company drill, so the Sergeant, to whom was assigned the duty of converting me from a recruit to a duty soldier had to teach me only the manual of arms. He was a good fellow and neither abused nor bullied me ; in a month or two he reported to the Adjutant that I was fit for duty, so I took my place in the ranks of No. 6 Company, which the men called the *Rocket troop*, on account of the company having had something to do with that weapon during the Crimean War.

Pseudonyms for regiments, companies, and individuals were very frequently invented by the British soldier ; sometimes there was a tinge of affection, sometimes there was not. For instance : our regiment was called the "Sweeps" on account of the uniform being black ; the 60th King's Royal Rifles were the "Cut-throats," as they wore red facings ; the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers were the "Old Goats," because they had a pet regimental goat ; the 28th Infantry were the "Old Brags" ; the 50th Regiment were the "Dirty half-hundred" ; similarly every man whose name was Murphy was called "Spud" ; our Colonel was always alluded to as "Tartan" (why, I don't

know), and one Sergeant whose name was Wilde was invariably dubbed "Jonathan"; he happened to be in charge of the Military Police. No. 8 Company "of ours," to which I was subsequently transferred, was known as the "Trimmers."

The Quebec Citadel, together with the walls and fortifications enclosing the city, was built according to a plan approved by the Duke of Wellington; its construction occupied nine years and it was completed in 1832, having cost seven million pounds. For thirty years it was regarded as absolutely impregnable, but by the end of that period military science had made such progress that it was deemed advisable to fortify the country lying to the east and south of it.

It stands on the summit of the eastern heights of Cape Diamond, at the confluence of the St. Charles and St. Lawrence Rivers, and at an altitude of 360 feet above the latter.

Our quarters were dark, uncomfortable, and insanitary, being long casements built under the ramparts and accommodating a half-company, say thirty men. At one end was a door and two windows, at the other end there was a row of loopholes for musketry fire; these afforded the sole means of ventilation. In winter-time the door and windows were kept closed, so throughout the night the condition of the air was shocking. Imagine a hundred feet of the Metropolitan Underground Railway with one end of it bricked up, and with a door and two windows at the other end; this gives a fair idea of our quarters.

One day in the spring of 1867 a garrison parade was ordered as one of our men was to be decorated with the Victoria Cross. Most people understand that the Victoria Cross has been awarded only for an act of

valour exhibited in the face of the enemy, but this was an exception. In this instance the act for which the award was made has been described as follows :

“ On 9th June 1866, at Danville Station, Canada, a freight car carrying ammunition caught fire. Pte. Timothy O’Hea, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, obtained the key from the non-commissioned officer in charge, and running to the burning car unlocked the door, entered the car, and single-handed extinguished the flames. For his gallantry on this occasion he was recommended for the Victoria Cross.”

No one suggests that this was not a very brave act, and it must be freely acknowledged that the man was a real hero, but the country was then in a state of profound peace, there was no enemy. Surely some other way of honouring the man could have been found—the Distinguished Conduct Medal, a Commission, some honourable and lucrative appointment ? In military circles there was considerable criticism, and many of those who wore the Cross which they had won in India and the Crimea, expressed themselves with much bitterness. Certainly, whoever recommended the award did not regard the decoration in the same light as did other soldiers. In Cope’s history of the Rifle Brigade it is recorded that another Private of the same regiment was recommended for the Victoria Cross for saving the life of a child at the fire of Quebec !

De mortuis nil nisi bonum !

We [marched down to the garrison parade ground, and were drawn up in quarter-distance column of companies ; the 30th Infantry and some departmental troops were also present. The Officer Commanding

the garrison calling Private O'Hea to the front, presented him with the Cross, and, as he handed him the papers authorizing the payment of the small sum of money that was annually made to recipients of the V.C., observed that they were the most important part of the award!

Poor O'Hea! a few months afterwards he was invalided to England and discharged from the Army as medically unfit for service. He went to Australia and got lost in the bush where, undoubtedly, he must have died.

Recently, in conversation with a Squadron Corporal-major of Horse Guards I mentioned the condition of soldiering in the Old Army, and gave him an account of the discipline that formerly obtained; he was astonished and said, "Why on earth did the men stand it?" Now, having been one of them I know why the men stood it, and will devote a little space to a description of the "it" and the "why."

In military language the appellation "crime" was used to describe any act prejudicial to military discipline: returning to barracks a few minutes after *Last Post*, failure to have a bit of soap in the knapsack when parading in heavy marching order, throwing a brick at the Colonel's head, shamming sick, being drunk, hocking your war medals, etc., all were "crimes." A man committing any crime was sent to the guard-room, where he remained till after morning parade; he was then "wheeled" before the Regimental commanding officer in the orderly room. He might draw anything, from a simple bawling out, to fourteen days' C.B. (confinement to barracks), or he might be remanded for trial by a Regimental, a District, or a General Court Martial.

Fourteen days' C.B. doesn't sound much if you say it quickly, but in reality it was a euphonism for a process which would drag the last ounce of vigour out of even the most robust "defaulter," as the victim was officially termed. In addition to his ordinary duties and company parades, he had to undergo an hour's punishment drill in heavy marching order, four times a day. The weight he carried was between sixty and seventy pounds. During the drill there were incessant orders, "right turn, front turn, left turn," etc., each turn necessitating the rifle being brought to a vertical position and then returned to the horizontal trail; this, alone, was a terrible strain on the right wrist. At the completion of an hour's drill he would have to clean and polish his accoutrements and pack, in readiness for the next hour's drill. At frequent and irregular intervals, between *retreat* and *tattoo*, *defaulters' call* would be sounded, and he would then have to appear with side-arms on the parade ground and answer to his name. He was not allowed to enter the canteen, nor, of course, to leave barracks. He was deprived, for three months, of the privilege of a pass permitting him to remain out of barracks after *tattoo*.

A Regimental court martial could award forty-two days' imprisonment in a military prison or in the provost cells; a District court martial could award fifty-six days, and a General court martial, death.

The Captain of a company could give one day C.B. to any of his own men, but this was seldom done, so the Regimental commanding officer awarded nearly all the punishments. I know of only one case in which a company commander exercised this authority; one of his men had neglected to tidy up his bunk or had

committed some trivial fault, so the officer said "One day C.B.," the man said "thank-you, sir"; he was sent to the guard-room, tried by a Regimental court martial for using insubordinate language to an officer, and was awarded forty-two days' imprisonment. His defence was that he was thankful to his company commander for awarding such a slight punishment as one day C.B., and that he had merely expressed his gratitude. The Court guessed back-chat.

Of the regulation horrors of imprisonment in the provost cells I refuse to write at length; that which degrades the individual degrades his race. Shot drill, semi-starvation, and the plank-bed, did their work. I have seen robust, healthy country lads enter the cells; when they came out eight weeks afterwards, they were wrecks. One of them was a man named Giles belonging to my own company.

But enough!—thank God those days are over.

Those were the days of hard drinking, and a good deal of it went on in the service, but not so much as in civil life, notwithstanding the contrary opinion universally held by the outside public who, after all, knew little or nothing of the Army.

Iron discipline kept drunkenness at a minimum.

When a man was wheeled before the C.O. for being intoxicated for the first time, he was "admonished," i.e. lectured, cautioned, and released. If, within twelve months, he was drunk for the second time he was awarded seven days' C.B. If, within twelve months, he was drunk for a third time he was given fourteen days' C.B. If, within twelve months, he was drunk for a fourth time his crime was "habitual drunkenness," and by the regulations he had to be tried by a Regimental court martial which invariably

sentenced him to forty-two days in a military prison.

That a man was arrested for being drunk did not necessarily mean that he lay on his back wildly grasping above him feeling for the ground, nor that he insisted that on the following morning he was to be Queen of the May ; it merely meant that a N.C.O. guessed he was drunk. Generally the guessing was good.

On joining his regiment the young soldier was always cautioned by his older comrades that he would find it the best policy never to maintain that he was innocent of any act with which he might be charged. If wrongfully accused it was useless for him to ask his comrades to give evidence on his behalf—they did not wish to become marked men. When a man was wheeled before an officer, a N.C.O. would state the offence, and the officer would make the stereotyped inquiry of the accused, “ What have you to say ? ” However innocent the man might be, if he wished to keep out of trouble, he would reply : “ I’m very sorry, sir ; it shan’t occur again.” This soft answer would often turn away wrath, and the man would reap the advantage.

Experience convinced me that this line of action was the only one to take if a man hoped to be successful in Army life. If I had been brought before an officer and charged with swallowing the garrison flag-staff, I should have made the usual excuse : “ I’m very sorry, sir, it shan’t occur again.”

These methods of enforcing discipline appear to the civilian “ unfair,” if not positively cruel, but it should be borne in mind that the soldier, necessarily, cannot retain his rights as a citizen, and that he must resign his liberty of action and freedom of speech. Writ large on the first page of his *small book* are the words :

"Obedience is the first Duty of a Soldier," and he must make up his mind to abide by them; in fact, he would be wise to prefix to the adage the adjective *instantaneous*. Without the strictest discipline there cannot be that perfect cohesion between the men of military organization which imparts confidence and leads to success in the field. Insufficient discipline means in time of war disaster to the troops, while in time of peace it may—you know!

All my life I have pondered over a remarkable feature of the Rifle Brigade. The battalion being on foreign service, there were about thirty officers with whom we were brought in contact, and, with only two exceptions, they were regarded by us as being honourable, considerate, soldierly *gentlemen*. Many possessed the real affection—there is no other name for it—of the men of their respective companies. One of them who had been given the barrack-room sobriquet, "Played out," was especially idolized by us all; we would not have followed him into a hail of bullets, we would have got in front to shelter him—at least, that's how we youngsters felt about it. There seemed to be a feeling in the ranks that the officers, too, looked on us more or less as comrades-in-arms.

By the way, in the Standing Orders of the Battalion the following was one of the items: "The salute is a mark of goodwill and respect between two members of the same honourable profession; it shall be offered first by the junior in rank, and returned by the senior."

This is as it should be.

Extending westward from the Citadel, lies the historical table-land known as the Plains of Abraham on which at 8 a.m., 13 September 1759, the French

Army under General Montcalm was drawn up in line of battle to oppose General Wolfe who, during the previous night, had scaled, from the river, the heights, with a British force of about four thousand men. Wolfe fell mortally wounded while leading a charge of Grenadiers ; Montcalm was also fatally wounded during the engagement, and was carried by his retreating men through the St. Louis Gate into the city of Quebec. To-day there stands on the terrace, on the verge of the cliffs just below the Citadel, a monument honouring the memory of these two Generals.

In winter the Plains and the surrounding country are covered with snow many feet deep, and, at first, a visitor is surprised to see in the distance columns of smoke rising apparently from the surface of the snow, but which, on nearer approach, are seen to proceed from the chimneys of cottages entirely snow-covered, the residents having shovelled inclined paths leading down to the doors of their homes.

About twice a week our regiment would parade without arms but with snow-shoes slung at the men's backs ; the military snow-shoe is much stronger, wider, and heavier than that used by civilians. The streets, inside the city walls, were kept sufficiently clear of snow for traffic to be unimpeded, but directly the regiment marched through the fortified gates, and were on the Plains, snow-shoes had to be used. The formation was half-distance column of companies in single rank, extended to about three paces ; every ten minutes the leading company was moved to the rear of the column, so the labour of breaking trail was equally shared. The thermometer would range anywhere from 20° to 30° below zero, Fahr., so on return to barracks, at the end of two hours, every man was

ready to demolish his "pound and pounder," as rations were termed.

Stomach trouble was not a military ailment.

Once each season there was a regimental snow-shoe race over a measured mile, go as you please. Owing to my length of leg (a great advantage with the wide military snow-shoe) I came in a bad third, and a comrade who timed me said I did the mile in exactly eight minutes; nothing to brag about, still, there were six hundred men who did worse.

Reference has been made to the decision of the Imperial authorities to fortify the country lying to the south and east of the city defences. Three large forts were to be built about two miles from the Citadel, on the high ground at the back of Point Lévis on the south side of the St. Lawrence. In the early summer, our Battalion was detailed as a working party under the direction of a detachment of Royal Engineers to begin work on one of the forts. Full-dress uniforms and winter kits having been packed up were placed in the Quartermaster's stores, and the following morning we marched out of the Citadel headed by the band playing the regimental quick-step, "I'm ninety-five, I'm ninety-five." *Habitans* in homespun, nuns, priests, *calèche* drivers, and market women scurried out of our way as we marched down the narrow, winding streets flanked by convents, spired churches, hospitals, and residences, all of them roofed with shingles of tin which, at a little distance, gave to the city the appearance of fairy land. A steam ferry conveyed us across the St. Lawrence, which at this point narrows to 1,300 yards, and passing through the village of Point Lévis we marched for about a couple of miles and pitched our tents close to the scene of our summer's work.

All military duties with the exception of those of a small camp guard were suspended. Every morning the men would proceed with picks, shovels, and barrows to the site of the fort where the Royal Engineers had erected profiles of scantling indicating the position where the earth-work was to be made. Each company was under the supervision of a N.C.O. of Engineers who kept tally of the work that we performed. At first it was arranged that, as a day's work, each man should pick, shovel, and wheel sixty barrows of earth for which he received ninepence as working pay, but after a week or two, when the men had toughened up to the work, it was decided that we should do the work of a day and a half each day, and be paid accordingly ; so thereafter we handled ninety barrow loads and received thirteenpence halfpenny. This arrangement was very popular with the men as it enabled them, individually, to supplement their scanty Army rations with some of the luxuries they had often heard of but very seldom seen : a man could have a little pat of butter added to his breakfast of dry bread and coffee, sometimes even an egg ; a penny glass of beer with his dinner ; a few onions, and perhaps a scrap of cheese, to eat with his quarter-pound of tea-bread at 4 p.m.—there was no regulation meal between that and breakfast at 8 a.m. the following morning !

After all this extravagance he would still have seven or eight pence remaining to lavish on an evening's entertainment at the canteen where, over a pint of Canadian beer, and with unstinted pipe tobacco, he would be ravished by the music of the lyrics of our regimental poet.

Many regiments had pets : the Guards had a tame bear, the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers had a goat which,

led by a drummer, headed the Regiment when on the march, and so on. We had a pet poet ; true, he had no gilded collar and chain for leading purposes, still, he had his uses.

This was his *magnum opus* :

We are the boys in a glorious cause
And our laurels shall never fade ;
Immortal fame enshrines the name
Of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade.

In the afternoons, by three o'clock, the day's work was generally finished as the tallying kept by the Sapper N.C.O. was rather perfunctory, and there seemed to be a gentleman's agreement that there should be no obvious shirking of work on the one side nor a rigid exaction of the ninety barrows of flesh on the other ; this gave us an opportunity to visit the surrounding country, and to become acquainted with some of the French *Habitans* whose courtesy and geniality we found charming. Every house contained a violin and a large bunch of children, early marriages being the rule, and the parents were willing to leave to others the problem of feeding the human race in the year A.D. 2500. Holidays were numerous, as Feasts of the Church, which were most zealously observed, were of frequent occurrence. Since the Roman Catholic Church realized that its religious and civil institutions were far safer under British rule than they would be with the United States, the *Habitan* was powerfully opposed to the suggestion of annexation to his southern neighbours, and consequently our uniform was popular with them.

In the villages the people retain the language as it was spoken in France two centuries ago, but that added little to our difficulty in establishing a system

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of oral communication with them. We immediately perceived that the poor folk had not had the advantage of a London school course on French as had some of us, so we did not attempt to point out to them inaccuracies in their pronunciation—it would only have puzzled them.

Briefly, it did not take long for us to understand each other.

As a linguist I am admittedly a failure ; I spent three years in Canada before discovering that the teamster's shout at his horses, " Oush-dah," was merely his direction to " Marche-donc," and similarly many years after, during the Klondyke gold rush in 1898, I found that the reiterated yells at the dog-teams, " Mush, mush, mush !" were again our old friend " Marche."

It was ten years after that, while living in Barcelona, that a Spanish señorita cheered me with the information that if I went south to the province of Andalusia I should there find my linguistic deficiencies no great drawback, as the Andalusians carried on most of their conversation by means of only the hands, fans, and eyes.

When the summer approached its end, work on the forts was stopped, and it may here be recorded that when Canada undertook her own defence in 1871, the forts themselves were turned over to her by the Imperial authorities, and ever since then they have remained unarmed.

Our headquarters were ordered to proceed to Ottawa, while a few companies, my own among them, returned to Quebec, where we took up our quarters in a large barrack in the middle of the city.

In those days there were no County Council Schools

nor even School Boards, so the soldier able to read and write was the exception rather than the rule ; any young Private able to copy an Army form and count a score of leaves was certain to be offered the Acting-Corporal's stripe, provided, of course, that entries in his *defaulter sheet* were not too numerous. We had hardly settled down into our new quarters before I was appointed Acting-Corporal (" Lance " rank was unknown in the Brigade, that was left for " red soldiers "), and at the same time I was ordered to report at the orderly room as assistant to the sergeant in charge.

It was here that I gained a knowledge of regimental returns, parade-states, orders, and the paper-work of the Army generally, that proved invaluable to me later on in my military career.

The Major commanding our detachment had served many years in India, and suffered from the usual after-effects of diseases contracted in that country—*bon-homie* is not one of them. There was a feeling that it was injudicious for any man to make himself too conspicuous when the Major was around. There was really no foundation for this prejudice, which probably arose from observation of the sudden spasms of pain that, in cold weather, would shoot across the Major's face ; nevertheless, my pride at having secured a staff billet was tempered by the knowledge that we were bound to have cold days during the winter. We were all wrong ; the Major was a soldier and a gentleman. Only once did he express disapproval of me, and that was to the Adjutant and not within my hearing ; it happened that I had to go to the Town-major's office to obtain the garrison orders for the day, so putting on cap and side-arms I walked across the orderly room

and departed on my errand. I was afterwards told by the orderly room sergeant that when the door closed behind me a spasm of agony crossed the face of the Major as he said :

“Eagh ! his boots creak.”

The Army had not then been reorganized on the Territorial system by which it was hoped that when a man wished to become an infantry soldier he would choose the regiment associated with, and bearing the name of, his native county, thereby encouraging *esprit de corps*. Some years afterwards we read that, in practice, the result was :

They are swarming at the racecourse all as merrily as ants,
They are *Highlanders* from Galway, and *Northumberlands* from
Hants,

There are warriors in petticoats, and warriors in pants,
Combining to keep Christmas at Pretoria.

The Depôt of the Rifle Brigade was at Winchester, so geographically it was a Hampshire regiment, but it was recruited largely in London, therefore its personnel was more English than that of most regiments of infantry of the line. We had a few Scots, and, of course, the ubiquitous Irish warrior was represented, though not to the same extent as in other regiments. The professional soldier was seldom or never a political partisan, and even his national affiliations and prejudices seemed to wane under the influence of Army life. It was owing to these conditions that in the Rifle Brigade there was but little manifestation of sympathy with Fenianism which was then rampant in certain parts of Canada.

There was, however, one exception that came under my personal notice ; it was in the case of a very quiet Irishman named Mac—— who was an excellent

soldier, clean, punctual, and inoffensive. One afternoon there came an unexpected order for the company to parade immediately with arms and accoutrements, and with ten rounds of ammunition loose in the pouches. We felt sure we were to meet the Fenians. Suddenly, behind me, I heard a clatter and crash, and looking round I saw Mac——, who had thrown his rifle and belts in a heap on the floor, standing with outstretched arms and clenched fists, choking with sobs, and shouting, "Never, never will I fire a shot against my countrymen." We all realized that that meant at least four years' imprisonment, and perhaps death for Mac——. I saw the sergeant in charge of the room leap through the open window, and run to the company parade ground where he assembled the men who were ready to *fall in*; a full corporal hurried to the far end of the barrack-room, and standing with his back to the commotion busied himself with ordering the few men in his vicinity to "Hurry up, hurry up, step lively now"; and I suddenly disappeared.

I learned afterwards that the men who had clustered round Mac—— threw water in his face, subdued his hysteria, told him that he need not shoot anybody but just fire in the air, adjusted his belts, accompanied him to the parade ground, and pushed him into a place in the rear rank.

Without doubt we N.C.O's were very lax in our duty, but, after all, there's a good deal of human nature in mankind.

It so happened that the company was not wanted for service against the Fenians, but only as a support to the civil authorities during a strike of shipwrights. We did not even leave the barrack square and in half an hour were dismissed.

In the spring of '68 I was promoted to full corporal and transferred to No. 8 Company—*The Trimmers*—which was stationed at Ottawa with the headquarters of the battalion. In those days the business portion of that city was little better than a collection of shanties, though the magnificent parliament buildings were sufficiently complete to enable the legislature to hold its sessions therein. Commercially, the town was a sleepy hollow for the greater part of the year, but in the early summer when the ice had gone out of the Ottawa River the woodsmen, who all winter had been cutting logs up-country, began to arrive on small rafts suitable for descending the upper reaches of the river, and which were called *cribs*. These French backwoodsmen were of splendid physique, and could perform stunts with the axe which, probably, no other men in the world could imitate. They arrived with six months' wages in their pockets, and were eminently successful in waking up the town, and gladdening the hearts of the storekeepers and saloon men.

The *cribs* were floated through the shoots running parallel to the Chaudière Falls and were then built-up into immense, strong rafts which were navigated down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers to Quebec where the logs were loaded into the timber ships for export.

It was on the night of 7 April (1868) that Thomas d'Arcy McGee was assassinated in the streets on his way home, after having attended a session of Parliament, of which he was a member. In his younger days he belonged to the Young Ireland Party, but he turned Royalist, and was elected Member of Parliament in Canada in 1857. When visiting Ireland in 1865 he strongly denounced Fenianism, and, un-

doubtedly, it was his antagonism to the Brotherhood that led to his murder. Ottawa was then without any uniformed police, the preservation of the peace being confided to Detective McNeil and one or two assistants. On the assassination becoming known some of our regimental military police were sent out in civilian clothes to glean what information they could, while the Government secret service agents worked so successfully that in a few days they were able to arrest a Fenian named Whelan, who was charged with the murder and lodged in the city gaol. He was committed for trial at the assizes, where he was found guilty, and in due course he was hanged in the courtyard of the gaol.

From the day of his arrest to that of his execution a strong guard from our regiment was posted at the prison, and on the morning of the execution two companies surrounded the gallows in addition to the sentries on guard outside the walls of the gaol. The secret service agents of the Government had received information that, with a view to liberating Whelan, an attack on the prison was contemplated by the Fenians, but their plans were frustrated by the military precautions that were taken.

There were still a few veterans of the Crimean War in the Regiment, old soldiers who knew all the tricks of the trade, and whose seasoned advice often assisted their younger comrades to "keep out of trouble." One of these, Acting-Corporal S——, was the regimental librarian who, by virtue of his office, did not sleep in the company barrack-room but had his cot in a screened-off part of the library; thus, in the evenings, he was not subject to the regulations of the barrack-room, nor to the supervision of N.C.O's senior to

himself. Now, the dear old boy was fond of his glass ; he took to beer as a Boston baby takes to rubber, but at the same time he could carry his liquor like a “ Fine old English gentleman.” Occasionally, in the evenings, he would take his walks abroad down town ; on returning to barracks in time for *First post* he would sometimes have doubts as to his ability to walk with that steady, undeviating step which would carry him through the barrack gate and past the N.C.O. stationed there on duty to guess who was drunk and who was not. In these circumstances S—— would proceed down the side of the street opposite to that on which the barrack was situated and halt when he arrived abreast the middle of the gated archway. He would then face the gate, place his right hand grasping his *swagger-cane* on his hip, and raise the tip of the cane till it came in line with some object within the barrack yard, exactly as if it were the foresight of a rifle with which he was taking aim ; then he would march briskly across the street, left-right, left-right, keeping his alignment perfect, and maintaining a smart, soldierly gait till he gained the sanctuary of the barrack square from which he could slip into the library.

Poor old fellow ! quite unexpectedly one ill-starred afternoon the *Alarm* and the *Assembly* sounded, so every man had to fall-in with arms and accoutrements on the parade ground. Acting-Corporal S—— was observed to stagger, and the charge “ drunk under arms ” was made against him. This being one of the most serious of military offences he was tried by court martial and sentenced to forty-two days’ imprisonment. All the regiment mourned ; in the whole battalion he had not a single enemy !

Every year, when possible, the regiment was put

through a course of musketry, and those men who scored a certain number of points at target practice were termed *Marksmen*, and were entitled to an annual addition to their pay of one penny a day. During the summer the companies, two at a time, were sent to camp at the rifle range near the village of Aylmer, seven miles west of Ottawa. The course occupied about three weeks, which were spent very pleasantly. I happened to know a good deal about rifle shooting as during my school days I resided with my uncle who belonged to a Liverpool Volunteer Rifle Corps and with whom rifle practice was a favourite hobby. When I took my turn at firing on the range I rigorously disobeyed all the precepts that the Musketry Instructor had insisted on as being essential—I did not press the butt of the rifle forcibly against my shoulder, I did *not* use a fine sight, I did *not* press the trigger with the middle joint of the first finger, and I did *not* aim at the centre of the bull's-eye, consequently my score was the best in the company, and I was rated *Marksman*.

Of course, the sergeant-instructor did not even guess that I had not followed his directions, and I remember that he expressed his pleasure that I had profited so much by the training he had given us.

I know nothing of the modern fire-arm, but my experience with the Snider and Martini-Henry convinced me that, for good shooting, the rifle butt should not be pressed to the shoulder with such force as to tire the left arm and render it tremulous; the trigger should not be *pressed*, but *squeezed* between the thumb on the stockhead and the forefinger; and that a rather full sight which offers a wedge-shape to the eye assists in keeping the tip of the sight in line with the vertical line bisecting the target, though it must be borne in

mind that to compensate for the taking of a full sight, a spot somewhat lower than the centre of the bull's-eye should be aimed at.

One Sunday morning while we were in camp a church parade was ordered, and all men belonging to the Church of England had to attend ; there were only two or three men in the two companies who belonged to any other denomination. A lieutenant of the company to which I did not belong was the senior officer in camp, and was in command of the parade. He gave the usual command "stand at ease, stand easy," and began to read from the Church of England Prayer Book. This was quite in order, and in accord with regulations. However, after a while he closed the Prayer Book, and disregarding the Army rule that authority must not be abused, began to deliver a sermon, or discourse, of his own. The two junior lieutenants who were on parade turned their heads, looked inquiringly at each other, and then walked away to their tents.

Discipline compelled us to stand and take it.

I could not gather from the prattle of the preacher to which of the "Two-and-seventy jarring sects" he belonged ; the goo-gooing of a new-laid babe would have been equally instructive. Probably he was not a Baptist for, "dressed in a little brief authority" as he was, he might have marched us down to the bathing-place.

Thank Heaven, he was neither Jew nor Moslem.

After talking at us for about ten minutes he suddenly ordered, "'Shun, right turn, dismiss." We went to our tents, and then the lid blew off. The tipsy half-breeds at Cape Town have a voluminous vocabulary of invective, but, that morning, our men could

have given them ninety in a hundred-up and a beating. Each man felt that what was probably the sole right that he retained as a soldier had been trampled under foot—even convicts are protected from the forced attacks of the vicious propagandist !

The junior lieutenants immediately sent, by a servant, a letter to headquarters ; that evening the senior lieutenant was ordered to report at Ottawa, and a few days afterwards he tendered the resignation of his commission. Another subaltern who was in sympathy with him also resigned his commission.

In the summer of '69 orders were received for the regiment to move to Montreal, so one fine morning we swung out of barracks headed by the band playing "The Girl I left behind Me," and marched down to the landing-stage on the Ottawa River where we embarked on a river steamer which took us to a railway station a few miles from Montreal. We entrained, and after a short ride arrived at the Montreal station yard, where we formed-up.

Here occurred a trivial incident which, strangely enough, shaped the whole course of my future career. If it had not happened I should certainly not be writing these lines. The regiment was under the command of Major E. Manningham Buller, Lieut.-Colonel Lord A. G. Russell being elsewhere. My company was on the right of the line, and as one of our sergeants was absent, I was ordered to leave the ranks, and take his place in the supernumerary rank. The battalion moved off in column of fours, right in front ; this brought me abreast of the leading section of fours, and three or four paces in rear of Major Buller, who was riding at the head of the column.

The boys were having a good time, surreptitiously

blowing kisses to the girls in the windows and "rubber-necking" generally, consequently the dressing of the sections was becoming rather ragged; I perceived this, and as my temporary promotion to the supernumerary rank had naturally made me a little "duty-struck," I (quite properly) shouted the order, "By your left of fours, there." The Major heard me, and turning in his saddle looked over his right shoulder and stared hard at me. He wore a monocle. I broke into a cold perspiration, and wondered whether he would bawl me out right there, or have me attend at the orderly room the following morning. He very slowly turned again in his saddle, looking over his left shoulder at the column, and said very quietly, "By your left of fours, there." The order was repeated by the company commanders right down to the rear of the column. The sound of these lovely words soothed me as a cradle-song is supposed to calm a peevish infant.

The sequel to all this was as follows:

Our battalion was relieving the 60th Regiment (King's Royal Rifles) and therefore had to furnish details for the various garrison offices, stores, etc., hitherto supplied by the 60th. One detail was that of four N.C.O.'s as drill-instructors for the Canadian Cadet Military School. Major Buller was busy in the orderly room arranging the relief details, and (as the orderly room sergeant afterwards told me) asked the sergeant-major, "What kind of a drill is Corporal Thompson?" Now, as every one knows, a sergeant-major always has a reply of sorts ready for any question which may be asked him, so in this instance he answered, "He knows his drill all right, sir, but he has had no practice." For this wild guess he should have been sent to the bottom of the class.

I was sent for, and ordered to report as drill-instructor to Major La Branche, the Adjutant of the Cadet Military School. I did so; by a wonderful piece of luck it happened to be a Saturday. The Adjutant said that as it was about noon, it was not worth while to begin my duties on that day, and directed me to report at 8 a.m. the following Monday.

What a piece of good fortune! How relieved I felt, because I, in common with nearly all soldiers, knew as little about drill instruction as I did about the differential calculus—less, in fact. Of course, we could all go through our drill satisfactorily enough, but when it came to telling another fellow how to do it, "That is again something else."

Returning to barracks I borrowed a *red book*, and commencing at the very beginning, memorized as many pages as I was able till *Taps* sounded. At daylight Sunday morning I went at it again, and for fourteen consecutive hours I was oblivious to everything except to the imaginary recruit in my mind's eye to whom I talked about his feet, shoulders, eyes, stomach, chin, elbows, and fingers. By *Taps* I was letter perfect for about thirty pages. Of course, having a staff billet, I was exempt from all regimental duty.

At eight o'clock on Monday morning the three other N.C.O's and myself reported at the Cadet Military School. The Adjutant handed over to me about thirty cadets, telling me that they had only just joined the school, and instructing me to commence their training according to page 1 of the recruits' drill.

I raised no objection.

The training was intensive, four consecutive hours' drill with a few orders to "stand easy," so that the necessary rest might be afforded, and one hour's

lecture in which we told the cadets how the wheels go round in barrack and camp. Thus, at 1 p.m. we were free, and I would return to my room and swallow as much more of the *red book* as possible. This kept me a few laps ahead of the cadets in my squad, and in a month's time I was master of the whole bag of tricks. I remember that one day I even discussed with Major La Branche some knotty point in battalion drill, and he agreed that as the text of the drill book was somewhat obscure, I might be right ! (Twenty-four years afterwards I met the Major in Vancouver and told him what a horrible fraud I had been ; he enjoyed the joke, and we became most intimate friends.)

Under Canadian law, every able-bodied man of military age was liable for service in the ranks of the Dominion Militia, but if he possessed a cadet-school certificate showing that he was qualified to perform the duty of a commissioned officer (under Field rank), or of that of any of the non-commissioned grades, he would, on being called up for service, be given the rank for which he had qualified. At Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto there were established cadet schools, at any one of which a young Canadian could undergo a ninety-day course of instruction in drill, etc. ; at the end of that period he would be examined by the Commandant and obtain a suitable certificate. Each cadet was supplied with a suit of uniform, and was paid one dollar a day ; he had to make his own arrangements as to board and lodging.

Most of our cadets were French-Canadians ; they were courteous, attentive, and enthusiastic, so our relations with them were most cordial ; I do not remember ever having to reprimand any of my squad, notwithstanding the severe physical strain they under-

went in drilling for four hours at a stretch. Their great difficulty was to learn the bugle calls ; indeed, some men never succeed in mastering all of them even after years of army experience. For instance, a lieutenant who for some months commanded my company in the Rifle Brigade was unable to identify many of the calls that were sounded when we were at skirmish drill, and consequently was at a loss as to the appropriate words of command to use. It was painful to observe his anxiety and nervousness ; he was one of the most lovable and kindhearted officers in the regiment. When he happened to be near me and a bugle call sounded, I used to give its name in a stage whisper of ten yards' range, ostensibly to assist my left-hand man. It was very culpable of me to " talk in the ranks," but, somehow, the lieutenant never censured me, though, when we were skirmishing, he invariably took up a position pretty close to me.

As the time for the examinations approached, some of my cadets asked me if I would give them a private lesson on the subject of bugle calls. They paid me a small fee—I forget what it was—and after school was dismissed in the afternoon we proceeded to Joe Beef's well-known house of entertainment which comprised a bar, a lunch counter, a tame bear, a brace of barmaids, a cage of snakes, and other similar attractions. We took possession of one of the small supper rooms upstairs, and there I gave away to my cadets the secret of the soldier's musical memory ; it was this :

Put words to the bugle calls. Here are a few examples :

CEASE FIRING.

Let 'em alone, let 'em alone. (In a monotone.)

THE RETIRE.

Right about, right about, right about. (Repeat.)

DEFAULTERS' CALL.

Come along, come along, you're a damn fool ;
Come to your Mammy, dear boy.

OFFICERS' MESS CALL.

Officers' wives get puddings and pies,
Soldiers only get skilly,
Officers' beer-money three-pence a day,
Soldiers only a penny,
Only a penny, only a penny, soldiers only a penny.

The plan was a complete success, and very satisfactory certificates were obtained by all my private pupils, not even excepting one who was as deficient of musical sense as was General Grant who, before becoming President of the U.S., declared that he knew only two tunes, " One was Yankee Doodle, and the other wasn't."

It was at this time that H.R.H. Prince Arthur—the present Duke of Connaught—was transferred from some Hussar regiment and joined our battalion as a lieutenant. A considerable portion of his time was occupied in the ceremonial duties of royalty at functions held in various Canadian cities, so his regimental duty was of an intermittent character. Only twice did my duties bring me into his presence ; the first time was when I was taking round the book containing copies of the regimental orders for inspection by my company officers who happened to be, with many others, in the reception room of one of the married captains. My advent to the assembly interrupted an amateur piano lesson which H.R.H. was receiving from the lady of the house. The second occasion was when, one day, I was in charge of the outlying picket



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which all the morning had been patrolling the Montreal streets and which, as a check to insobriety, had, before dismissal, to be inspected by the subaltern of the day, who happened to be Prince Arthur.

"Your men's pouches are very dusty, Corporal," said H.R.H., whereupon I slapped the sling of my rifle (the salute of the short-rifle manual) and tried to register desolation.

Prince Arthur was much interested in the paper-work of the battalion and spent a good deal of time in the orderly room studying the various records and reports. When he finally left the Regiment he gave to (Monkland) the orderly room sergeant, who was a chum of mine, an autographed photograph of himself, intimating that if at any time the sergeant needed any personal professional assistance, he might communicate his wishes to H.R.H. Several years after that my chum was stationed in India where the climate did not agree with him. He wrote to the Prince expressing his wish to be transferred to England; the return mail brought orders for him to proceed to Winchester, Hants, where, holding a commission, he completed some twenty-one years' service and retired on an adequate pension. He then received a very lucrative civil appointment in the Isle of Wight where his duties were far from being arduous. When we were in a funny mood we used to write and ask him whether he really had anything to do except to feed the donkey which was used to draw water from the well at Carisbrook Castle.

Is it any wonder that we "Boys of the Old Brigade" held our officers in such high esteem?

As the winter approached it became known that the Fenian leaders in the U.S. were contemplating

another raid into Canada, and early in the spring of 1870 the Canadian secret service agents discovered that through the winter they had accumulated at different points along the border sufficient war material for the armament of fifteen thousand men, and that Malone, N.Y., and St. Albans, Vermont, had been selected by General O'Neil as the bases of his military operations.

Early in April, the Government were in possession of information that an invasion by the Fenians on the Vermont border was imminent, so on April 11 (1870) a force of five thousand Canadian troops was called out for active service on the Province of Quebec frontier. However, as it became evident that the Fenians would not make an immediate attack, the Canadians were released from duty, but told to hold themselves in readiness to respond to any further call that might be made.

It was about the middle of the month of May that our regiment received orders to proceed on active service to the frontier. We paraded at 8 a.m. ; our pouches were filled up with sixty rounds of ammunition ; the extra musicians of the band were served out with stretchers, and revolvers and ammunition were supplied to the officers and staff-sergeants. It looked like business this time. We marched to the railway station and entrained, our destination being the village of St. John's (St. Jean), situated twenty miles south of Montreal and the same distance north of the U.S. border. Being a railway junction it formed an excellent base of operations.

Men belonging to various Volunteer corps arrived daily to join their respective organizations, and there were incessant drillings, parades, and general inspec-

tions, which kept every one on the move. Lieut.-Colonel Lord A. G. Russell, who commanded our battalion, was appointed Acting Brigadier-General, and Lieut. Prince Arthur was made his aide-de-camp.

There was a United States Vice-Consul stationed in the village, and one evening the U.S. flag which flew in front of his office was cut down by some mischievous imbecile. One of the ladies of the consulate declared that the man who did it wore a rifleman's uniform, so all our men who were not on duty at the time of the outrage were paraded for her inspection. She thought that she identified a certain corporal as the culprit, but she was most certainly wrong, as he was the last man in the regiment to do such a stupid act ; in fact, he was one of my fellow-instructors at the Cadet Military School. Our Commanding Officer, Major E. M. Buller, diplomatically smoothed the matter out, and ordered that a sentry of ours should guard the flag from that day forth. It was probably some Canadian Volunteer Rifleman who was guilty, as the Regular British soldier really took no interest in international prejudices and jealousies.

On the Queen's birthday, 24 May, the garrison was reinforced from Montreal by some companies of Canadian troops belonging to the Prince of Wales' Rifles, the 5th Royals, and the Hochelaga Light Infantry. There were also in camp the St. John's Garrison Battery of Artillery, and the Richelieu Light Infantry ; a detachment of the latter was sent to Malmaison to guard the bridge over the Pike River, some fifteen miles distant.

On that evening I was detailed for duty at the telegraph office to receive from the operator, and deliver to the Brigadier-General, any telegraphic

despatches which might arrive for him. At ten o'clock the Morse sounder began ticking out the news of what had happened earlier in the day, and we learned that the move (as some hoped !) to transform Canada into an Irish Free State had actually begun. A force of Fenians under O'Neil had gathered at Franklin, Vermont, and about thirty-five Canadian farmers enrolling themselves as a Home Guard took up a strong position on Eccles' Hill ; they were reinforced by some men of the 60th Battalion. Lieut.-Colonel Chamberlain who assumed command had a combined force of three officers and forty-six men of the 60th Battalion and thirty-five farmers ; these were posted behind rocks, trees and fences. The advance guard of the Fenians was on a hill three or four hundred yards distant across the U.S. border.

At eleven o'clock in the morning on 25 May the Fenian column advanced, and in a few minutes had crossed the boundary line ; their advance guard dashed down the hill towards the bridge spanning Chickabiddy Creek where it was checked by the fire of the Canadians ; receiving no support from their main body the raiders retreated to the shelter of a farmhouse and outbuildings where they were joined by the remainder of the Fenian force. Desultory firing was kept up by both sides all afternoon. The Fenian losses were five killed and twenty wounded.

In the course of the afternoon General Foster, the United States Marshal, arrived, and arrested O'Neil in the midst of his troops for breach of the Neutrality Act ; he was taken to St. Albans where subsequently he was tried for the offence, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Reinforcements for both sides had been arriving

hourly, but the arrest of their General disorganized the plans of the Fenians ; the following morning they abandoned their camp and dispersed, leaving large quantities of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, which were seized by the United States authorities.

At the same time that O'Neil was making his raid, another force of Fenians on the Huntingdon Border under Starr and Gleason advanced into the Quebec Province at the Trout River, fifty miles west of St. John's. They dug rifle pits and threw up breastworks, but on learning of O'Neil's defeat they retired to their camp on the American side of the border. However, early in the morning on '27 May they returned to their chosen position in Canada. Their trenches extended from the river-bank to a dense wood, and they erected stockades and a stout barricade commanding the road leading to the position.

At about 9 a.m. a Canadian force consisting of the 69th Infantry (Imperial), the Huntingdon Borderers, the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and some Engineers, under the command of Colonel Bagot, advanced to attack them. The Huntingdon Borderers, in skirmishing order, advancing very steadily against the entrenched enemy, were received with three volleys, which, however, did not check them ; they approached within a hundred yards of the trenches when the Fenians retreated, and ran for the cover of some buildings in their rear. One company of the 69th Infantry then fixed bayonets and charged ; this completely routed the Fenians, who raced back to the safety of American territory.

Generals Starr and Gleason were, on the following day, arrested at St. Albans by the American authorities.

At many other points on the border bodies of Fenians had assembled for the purpose of invading Canada, but the arrest of their leaders was so disastrous to the cause that all military action was abandoned.

The leaders of the Irish Republican Brotherhood changed their policy, and thenceforth Canada ceased to be the scene of their hostile activities.

To every man of the Imperial and Canadian forces who served during the raids, a war medal and clasp bearing the date of the raid against which he served was eventually issued ; no undue haste in distributing the decoration was exhibited by the authorities. I received mine on 26 January 1900—*thirty years after the raid had occurred*—and all the other men who happened to be alive received their medals about the same time.

Our regiment returned to garrison duty at Montreal in June, and being convinced that there would be no more active service, I applied for my discharge, to which, on payment of twenty pounds, I was entitled.

I received my parchment, and slipping into civilian clothes went with a comrade for a parting glass at Joe Beef's lunch counter. The young lady presiding there had, a few evenings previously, poured half a bottle of *Mother Seigel's Soothing Syrup for Infants* down the inside of the collar of my best tunic, under the pretence of sprinkling a few drops of scent in my hair, as I bowed my head over the counter to receive the oblation. I was in those days like a very young kitten—my eyes had not yet opened. However, our resultant feud healed by first intention and left no scar.

Although I had left Canada by 1872, an incident

which happened that year may here be recorded. Lord Dufferin, coming over from England to assume the office of Governor-General, was on board a steamer carrying several hundred emigrants ; it was his custom to go forward among them in the evenings and dilate on the advantages offered to settlers in the new country to which they were going. One stalwart young farmer from the Midland Counties was greatly interested in these discourses, and would stand as close as possible to His Excellency so that no word should escape him. One evening Lord Dufferin referred to the hardships endured in England by a struggling man overweighted in life's battle by a numerous family, and pointed out that " in Canada where there was land enough for all, and where the youngsters could assist in the lighter work on the farm, a man could scarcely have too many children " ; thereupon the enthusiastic young farmer gave Lord Dufferin an approving and hearty thump on the back, saying :

" Right you are, my Lord, that's what I've been telling Emily."

A SHOOT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

By CAPTAIN F. O. CAVE, M.C.

I HAVE been asked to write about another shoot in the Central Provinces, where Starkey and I went last summer. This time I am afraid we made a lot of mistakes, and the bag suffered in consequence ; but perhaps our mistakes will enable others to avoid those pitfalls.

I had been recommended a block near Bilaspur by one who knew the C.P. well, and having applied for it early and having been allotted it, I felt full of hope. We decided to do ourselves well, and as a start we settled to motor down from Delhi. So Starkey's car was despatched to Delhi by train, and the bearers with nearly all our baggage were sent off on a four days' railway journey which involved five changes, armed with notes to all sorts of officials en route, and they were told to pick up a tent at Cawnpore, buy various stores, also some bullocks, to hire carts and to meet us in the jungle on a certain date. Strange to say the plan went off without a hitch on their part, Starkey and I being the late ones, as will be seen further on.

We arrived at Delhi early in the morning and immediately unloaded the car, had breakfast and bought various necessities. By ten o'clock we were on our way to Agra, lunching at Muttra on the way. We arrived at Agra about tea-time, unloaded the car and went off to see the Taj Mahal. We were both

prepared to run it down if we could, but it was such a splendid sight that we had another look at it in the morning before we left.

The next day's run took us through Gwalior and on to about fifty miles south of Jhansi. The first incident was a ferry which consisted of two planks laid across a boat, and on this we were taken across the river with an odd assortment of natives and a quantity of bullocks. Then came Gwalior, the fort being enormous and very impressive. I judged it to be about four miles in circumference, and there seemed to be no visible entrance, the whole fort occupying a hill with sheer cliffs all round it. Later in the evening we passed through Datia State and were very distressed to see the State army still on parade at 4.30 p.m. Shortly before sunset we came to another ferry, over the Betwa, which at this point is very pretty. Here we found a bullock cart whose driver had been trying to persuade the ferryman to take him over for the past hour; but, No!—they said it was too late. However they took us over without a murmur and at the same time offered to take the bullock cart. But the driver said that he had waited an hour and didn't want to go over now. The next thirty miles, to Lalitpur, were done in the dark, and we couldn't find the Dak Bungalow, and when we did, it was such a nasty one that we were only too glad to start early the next day for Jubbulpore. This was more interesting, a lot of the road being through jungle, and thus we passed through Saugor and Damoh, reaching Jubbulpore in time for tea. We then off-loaded the car and drove off to have the radiator seen to, as it was leaking. We just struck a police hold-up and Starkey was caught without his licence. When

he gave his address as Peshawar the police officer looked as if he suspected a wrong address, but a glance at the number plate reassured him, and all was well.

The next morning was to be our last before we joined up with the bearers and kit ; but it was a very hard day. We first went to Mandla and saw one of our forest officers there. It was then about one o'clock, and on asking him for information about our road, he said that it was a very bad one indeed and asked how many days we were taking over it, a matter of about one hundred and twenty miles. We replied that we hoped to get there that night. He thought that we were fools and added that he thought one car had got through this year, but that it was a hopeless road. However we were determined to try it, in fact there was no other way we could have gone. I must say that the Forest Officer was right, it was a terrible road, with deep ruts and pit-holes. In places there was tall grass, and in one place we stuck in some sand and had to dig ourselves out. About five o'clock we were astounded to see a tiger not a hundred yards away, obviously after some cattle a little further on. He paid very little attention to the car ; but we had a long way to go and it was not our block, so we couldn't do anything about it. Just before dark we started to go down a very long and zig-zag hill for several miles, and I think the road here was at its worst. By the time we reached the bottom it was quite dark, but we went on with thick jungle and large black hills all round us, but with practically no idea where we were or whether we were on the right road. The road was so bad that at one point we thought we were on a dried-up river bed by mistake, and a little later on ended in a six-foot drop, so that we had to go back

and find a way round. At last we reached a village, where all the inhabitants turned out to see us, as well they might, arriving as we did from out of those hills in a car, and at night too. We had brought one bearer with us in the car, and he explained to the local police there that we were police officers and that we required a guide. Anyway we got our guide, and at ten o'clock that night we fetched up at Lormi, delighted to find that our baggage had arrived there that morning. It was immediately unpacked for the whisky and soda, and a little later we were fast asleep, being thoroughly weary.

We were woken up in the morning by the Forest Ranger, who was an Indian, having a little duck shoot, and by the way the village turned out to see him, there was little doubt that the whole entertainment was for our benefit. However in due course we made his acquaintance and he talked and talked and talked, as they all do; but he was the man who could possibly make or mar one's shoot, and so we had to be polite to him. We learnt from him that a dam was being built across our block and that there were a thousand men working there. This was very disheartening; however we pushed on that afternoon to Karidongri, and whilst waiting for our kit to arrive went on to see the engineer officers who were building the dam at Khuria. They studied the map with us and recommended various localities. We then spent two days in reconnoitring the country and in buying more bullocks as baits. On one of these reconnaissances the car stuck in a sandy nullah, and in spite of various contrivances, such as ropes, sacks and rabbit wire, we had to leave it and walk to the nearest village for help. This wasn't at all pleasant in the

heat of the day, but the villagers were most helpful and seemed to enjoy pushing the car out. After a time we became quite skilful at getting the car over these nullahs in a short time.

During these two days we stalked morning and evening and Starkey got a chital. I'm afraid my contribution was a rather cowardly affair with some bears. My shikari had taken me into very thick jungle and pointed out what he said was a bear. He then climbed a tree and left it to me to get the bear as I liked. For a long time I could distinguish nothing, but at last I saw a black mass and I fired. Immediately there was a fearful uproar, and I saw three bears, one of which climbed a tree, where I loosed off an ineffectual rapid fire at him, although there is no doubt that he was wounded. Then they all cleared off, but I remained there, properly frightened. The shikari said that he had seen six bears, and certainly there was enough noise for six, for I could hear them on all sides, sometimes getting nearer and sometimes getting further away. Finally the jungle quietened down a bit, and so I followed up the wounded bear, and presently met him coming back towards me. I fired again and he dashed off, but there was so much blood that the tracking was easy, and presently I found him lying under a bush. I got up to about twenty yards and again fired at a rather indistinct black object, whereupon the bear lumbered out at me. I'm afraid I bolted in a panic, and when I looked round again there was no bear. That was the last I saw of him, for the blood marks died out altogether. A rather inglorious morning!

In due course we moved our camp to Salangi, a quiet spot under some hills. There were a few huts

here, built in a circle, and a very small community. We found an excellent shikari here with wonderful eyesight and still more wonderful hearing. He told us where to tie up our baits and took us out to show us where the water was. On one of these early trips we found some pea-fowl, and the pot being empty, Starkey went off to stalk them up a nullah. And it was at this moment that our bad luck started. As he went up the nullah he put up a tiger thirty yards away, and before he could change his gun for his rifle the chance had gone. It was very sickening, but absolutely bad luck.

By this time we had our baits tied up and before long we had a kill. Starkey sat up and was back in time for dinner, having got a panther. The next day we had another kill, over which I sat. We might have known that the panther would not return until after dark, owing to the place being much frequented. Actually the panther was on the kill when the coolies came to fetch me away, but it was too dark to see anything. As soon as I got back Starkey went out to try for it by fixing up a lamp, and in due course I heard him shoot. In the morning I went out to join him and heard shot after shot, while coolies seemed to be up nearly every tree. Apparently Starkey got the panther through the back and then couldn't see it any longer until daylight, when he finished it off. An interesting point was that shortly before it was light a hyæna came sniffing all round the panther and appeared as though he might go for it. The hyæna seemed to be quite aware that the panther could do him no harm, but at the same time advanced cautiously from the rear. All the panther could do was to snarl viciously. Finally the hyæna went away.

The next day we had another kill, this time a tiger kill. The mistake I made this time was in taking no bamber oil with me, and I got bitten so badly by mosquitoes that I couldn't keep still, and the tiger must have heard me and gone away. We each had another go for this same tiger later on, but we sited the machan badly, so that the tiger must have suspected us. It was annoying, but we realized our mistake too late. Another kill we had was spoilt by overkeenness. We found that the bait had been taken and dragged, and rather foolishly we followed it up. On finding the kill the meat was absolutely fresh, and I suspect that we frightened the tiger off, thereby making it suspicious. To make matters worse, when Starkey sat up that night, the shikari sat on a road near by, and though he saw the tiger, Starkey rather naturally did not.

At last we found the pug marks of a big tiger near some water, and so we tied up a bait close by. But though the bait was untouched the next day, yet the tiger had been in the neighbourhood. We tied up a second bait. This was, I think, a mistake, for two days later I found that both baits had been killed, and so we did not know which the tiger would prefer to lie up near. However we arranged a beat to include both kills ; and this we left to the shikari, who really managed it extraordinarily well ; but we then made the biggest mistake of the trip by placing our two machans too far apart. This was sheer carelessness, and though we each had plenty of excuses afterwards, it was a very big blunder. The result was that the tiger passed between us. I never saw it, and Starkey, thinking that it was passing right under me, expected to hear me shoot every minute ; and then the chance

had gone. We went home in the depth of dejection.

In addition to all this we had some very hard work with our morning and evening stalks, when we often tried for bison, but the jungle was very thick and we couldn't do much good. But one of our pleasantest experiences was the small game beats for pea fowl and jungle fowl, the latter really affording splendid fun and good sporting shots.

The crowning disappointment was my rifle, which, for some unaccountable reason, started to misfire.

The first time this happened I had sat up over a panther kill just outside a village. Soon after dark some red dog appeared, one of which I got. About an hour later the panther turned up, quite ignoring the hurricane lantern which I had placed to light up the kill, but to my disgust the rifle misfired and the panther cleared off. However I could hear him off and on for the best part of an hour, until he turned up again. I fired and he rolled over, but picked himself up and made off. A moment later I heard a thud and felt sure of getting him in the morning, but there was no trace except a pool of blood. I searched all the water for two days but there was no sign of him.

I thought that the misfire was only due to a bad round, as I had never had a misfire before, and so I gaily took out the rifle every day afterwards until on one occasion I found a sambhur. I was in a fairly clear spot with the sambhur slowly grazing away from me, and he had a head I had scarcely dared dream of, a head whose equal I am never likely to see again.

I was not more than seventy-five yards away and the animal stood there while I tried eight rounds, every one of which misfired.

I almost threw my rifle away in disgust.

In spite of all these mistakes and disappointments, however, the whole trip was most enjoyable, in fact no less than my previous ones ; actually I think I learnt a lot which ought to be useful for another time, and in any case the jungle is never dull.

Our departure was not without incident, for the carts we had ordered never turned up, and we had to leave our bearers and kit in the jungle to get out of it as best they could. We ourselves motored to the railway, where we had an amusing time putting the car on to the train, which we delayed for a whole hour.

No one seemed to mind the delay very much, in fact we shunted the train about pretty much as we liked.

In due course we got to Jubbulpore, and then home the same way we had come.

We had another long look at the Taj at Agra, and then on to Delhi, where our bearers joined us as arranged.

JUNGLING IN INDIA (MAINLY IN THE UNITED PROVINCES).

By PIONEER SERGEANT COOK, 1ST BATTALION.

I FIND that it would be an easier and certainly more congenial task to actually arrange for a jungling trip than to attempt to write about shooting.

I became interested in shooting almost as soon as I arrived in India with the 2nd Battalion in November 1905, being inspired probably by the many strange animals we saw from the train on the way up country to Shahjehanpur.

During the summer at Chaubattia, the forming of a Company Gun Club was mooted and soon afterwards a few guns were bought; and our Company Officer, Major Biddulph, gave a lecture on shikar.

While at Shahjehanpur many a happy day was spent by us shooting duck, etc., on the jheels round about. Some of the more ambitious ones bought guns, and later on, as the fever got hold of us, a rifle was procured and many a buck or boar was brought in to supplement the rations. On one occasion some men of "G" Company killed a nilgai with sticks a few hundred yards from barracks.

During the cold weather, 1907-8, a party of us went up the narrow-gauge railway beyond Pawayar to the Terai and camped at Shargah, but though we did not get a large bag we got some experience, which has since proved very valuable. I was out with a gun and dog on every available opportunity during the cold seasons up to 1914. Then came the War.

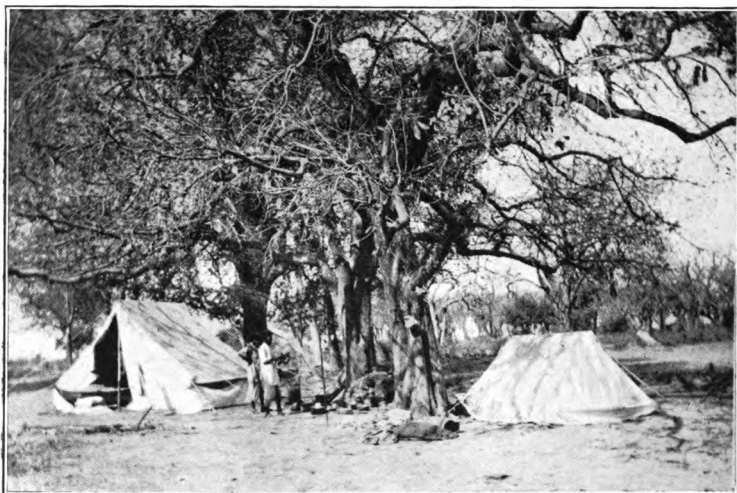
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On the reforming of the Regiment I was posted to the 1st Battalion, and while in camp at Baiji, in Iraq, Colonel Paley gave permission for parties to go game shooting. I cannot say much about the bag, as a sandgrouse or an occasional duck does not offer much of a target for a rifle, even if one fancied oneself as a shot, which I did not.

It was from talking over some Indian experiences with Sergeant Reed that decided us to send to England for guns. There were many delays. One official said that we could not import the guns into Iraq and another said we could ; the latter, however, issued an import licence to that effect. Then the firm could not supply the guns owing to strikes or something. Eventually they turned up in the Battalion mail whilst on a column during the rebellion ; they were packed in smashed cardboard cases (a nice present for a gentle Arab). I was in Karind in Persia at the time, but the Quartermaster had a case made for them. On the Battalion being ordered to India I went with the advance party to Cawnpore and actually got possession of the guns fourteen months after ordering them.

Cawnpore is an excellent jumping off place for a shooting party, and after several shoots within a few miles of cantonments, Reed, Fitzgerald and I decided to go farther afield for the Christmas holidays, 1922-3. From the start things went awry. The gharries we ordered did not turn up owing to a festival, and then the ticket babu at the station could not find the right form, so we found ourselves in a predicament of losing the train or dumping all our luggage in the carriage. With the assistance of a crowd of coolies we did the latter just as the train started. At Juhi

JUNGLING IN INDIA.



OUR CAMP.



**THE BULLOCK CART.
KANEETA FOREST.**

station an aged ticket collector nearly died of shock when he saw our luggage piled up to the roof. However by the judicious use of backsheesh we managed to arrive at our destination, Chaunrah.

For the remainder of the night we slept on the station.

With the help of the village headman we decided to go out to the village of Sugoor. After seeing all the carts on their way we struck off across country, arriving at our destination at 3 p.m. in the afternoon, expecting to find a meal awaiting us, and were surprised to find that our carts had gone astray and nothing could be heard of them. We went back a few miles and, seeing nothing of them, went to the railway station, and again no news; we then split up in two parties, one to the village and the other along the tracks the carts would have had to take, and decided that if we could not find them we would return to the station when the light failed.

At about 8 p.m. that night we met at the station tired out, having had neither bite nor sup for thirteen hours. The station-master, a high caste Hindoo, gave us a meal of curried potatoes and chupatties, which we consumed ravenously, and having no vessels of our own we had to use one of his, which defiled it, making it useless to him: on thanking him and offering to pay, he would not hear of it. We again slept on the station, but this time in the clothes we had been wearing all day and no blankets, on a bitter cold night. At 3 a.m. next morning we were relieved to hear the shouting of our boys and the rattle of bullock carts. Without delaying for explanation we removed our kit to an old disused bungalow, lit a fire and had a good meal; with a hot cup of coffee and a tot of

rum, all our troubles vanished. It transpired that there were two villages of the same name and naturally the carts had gone to the wrong one. The moral of this is, "when going shooting, stick to your baggage," which we always have done since. Later on we had a good scout round for a suitable camping ground and signs of game. Of the latter, we saw very little, so we decided to move to a place called Acchhari, about forty miles down the line. We packed up and arrived there on Christmas Eve at 11.30 p.m. Hearing from the station-master that a party had been there recently for four days and had shot nothing, we felt rather sick about it. However we arranged camp at a certain nullah of mohua trees on the edge of a large nullah. About 5.30 Fitzgerald and I went out, while Dixie remained behind to look after the baggage. Then our luck turned, and within a couple of hours I had stalked and shot a chinkhara (ravine deer). It was a head-on shot standing in a bush. I was annoyed to find that the head was smashed up, as it was a fine specimen, measuring ten and a half inches. Later I got a pea fowl and a hare, and by the time Dixie had arrived we had skinned it and were waiting to put up camp. The remainder of the day was spent in fixing up the camp and preparing for our Christmas dinner. This turned out to be an ideal spot, and our bag during our stay consisted of ten black buck, four chinkhara, four nilgai and six boars, besides an exceptionally large blue bull and a fine specimen of striped hyena.

I have been to the same place on several occasions since and always with success.

On another occasion we decided to go to Kaneetam, a block specially reserved for soldiers. This is on the

Cawnpore-Bunda section of the G.I.P. Arriving at Manda station, with the assistance of the Deputy Magistrate, who happened to be travelling on the same train, we put up at the Tehsildar's headquarters. In the morning we prepared to trek with our bullock carts, the block being about fifteen miles away. On this occasion I was with two novices, Corporal Clarke and Rifleman Cooper, Reed being away in the hills. We were surprised to find a fine large forest bungalow, which was put at our disposal by the forest Ranger. We learnt that the block had not been shot over for five years and consequently there were some extraordinary large heads of black buck. We managed to bag thirty-nine head, the largest being twenty-seven inches, and all of them fine specimens. On one occasion I bagged five buck and one boar and was back in the bungalow by 9 a.m. Besides the buck we obtained two nilgai and six boar. We had rather an exciting experience here; whilst we were busy grallocking a buck I happened to turn round and saw a large cobra ready to strike within a few yards of us; luckily I was able to seize a gun and shoot it. Early in the next season of 1923 Reed, Rifleman Ranson and I decided to visit a block in the same forest division, Chalehtah. This block was about eighteen miles from the station.

The road ran for most of the way on a large irrigation bund and, as our carts were the first that had been along there for some months, and as the road was cut up by numerous hoofmarks of cattle, it took us sixteen and a half hours to accomplish the journey; to add to our troubles one of our drivers had deserted and one of our bearers had taken his place. About half-way, one of the carts went over the bund into four

feet of water delaying us some two hours. At a village just outside the block we claimed a so-called guide who, having got us bogged, ran away. Eventually, after a struggle in the dark, we commandeered a man who led us a roundabout way to the bungalow. On trying to shake down for the night we disturbed a number of khraits and had quite an exciting time. The block was fairly infested with snakes of all kinds. We expected to get cheetal stag here, but, although the forest guard took us out on several occasions, we saw no signs of them. We got news of a leopard, but, although we sat up two or three times, we did not get him. However, we got several buck and chinkhara and saw, with a telescope, some chansingha (four-horned antelope) on two or three occasions, but could not get one. We managed to collect quite a menagerie; at one time we had a leopard cub, a nilgai calf and a chinkhara hind. Eventually we lost the whole lot as they wandered back into the jungle. It was rather a disappointing block so, our time being up, we decided to go across country to the Kaneeta block. Here the country was flooded, and in addition to our baggage carts we decided to get a riding gharry. After about two miles the axle broke and we were pitched out on to the road. We just managed to reach the Forest Bungalow before a heavy downpour of rain, which made the tracks impossible for the carts. Here again we secured a good bag of twenty-seven buck and two nilgai. We have visited this block since then on several occasions and always with success.

My last shoot was from Peshawar with Riflemen Rockingham and Silver (Dixie had gone to England) in 1925, to Moti-Katri Reserve, Jhansi District. This

block is nearly forty miles from the nearest railway station of Pooneh, G.I.P. Our first trouble was crossing the river Betwa, but we eventually got across after six hours with teams of six bullocks. From there we went to Gurseria, where we put up for the night in the P.W. Rest House, for, although the map showed a dak bungalow, it appeared that it had been demolished some nine years ago. Our next stage took us to Moti-Katri village where we encamped under a large peupple tree near an old ruined Rajput palace or fort. This was some distance from the block, but we could not get any closer owing to the absence of any drinking water. This meant quite a long trek each morning to get to the block. This block held some fine heads of sambhur and cheetal, but, owing to the nature of the country (very thick scrub and cut up into very deep nullahs), they required quite a lot of stalking. However we managed to get a good head of each, besides some nilgai and chinkhara and small game.

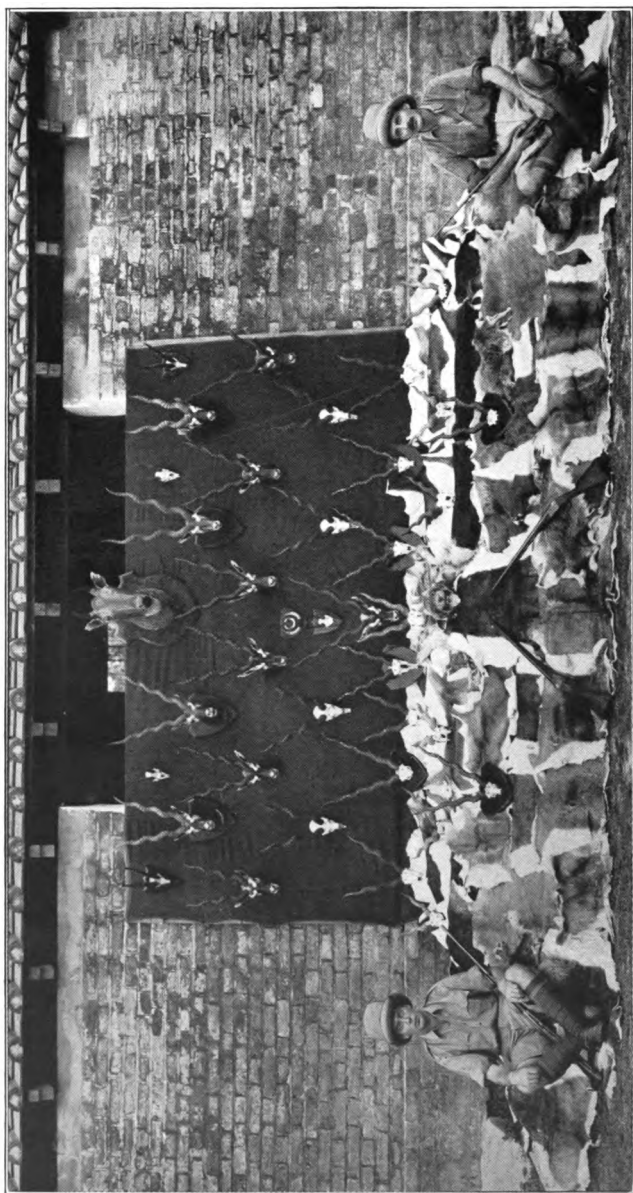
When our permit was up we decided to go back to Acchhari, our old favourite spot. We did the first part of the journey marching by night from Moti-Hatra to Erach, a distance of thirty-five miles, arriving about 7 a.m. in the morning. It was extraordinarily hot for this time of the year, reaching 104° or 108° in the shade. We started marching again for Pooneh at 5 p.m. at night, expecting trouble in crossing the Betwa, but were agreeably surprised to find that the water had dropped and we were able to cross quite easily. A few miles from the station we saw a large herd of buck, but, all our rifles being packed on the carts, we were not able to get a shot. We slept on the station that night and entrained at

5 a.m. next morning, arriving at Aukon at 7.30 a.m. the same morning. We packed our carts and went out to our usual camp, but as the leaves were falling we decided to find another site. We found a bower of inti trees and decided to camp there and, on returning to guide the gharries to it, I ran across a herd of buck. I got one and had him in camp before the carts arrived. We fixed up camp, and it was a much better spot than Moti-Katra, having a large well, plenty of shade and a canal in which we used to bathe. Our bag here was eight buck, seven nilgai, six chinkhara, several boar, and a plentiful supply of small game.

In this account I have skipped several shoots, which were nearly a repetition of one another. But I think that in buck alone the parties I have been out with since the war must have accounted for nearly two hundred heads. In all the shoots Reed and I did, the main idea was a good holiday and not so much the trophies, though of course we liked to get a decent bag. We had a tent for ourselves about the size of 160 lb. G.S., and later improved it by a two foot wall, a small one for the boys (cook and bearer), and at all times an oven improvised from an oil tin or drum large enough to roast a pea fowl or a large joint of buck, and also for baking bread and cakes, etc. A mattress filled with leaves on a foot of jungle grass forms a luxurious bed and, when we had nothing better, columns of mud and pieces of an old packing case from stores for table and chairs. We made it a point that we should live better in camp than when in barracks.

Lately we have had quite a lot of trouble to get up a party as it does not appeal to the average soldier as it used to do. But I am pleased to think that I

JUNGLING IN INDIA.



TROPHIES OF TWO SHOOTS BY SERGEANTS COOK AND REED.
Cawnpore, 1922-23.

have infused some enthusiasm into some youngsters to carry on. Facilities for shooting, particularly in the U.P., are plentiful. The U.P. Government have set aside blocks for soldiers only. I have found that Zemindari on rough ground gives better sport than reserve forest, and that the natives are pleased to see a shooting party. We have never had any real trouble, and I have received help from Forest Officers, Rangers, Headmen, etc., who have even gone out of their way to help us, down to coolies, who would nearly grovel on the ground when we visited a place we had been to before.

Personally I think that a shooting leave is the finest holiday a soldier can have to break the monotony of cantonment life and, on leaving India, I take with me happy memories of pleasant days with gun and rifle jungling in India.

BUGLE CALLS OF THE LATE 3RD AND 4TH BATTALIONS.

By MAJOR H. HONE.

THE following article has been received from Major H. Hone, who has taken an immense amount of trouble in trying to collect these calls, their words and origin. He was greatly assisted by Bugle-Major Farrell and Band-Sergeant Govier, both formerly of the 3rd Battalion.

Bugle-Major Farrell sent Major Hone a book containing the Bugle Marches in use by the 3rd Battalion in 1872 when at Portsmouth, which includes one given to them in that year by an old officer of the 95th Rifles who informed him it was played by the 3rd Battalion buglers at the Battle of Waterloo. This book and one compiled by Major Hone have now both been presented to the Regiment by him and will be preserved among their archives and prove a valuable record of the Bugle Marches of the Regiment in years to come.

The origin of the words in nearly all cases has now been lost and if any past member of the Regiment can inform the Editor of their origin it will add considerably to the interest of the article. Major Hone informs him that in many cases no doubt the words were made to fit the music of the Call; but that "E" Company 4th Battalion words were derived from the fact that the pay day of the Company was continually being changed.

BUGLE CALLS.

The 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Regiment having been disbanded, and it may be years before they are again raised, the Editor has asked me to write for the CHRONICLE the music of their Battalion and Companies' Calls, which no doubt if not recorded would in time be forgotten, also some of the words put by the men to their Battalion and Company Call. In all Companies there is generally a wag or two, who put words to their Company Call; this goes on for years until a new one is given. These given I have obtained from some of the old hands. Band-Sergeant Govier has kindly furnished me those of the 3rd Battalion; he had some trouble in finding the old hands who could recollect their Company Call and the words put to them.

The Barrack Calls now in use by the Regiment are the same now used in all Infantry Regiments; it was not always so. Up to about 1860 we had a number of Barrack Calls used only by the Regiment, viz., the dress for parade, Guard Horn, defaulters, men's dinner horns and several others, also the First and Last Posts were different. The Calls used in the 4th Battalion were brought by the first Bugle-Major who came from the 1st Battalion, the same Calls being used no doubt by the other Battalions. About the above date a War Office book with the music of the Calls only to be used (changing those above noted) was received. The Officers' Mess Horns also were to be changed. I often wondered how we managed to retain the old ones. Perhaps the then Colonel-in-Chief, The Prince Consort, had something to say in the matter.

The pretty Call, The Letter Call, was not changed.

3RD BATTALION.

BATTALION AND COMPANY CALLS.

3rd Battalion Battalion Call, 8/4

It's never too late it's never too late to mend

Company Call H. Company 8/4

Derby number one, Derby number one

B. Company 8/4

Steady trip, The Roughly trip & number Two.

C. Company 8/4

D. Company 8/4

O'er major Bowles, 'Yan Company is coming to the dogs.

E. Company 8/4

F. Company 8/4

Two Ruses on both than one

G. Company 8/4

Dear old G. Dear old G. Come to the Cook House door

H. Company 8/4

I. Company 8/4

J. Company 8/4


K. Company 8/4

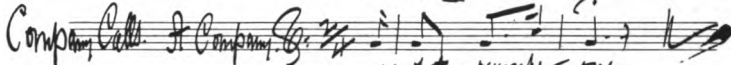
O. K. the last of the lot

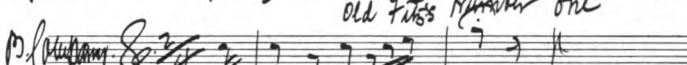
4TH BATTALION.

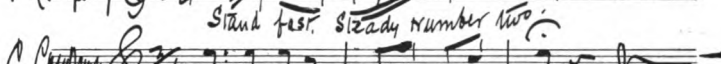
BATTALION AND COMPANY CALLS.

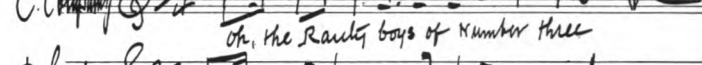
The Smartest Battalion Call

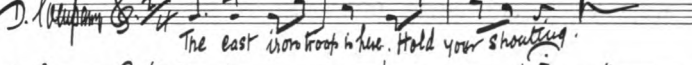
1st Battalion Battalion Call 

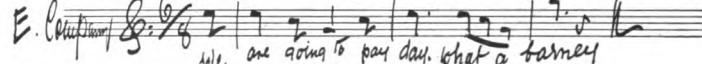
Company Calls. *1st Company*  *old Fats' Number one*


2nd Company  *Stand fast, Sizable Number two*

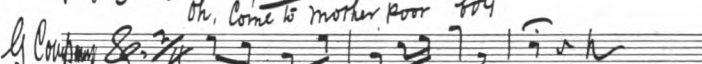
3rd Company  *Oh, the Rascals boys of Number three*

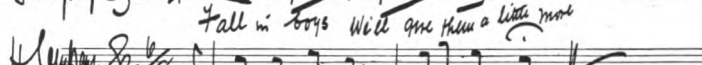
4th Company  *The east won't keep him. Hold your shouting.*

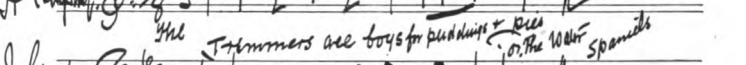
5th Company  *We are going to pay day, what a farney*

6th Company  *Oh, come to mother poor boy*

7th Company  *Fall in boys Will give them a little more*

8th Company  *The Trimmers are boys for puddings & pies or the water spanners*

9th Company  *Oh number nine or I'll nine*

10th Company  *Knox, dady dady Knox, dady dady Knox dady dady Knox.*

I was orderly bugler on the day of the change ; I blew the old Calls, a Bugler Norman the new.

Buglers in the old days had a great number of Calls to learn, especially Field Calls. Now the Whistle and Flag Wagging does the work.

We had a splendid bugler in the Battalion, a sporting chap, Jerry Mitchener ; he had not the lips for a small mouthpiece like the bugle, but he managed it all right ; he had the lungs of a bull ; a cold wintry day in Canada made no difference to him, he could still blow the same. He was the Colonel's field bugler ; he married a Maltese wife and his son served in one of the Battalions. In the old days at times the buglers had to practice, on a mattress with a figure drawn on it, the proper way to use the cat of nine tails.

It was very amusing sometimes on a battalion parade in Canada when winter was coming on. The band would start playing a march ; before they were half way in the march one brass instrument would stop, then another, then all brass would stop, the works being frozen. If it was a march out band instruments were left behind, the buglers having to do all the playing, and so on through the winter.

An Old Bugler,

H. HONE.

STORIES OF THE REGIMENT.

Contributed by COLONEL C. H. B. NORCOTT, C.M.G.

HAVING been pretty well brought up in my young days by the Rank and File I got much inside knowledge that was of value to me when I donned the Green Jacket, and though I knew much it was always my earnest endeavour not to abuse the confidence placed in me. I have many happy recollections of my association with the men and it was a great treat for me to be invited to tea in one of the Company Rooms. Not much milk and sugar, but my hosts' welcome more than made up for every deficiency, and we had many a happy evening together. At times, however, I was puzzled on some points and then would have recourse to my good friends to explain away my difficulties. I once asked an old hand if he could tell me why the cleanest Riflemen were the hardest drinkers.

"Well, you see, it is this way," replied he; "we all drink in moderation but your slovenly man coming off Parade goes straight to the Canteen and fills himself up, then returning to his Barrack room and quite unconcerned as to the condition of his belts, makes down his bed and gets into it, and at Roll-call his whereabouts is noted and no more is said—but your tidy man coming off Parade changes at once into fatigue clothing and gets busy with his belts. After a bit he strolls over to the Canteen, has a glass and returns to his cleaning. Having satisfied himself that

all is well with his equipment he celebrates his skill by another glass, goes back, looks his things over again and adds a few touches with the soft brush. Having nothing further to do he naturally returns to the Canteen for a drop more, then on his way back, feeling he has done a good morning's work and being well disposed to all mankind, he passes a Sergeant with the remark, 'Fine day, Sergeant,' upon which the N.C.O. says to himself, 'That man must be drunk,' and soon our hero finds himself in the dry room trying to puzzle out why on earth he is there."

Getting up belts in those days was no joke.

The principal pouch was a young portmanteau, but the leather was well cared for and in 1870 we had slings that had done duty in the Crimea.

On tackling a new set of belts the Rifleman set to work to get them to his satisfaction in the following manner. All roughness was removed with glass paper and the under brown side was treated with a weak solution of copperas, logwood, and gall, after which they were treated with ammonia, well ironed and greased, boned and bottled down. Then followed a mixture of paste blacking with grease rubbed in and more bone and bottle. Eventually polishing began. Most men bought a good polishing brush and brushed it back and forward on a brick till the points of the bristles had worn smooth. From that on it was one continuous round of lay on and polish and lay on and polish on top of that again. What I have described was more or less universal, but men who competed for "The Stick," that is to say to be an orderly and carry a cane (the C.O's and Adjutant's orderlies were picked daily out of the guard), these were experts at their job and had receipts of their own, strange con-

coctions of treacle, brown sugar, and I know not what, and many days and hours were spent on their equipment, plenty of elbow grease and a light touch were essential. At long last when the man was dressed and his comrade gave him a final touch up the effect was very good providing the day was suitable; but on a damp day things were a bit trying and the leather soon looked dim, while on very dry days the belts used to be laid out on a damp wash-house floor.

For a certain time every winter the Battalion "went into grease," and blacking was not used, which was very good for the leather; shaving was discontinued and we all grew beards.

I must just add a little story showing how well we got on with other Corps.

I recollect, when we were quartered in "A" Lines, North Camp, Aldershot, a Rifleman drifted down to see a pal in a Hussar Regiment in the South Cavalry Barracks. Of course they went to the Canteen and had a talk. Eventually the Rifleman remarked that he must be off as he had a long way to go and might be late for Tattoo. "No hurry," said the Hussar, "I can give you a mount." So they proceeded to the troop stables, saddled up a horse and the Rifleman got on. They were challenged at the Gate. "Field Officer's Rounds Orderly," shouted the Hussar. "All's well," came the reply. "But," said the Rifleman to his generous friend as he wrung his hand, "what am I to do with this horse when I get back to my Camp?" "Oh," said the Trooper, "let him go, we have plenty more here." And a happy old hairy full up with wet grass was found in our Lines the following morning. Could friendship and perhaps a touch of cavalry swagger be better illustrated.

LETTER FROM RIFLEMAN F. W. HART, 1ST BN., TO
HIS MOTHER, WRITTEN FROM THE CRIMEA ON
CHRISTMAS DAY 1854.

Camp before Sebastopol,
Christmas Day,
1854.

MY DEAR MOTHER,—

I received your letter and was most happy to hear from you as you have not written to me for some time. I received your letter last night, Christmas Eve, and was very glad to hear from you. You ask me to tell you how many Russians I have killed, but that I am unable to do, but I can begin by telling you of the Battle of Inkermann, at which of course I was present.

Dear Mother, on 5 Nov. last at five o'clock in the morning we were roused from our tents by the Assembly sounding, which of course we answered as quick as possible. We then saw that the Russians had attacked our entrenchments and penetrated into our 2nd and Light Div. The English immediately mustered their men which altogether mustered between 7,000 and 8,000 men opposed to, without exaggeration, 40,000 Russians. We marched up of course to the scene of action and such a sight I never before beheld. Before we had got within a half-a-mile from the scene of action, the shot and shells were flying over our heads to some purpose.

Well! as I was telling you we got to the scene of action, mounted the entrenchments, and we at once found ourselves face to face with the enemy. We

kept firing away as fast as we could, for at this time we could see but very few of the dreaded Russians, for the place where the Battle of Inkermann was fought and won was so covered with bushes that it was impossible to see any man except it was within 20 yards of you. Well, as I was telling you, we kept firing away for about five minutes and then we caught sight of the enemy. Of course we knew we had our work to do and we advanced down the hill, but before I go any further I must tell you that I never in all my life thought that a British soldier went into action so resolved. I noticed it at Alma and most particularly here. The alarm or the assembly goes, as the case may be, and I do not believe a word is spoken till they have either won the battle or been killed ; they are all resolved to win or die—the same with every British soldier. Defeat I do not believe ever enters a British soldier's head—they know what their doom is : victory or death. Nobly did the handful of British soldiers uphold their Country and their fame on the 5th of last month.

But to continue. The Guard was on our right and well did the brave fellows support their name, for they took the sand-bag battery, which was a most important place of our position, but I am sorry to say with tremendous loss of life. We had not been in action long before we lost our Captain ; he was killed leading on his Company. Poor Tom Hickey was likewise killed about the same time. Dear Mother, the sight on that field was terrible to behold, but as Lord Raglan says : “ On this I will not dwell.” The Russians were at this time gaining ground upon us, and no wonder, for we turned out at five in the morning and had neither bit nor sup until the battle

ended, which was five in the evening. But just in the nick of time up comes 5,000 French troops besides a lot of artillery, and turns the fortune of the day. It was now the Russians' turn to retire, for you may depend upon it we were regular done up, for after having fought hard all day without drop or bit it was enough to kill the best soldier upon the face of the earth.

The French fought hard, and suffice it to say that at five o'clock in the evening the Battle of Inkermann was won. The Russians on this day lost 16,000 men, the English and French about 3,800 men. Such terminated the Battle of Inkermann, one of the bloodiest battles England ever fought, but I have not told you all. While we were fighting at — the Russians were not all in Sebastopol for they attacked the French lines, but the French very soon made them retreat and actually followed them into Sebastopol, and no doubt, as the paper says, part of the town would have fallen into their possession if there had been sufficient force.

The Russians in this engagement lost 3,000 and the French 1,000 men, making the total Russian loss amount to 19,000 men killed and wounded, and if ever I should return to old England again many is the fireside tale I shall be able to tell you about my adventures in the Russian War. I have to tell you that the Russians have attacked the English entrenchment twice since the Battle of Inkermann and have been repulsed both times, so upon a fair footing it is evident that the Russians are not much for us, for the Russians' whole force in and about Sebastopol numbered 115,000 men, whereas ours and the French altogether amounted to 52,000. But only 13,000

French and English took part in the Battle of Inkermann, so that you see that we fought against fearful odds, and I often think it is a great wonder that I have not been knocked over before this for I never thought I should escape from Inkermann, and I say now, as I have said before, that it will be a lucky man that escapes to come to England safe and sound. So would any person think if they had undergone the hardships and fatigues that I have during the last three months.

Please tell Miss Hollis that I know nothing more about Thomas Hickey any more than I told her in my last letter. Give my best respects to Mrs. Edwards, and her son is getting on all right at present. Give my best respects to Mrs. Gibson and to Mrs. Saunders and to the housekeeper and all inquiring friends, and my love to all my relatives. We have just heard that we are to get a medal and a clasp for the Battle of Inkermann and a clasp for Alma, but God knows how many of us will live to wear them, for I am afraid that the weather will kill half our men ; it is so severe, and when it was fine weather we used to get three allowances of grog a man, but now that we are most in want of it we only get one and sometimes none now, for the weather is so bad that they cannot get it up from Balaclava ; and also our grub is very irregular. For instance we only got about a quarter of lb. of meat for two or three days and the same allowance of biscuit, and us poor fellows, after having had twelve hours in the trenches, come home wet through to the skin and nothing scarcely to eat, so you may guess what sort of a life campaigning is. We sometimes get a little money, but everything's so deuced dear. A loaf as black as my fist, as the saying

is, we have paid 3s. for, and sugar 1s. lb., and every other thing equally dear ; but of course we are here and here we are likely to stop, for I see no chance of this war ending.

Dear Mother, this is Christmas Day, and it is without exception the most miserable one I have ever spent, and I do assure you I shall be spared a better one next year please God I live, but that of course none of us know. We are all of us at this present time talking about how happy we were last Christmas, and you may depend on it we are all solid thinking about old times and thinking what fools we are to be here, but there, it is no good repining now, for it is too late. I often think that us soldiers fighting hard, living hard, lying hard, and go to old Nick after all is hard indeed. We lost the best friend we had when we lost Sir George Cathcart (?), for on the day of Inkermann, just before he was killed, he called out for his "bomb-proof men." You see that General Cathcart had commanded our Battalion in the Cape of Good Hope, and so of course he liked our Regiment better than any other under his command. You told me that you supposed that the sight of a woman did our eyesight good, and you may depend upon it that it is true. I never received any papers that you said you sent me but I suppose I shall after a bit. I sincerely hope I shall be spared to come back to England, but that of course is more than any of us know. Of course we had no dough, as we call it, on Christmas Day, and if I live for fifty years to come I shall remember it. I shall not forget that you are all anxiously waiting my return to England, and I sincerely hope that I may come home myself and find you all well and hearty. I must

now conclude, with my best love to you and my brother,

I remain,

Yours affectionately,

FRED WM. HART.

Direct 3238 Pte. Fred Wm. Hart,
1st Batt. Rifle Brigade,
Camp before Sebastopol,
Crimea.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

Command of The Rifle Brigade Depôt.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. P. G. CROSBIE, D.S.O., from the 2nd Battalion, took over command from Major A. A. Tod, who returns to the 2nd Battalion, having finished his tour of duty at the Depôt.

The Staff College.

AT the examination for entrance to the Staff College held in February 1925 the following officers of the Regiment qualified: Captains E. S. B. Williams, O. B. Graham, D.S.O., C. B. A. Hoskyns and T. H. Massy-Beresford, M.C.; the first and last mentioned received nominations and will join the College at Camberley in January 1926.

Captain J. T. W. Reeve, D.S.O., on leaving the Staff College is being appointed to the War Office in the Directorate of the D.M.O. & I.

The New Regimental Standing Orders.

ALTHOUGH the introduction of the Four Company System into the Infantry Regiments took place in 1913, it is not until this year that new standing orders have been issued.

The changes brought about by the reorganization and the introduction of the H.Q. Wing were many and varied and made the standing orders of 1911 in many instances quite useless.

The new edition has the following special order by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief:—



COLOUR-SERGEANT H. EDWARDS.

SPECIAL ORDER

BY

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel-in-Chief.

Without a sound system of organization throughout, the Regiment can never keep up the high standard of efficiency by which it has been distinguished in the past.

When Colonel Coote Manningham originally raised the Regiment, a very detailed system of organization was laid down, and it is very largely due to that system being sound and clear that our glorious record has always been sustained.

With the constant changes of organization, as well as equipment, throughout the Army, that are necessitated through new inventions and new methods of warfare, it may occasionally be necessary for Commanding Officers to authorize slight deviations from these orders, but I direct that the spirit of them be adhered to always with the utmost care.

These Standing Orders will supersede the edition of 1911, and a copy should be in the possession of every Officer and Company, and in the Battalion Offices and Institutes.

Nothing in them is in any way to conflict with the King's Regulations, and they will be altered and brought up to date from time to time as necessary.

The efficiency and good name of the Regiment will depend on the loyal co-operation of all ranks in maintaining a high sense of duty, which should inspire the conduct of all Riflemen.

By a faithful discharge of its duties under all circumstances, the Regiment will be able to maintain the glorious traditions of the past.

ARTHUR, FIELD-MARSHAL,
Colonel-in-Chief.

CLARENCE HOUSE, S.W.1,
October 21st, 1924.

In addition to the above order there is also a useful foreword giving a short summary of previous standing orders. It has a much improved index and the sequence of articles is well arranged. Captain R. C. Bridgeman, M.C., Adjutant 2nd Battalion, has been largely responsible for the new edition's editing and production, and all ranks of the Regiment should be grateful to him for having produced a thoroughly up-to-date work and, in spite of difficulties, maintained throughout the original spirit of the first standing orders of the Regiment by Colonel Coote Manningham.

Captain Bridgeman has carried out this work while performing the arduous duties of an Adjutant, working for the Staff College Examination, and last but not least corresponding with the Editor of the CHRONICLE.

The new Edition contains full details about The Rifle Brigade Club and its kindred associations; the Club, however, is not mentioned in the Index but, as the CHRONICLE is, no offence is taken.

The book is published by Messrs. Gale & Polden, Aldershot.

The History of the Regiment during the late War.

CAPTAIN R. C. BERKELEY, the author, has now completed Volume I, which deals with the period of the

War from its commencement until the end of the year 1916, and it is hoped to publish this volume during the year. The Committee will be glad if Officers and other Ranks who have notes or diaries will place these at the disposal of Captain Berkeley for the Second Volume. It is only by obtaining personal reminiscences that the History can be made to read as other than an official account of the War.

Circulars giving particulars of prices, etc., will shortly be issued to all concerned.

The Rifle Brigade Association.

IN October a general meeting was held at 71, Eccleston Square, with Lieut.-General Sir H. F. M. Wilson in the chair; it was decided to form a Rifle Brigade Association, which is to fulfil the duties of an Old Comrades' Association for the Regiment and to include among its members both Past and Present Riflemen.

The idea of the Association is to bring all Riflemen into closer touch with one another, and it is hoped to extend branches of the Association to all the larger towns.

It will have nothing to do with charitable activities or employment as these matters are already fully dealt with by the Riflemen's Aid Society, though of course if members of a Branch can help others into employment locally they will do so, getting what help they need for this object from the Riflemen's Aid. The subscriptions will be as follows:—

Officers, 10s. (optional in the case of members of The Rifle Brigade Club, the Club having promised an annual contribution of £50).

Other Ranks who have left the Regiment, 1s.

The Committee particularly wish to emphasize the fact that all Ranks of all Units (less Territorials) of the Regiment who served either in former or late wars, or have Peace time service, are eligible for Membership: also serving Riflemen, the latter not paying a subscription until discharge.

The Committee believe that there are many officers and other ranks, who served in the last War, who do not appreciate the fact that they are eligible for membership of the Regimental organizations, and they would particularly ask them, together with all Regular Officers and other Ranks, to give their close co-operation in this Association.

With the exception of postage, printing, etc., expenses are nil; no salaries are paid.

Branches will keep their subscriptions themselves for their local activities. The annual Reunion Dinner for all ranks who have served in the Regiment will be held as usual in London and will be managed by the Association. The Committee elected at the General Meeting are as follows:—

Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Pigott, O.B.E., Chairman.

Captain R. C. Bridgeman, M.C.

Lieut.-Colonel J. P. G. Crosbie, D.S.O.

Captain W. Halloran.

Captain N. Irven (Hon. Secretary).

Colonel G. N. Salmon, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lieut.-Colonel G. P. Tharp.

Captain F. H. G. Tudor-Owen.

T. Whitehead, Esq.

Regimental-Sergeant-Major P. Wood, M.M., 2nd Battalion.

Regimental-Sergeant-Major W. Apsey, D.C.M., Dépôt.

All communications should be addressed to Captain N. Irven at 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1. It is to be hoped that all ranks of the Regiment will do their best to help forward the Association and make it a real and active success.

For the past six years the Old Comrades' Association of the 12th Battalion have held an Annual Dinner, which has been exceedingly well attended, and it is hoped by amalgamating this and other kindred Associations into "The Rifle Brigade Association," that a larger attendance may be secured at the Annual Reunion Dinner of the Regiment. Affiliated Associations will still continue to preserve their individual identity and hold their annual gatherings.

The Rifle Brigade Ladies' Guild.

THAT the Ladies' Guild of The Rifle Brigade continues to carry out its excellent work is amply shown by the following extracts from their Annual Report for October 1924–October 1925.

"The work of the Guild during the past year has been carried on, as before, in conjunction with the Riflemen's Aid Society. 637 garments have been received, in addition to several parcels of useful worn clothes, and including garments bought by the Hon. Secretary out of the funds sent to her for that purpose, which has enabled her to provide clothes specially needed for certain cases. 588 garments have been despatched as well as boots where applied for, and in all cases the greatest appreciation for these has been shown.

"Mrs. Lawrence Buxton has again very considerably helped the Guild by sending 76 beauti-

fully made garments, the proceeds of her working party of the women of the 2nd Battalion ; and thanks are especially due to Mrs. Worthing for cutting out the clothes and helping the work in every way.

“ Mrs. Leonard Russell has been as active as ever in caring for ex-Rifle Brigade families in Winchester and the neighbourhood, and funds and clothing have been sent to her for this purpose. In several instances the children of ex-Rifle Brigade men have been started in life through Mrs. Russell’s timely help and advice.

“ It was decided last July to make donations of £10 and 10 guineas to the Invalid Children’s Aid Association, and the Metropolitan Convalescent Association respectively in acknowledgment of the assistance so often given by these organizations to ex-Rifle Brigade families, and to enable future applications to be made.”

Miss Nowell Salmon is still the Honorary Secretary and the continued success of the Guild is largely due to her great interest and energy.

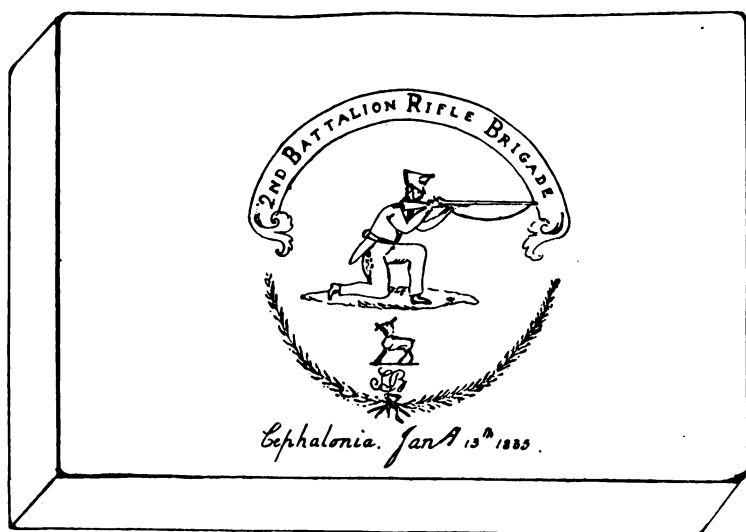
A Snuff-Box.

THE illustration is that of the design on the lid of a silver box, evidently used for snuff, which was formerly the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Beckwith.

Colonel Beckwith joined the Regiment as a Second Lieutenant 17 April 1828, was promoted Lieutenant 26 May 1833, Captain 31 December 1839, Major 13 July 1847, and Bt.-Lieut.-Colonel 22 December 1848.

He proceeded to the Crimea in command of the

1st Battalion, but was attacked by cholera a short time after the Battalion had landed and died on board SS. "Orinoco" on 25 September 1854. His elder brother was Major-General Charles Beckwith, C.B., who lost his left leg at Waterloo while serving on the Staff.



The box was left by Colonel S. Beckwith to his only child, Clementina, who died in 1916, aged 83 years. She bequeathed it to Mr. B. H. Collins, her first cousin and nearest surviving relation, to whom it now belongs and who has kindly allowed it to be reproduced in the CHRONICLE. The design represents a Rifleman in the dress of the period of 1830.

The Rifle Brigade War Memorial.

THE photographs of the tablet and the three figures were taken and kindly contributed by Major W. H. Davies.

ALLIED REGIMENTS.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.



WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA,
1st January 1926.

DEAR EDITOR,—

As this is the first letter from this Regiment it would, perhaps, be fitting to give a few brief details of our activities since the War.

The Regiment was organized on the outbreak of The Great War and was not, therefore, a part of the Canadian Permanent Force prior to the War. On the reconstitution of the Permanent Force after the war the number of units was increased and the P.P.C.L.I. was selected as one of the new units. The date of reorganization was 1 April 1919 with Headquarters at Ottawa. Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Gault, D.S.O., O.B.E., assumed the duties of Commanding Officer until such time as the new Commanding Officer was appointed. On 18 April 1919 Headquarters was transferred to Toronto, and the Battalion (consisting of three Officers and three Other Ranks) proceeded to that station. On 19 May 1919 three Officers and five O.R. proceeded to Vancouver to organize "D" Company there. This



**P.P.C.L.I.
MACHINE GUN DETACHMENT.**

Company was subsequently, however, recalled to Toronto on 29 August, then comprising three Officers and 41 O.R. On 30 July 1919 Lieut.-Colonel C. R. E. Willets, D.S.O., A.D.C., the present Commanding Officer, took over command of the Unit. On 30 November 1919 Long Branch Camp, Toronto, where the Regiment was quartered, was blown down by a violent gale and the unit was moved to temporary quarters in the city and was subsequently transferred to London, Ontario, on 6 January 1920. On that date the strength was 16 Officers and 279 O.R. The Regiment remained in London until November 1920 when Headquarters and "A" Company were transferred to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and "B" Company to Esquimalt, B.C. This ended the peregrinations of the Regiment, as these are the Stations at the present time.

Winnipeg, the Headquarters of the Regiment, is a city of about 250,000, situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, in the middle of a wide plain. It was originally a Hudson's Bay Company fort established about 1811 by Lord Selkirk. The town itself, however, dates from about 1860. It is sometimes called "The Gateway of the West" owing to its location near the Eastern edge of the Western prairies. It is about two thousand miles west of Halifax and fourteen hundred and seventy-five miles east of Vancouver. It has extremes of climate, being quite hot in summer and very cold in winter with much snow. On account of this cold, open-air training in winter is limited, although a certain amount of tactical training is carried out on snowshoes.

Esquimalt, our other station, is located at the southern end of Vancouver Island adjoining the city

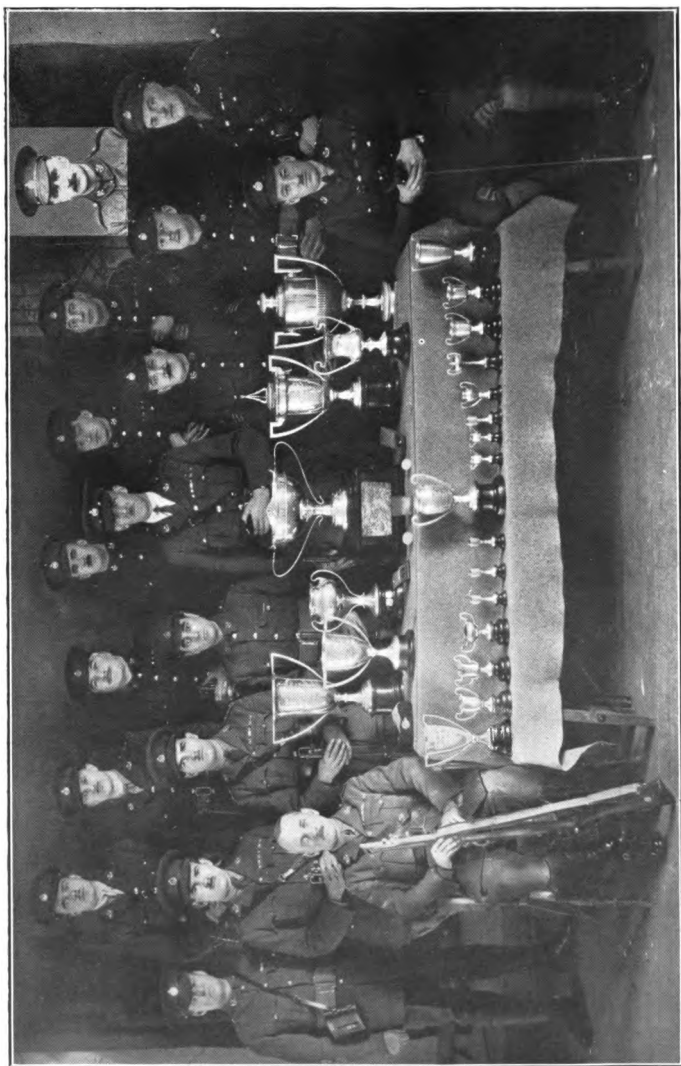
of Victoria. It is also a naval station and at one time was the base of the British North Pacific Fleet. The weather and vegetation are much the same as the South of England. Snow is a rarity and outdoor training and sports can be carried out the year round. Victoria and the surrounding country is a favourite spot for retired British naval and military officers.

The Canadian Permanent Force is really an Instructional Corps for the non-Permanent Active Militia (corresponding to the Territorial Forces in England) and is merely a skeleton of Officer and N.C.O. Instructors and a small establishment of rank and file. The establishment of the Regiment is as follows :

Headquarters (Winnipeg)	3	Officers	30	O.R.
" A " Company ,,	7	,,	90	O.R.
" B " ,, (Esquimalt)	7	,,	91	O.R.
Instructional Cadre . .	7	,,	25	O.R.
<hr/>				
	24	,,	236	O.R.

Royal Schools of Infantry and Machine Guns are conducted at Winnipeg and Esquimalt, and provisional schools at different points from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast. Instructors for these schools are supplied from the Unit. The personnel of the Regiment are trained at their stations and have attained a high state of proficiency in Infantry weapons and drill. Demonstration Platoons are maintained at both Stations. These Platoons are required to demonstrate for the benefit of the non-Permanent Active Militia, anything from Guard Mounting to Outposts.

The original Regimental Colour, made by Princess Patricia and presented by her to the Overseas Regiment on 12 August 1914, prior to leaving Canada,



P.P.C.L.I.
TROPHIES WON DURING 1925.

is now framed and occupies an honoured position in the Officers' Mess. This Colour was carried by the Overseas Regiment throughout all its engagements during the War. A new Regimental Colour, a replica of the old, also made by The Lady Patricia Ramsay, our Colonel-in-Chief, has been presented by her to the present Regiment.

The Regiment is very keen on sport and takes a leading part at both Stations. Cricket, football, baseball, hockey, rugby, basketball, boxing and golf are vigorously pursued, and the Unit has always given a good account of itself in these sports. In addition, snowshoeing, ski-ing and skating are indulged in in the winter months at the Winnipeg Station.

The Regiment has always prided itself on its musketry, as the numerous trophies will attest. A great deal of time is spent on this branch of training.

The Regiment boasts a very fine band, which was organized in 1920. This band played at the Wembley Exhibition in 1924. A tour of ten weeks through the United States has been arranged for 1926.

Just before Christmas a magnificent shield arrived, the gift of The Rifle Brigade Club. This shield now adorns the wall of the Officers' Mess and is a noteworthy addition to the mess plate. It is, needless to say, much appreciated by all ranks.

In closing, I would like to say how pleased we are at being affiliated with such a Regiment as The Rifle Brigade. Such an affiliation is bound to give a stimulus to a new Regiment, such as we are, and much benefit will undoubtedly ensue. It is to be regretted that distance precludes more personal contact.

Yours ever,

P.P.C.L.I.

The Winnipeg Rifles.

WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA,
New Year's Day, 1926.

DEAR EDITOR,—

The past year has proved to be another memorable year in the history of "The Little Black Devils," bringing as it did to us the gracious consent of Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn to become Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment following our having the previous year the proud honour of affiliation with a regiment holding such a high and wonderful record as The Rifle Brigade so honourably won.

That the affiliation will prove a real and active one will be as much our endeavour as we know and appreciate it is with The Rifle Brigade; this we already have evidence by the presentation to us of a very handsome shield through The Rifle Brigade Club and which reached us on the last day of the old year in time for us to put on view when "At Home" for our friends to-day. These "At Homes" are a feature with most Canadian Regiments and follow a first call on the District Officer Commanding, then the Lieut. Governor of the Province, who it is of interest to note is Sir J. A. M. Aikins, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Winnipeg Rifles for many years.

The year 1925 saw the passing of a "very gallant gentleman" in the person of Brig.-General H. N.

Ruttan, C.M.G., who saw service with the Regiment in the North West Rebellion of 1885, in which campaign the Regiment gained the title of "The Little Black Devils," which they were dubbed by the half-breeds they took the field against, due to their then wearing the old dark Rifle uniform. This it was that led to the adoption of the badge you see at the head of this letter as also to the motto. General Ruttan was commanding officer of "ours" from 1895 to 1900, when his period of command having been completed he was offered and accepted the first command of The Winnipeg Grenadiers on their formation. Notwithstanding his age on the outbreak of The Great War he threw himself into the raising of a local Battalion for service overseas and gave splendid and invaluable service for which he was awarded the honour of being made a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Last year saw our record on the ranges well maintained, our closest competitors being the "P.P.C.L.I.s" who enjoy with ourselves the high privilege of affiliation with The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own). This year through possibly fortunate circumstances we are caring, as a result of our range record of 1925, for a few of the pieces of plate that were last year adorning the Mess of the "Pats." What resting place these same pieces of plate will enjoy after the next annual meeting of the Manitoba Rifle Association is still an argument between us every time we meet, but——

That the New Year we have just entered upon may bring to all our Rifle Comrades all the best they can wish for themselves is the wish of all here.

Yours ever,

WINNIPEG RIFLES (L.B.D.s)

Melbourne University Rifles.

GREAT pleasure will be felt by all ranks of the Regiment at the alliance to The Rifle Brigade of the Melbourne University Rifles. This new alliance was notified in Army Order No. 427 dated November 1925, and we hope to include a letter from them next year.

To each of our Allied Regiments, The Winnipeg Rifles, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and the Melbourne University Rifles, the Committee of The Rifle Brigade Club has presented, in the name of the Regiment, a Shield for annual competition by units, companies or platoons, in military exercises or games; the details of the competition to be settled by Officers Commanding. The Committee have expressed a wish that the shields shall be called "The Rifle Brigade Alliance Shield."

The shields are of the conventional shape, and consist of a wooden base of hard black polished wood, a racing of polished copper, the badge of The Rifle Brigade in silver, and a silver inscription plate. The dimensions are, length over all, $36\frac{1}{2}$ in., width over all, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in. The black wood backing presents a 3-inch margin all round the copper plate.

To each of the three Allied Regiments copies of Colonel Verner's "History and Campaigns of The Rifle Brigade," and "A Short Account of The Rifle Brigade"; Major Parkyn's "A Short History of The Rifle Brigade," and the last issue of "The Rifle Brigade Chronicle" have also been presented.

Further possible alliances with the 1st British Columbia Regiment and the Durban Light Infantry are spoken of.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CLUB NOTES.

Compiled by MAJOR W. H. DAVIES.

Annual Dinner of The Rifle Brigade Club.

THE Annual Club Dinner was held at the Trocadero Restaurant, on Tuesday, 26 May 1925.

H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief presided.

Those present numbered one hundred and forty-five, including representatives of the Chestnut Troop, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

Telegrams of greeting were received from H.E. General Sir Walter Congreve, Governor of Malta ; the 1st Battalion at Peshawar, and the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry at Winnipeg.

A cordial reply was despatched by telegram in each case.

The Rifle Brigade Veterans' Dinner.

THE thirteenth Reunion Dinner was held at the Headquarters of the Artists Rifles, Duke's Road, Euston Road, W.C., on Saturday, 25 April 1925, by kind permission of the officer commanding the Artists Rifles.

General the Rt. Honble. Sir Neville G. Lyttelton presided, and Lieut.-Colonel S. W. Neighbour, Commanding the Artists Rifles, was present, as were also the Second-in-Command and the Adjutant of the Battalion.

The Chelsea In-Pensioners of the Regiment attended and Riflemen of all Ranks and Battalions to the

number of two hundred and twenty-eight sat down to dinner.

A very cordial message was received from H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief and a dutiful reply thereto despatched.

The Band of the 2nd Battalion from Aldershot contributed greatly to the enjoyment of a very successful reunion.

During Greenjacket Week eight Chelsea In-Pensioners of the Regiment were taken to Winchester and entertained there for four days, 14-17 July, at the expense of The Rifle Brigade Club.

All those who were fit to travel took part in the expedition.

Funerals and Memorials.

EXPENDITURE undertaken by the 2nd Battalion in paying marks of respect at the funerals of Mr. Shearing, formerly a Rifleman of the 2nd Battalion, and Sergt.-Major G. W. Wood, formerly of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, was met from the funds of the Club.

Funds have been remitted to the C.R.E., Cairo, for the repair of 3rd and 4th Battalion graves at that Station.

The tomb of Major-General Coote Manningham, the Founder of the Regiment, in Little Bookham Churchyard, near Leatherhead, which was sadly in need of repair, has been completely restored. The cost of the work was borne equally by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Mervyn E. M. Buller, Bart., M.P., late The Rifle Brigade, a descendant of the Founder, and The Rifle Brigade Club.

In this matter the Regiment is greatly indebted to Mrs. Hansard, one of the Churchwardens of Little Bookham, who drew attention to the dilapidated con-

dition of the tomb, undertook all the arrangements, and paid in anticipation the bills, appertaining to the work of restoration.

The inscription on the memorial to Colonel W. W. C. Verner in Winchester Cathedral, which was at first hardly legible in the poor light of the North Aisle, has been coloured, and can now be read easily.

On Trafalgar Day, 21 October, a wreath was placed on the Nelson Column in the name of the Regiment as one of those which served at Copenhagen with Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson in 1801.

On Armistice Day, 11 November, a wreath was placed on The Rifle Brigade Memorial on behalf of the 1st Battalion at Peshawar.

Enquiry is being made as to the condition of a reported Memorial to The Rifle Brigade on the Menin Road near Hooze, also as to the graves of the 3rd Battalion at Peshawar, the state of which has been brought to notice by the Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion at that Station. If funds permit, expenditure for necessary repairs may be undertaken.

Benevolent.

THE usual annual donation of £10 10s. was forwarded to the Officers' Association.

Purchases.

THE undermentioned articles of Regimental interest have been purchased and entrusted to the 2nd Battalion on loan :—

Water-colour drawing by Heath, in a gilt frame. Subject, "An Officer and Skirmishers, The Rifle Brigade." Period *circa* 1835.

Russian St. George Medal, 2nd Class, Gold, issued to Sergeant E. H. Manktelow, 13th Battalion The Rifle Brigade. This acquisition completes Sergeant Manktelow's collection, details of which appear in the CHRONICLE, 1924, page 242.

The Greenjackets Tents at Sandown Park and Lords.

AN application by The Greenjackets for a guaranteed contribution by The Rifle Brigade Club of £50 per annum to Greenjacket funds to cover losses (if incurred) by the Greenjackets, on their tents at Sandown Park and Lords was rejected by the Committee of The Rifle Brigade Club as wrong in principle and open to grave objection by Members of the Club.

The Committee forwarded to the Greenjackets a proposal that the tents should be managed, as on a former and successful occasion, by a Committee to consist of :—

Bt.-Lieut.-Colonel J. P. G. Crosbie, D.S.O., The Rifle Brigade, President.

An officer of the 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C. and an Officer of the 2nd Battalion The Rifle Brigade, Members.

It has now been decided, in communication with The Greenjackets and the Celer et Audax Club, that the tent at Sandown Park only shall be run by the proposed Committee, and that the Greenjackets shall undertake the tent at Lords.

Gifts.

THE undermentioned gifts have been received during the year :—

From Mrs. Farnham, niece of Colonel Lord Edward

Pelham-Clinton, formerly commanding 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade:—

A black wooden Date Case, with the Regimental Badge and drawings of Uniforms; formerly the property of Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton.

From Major F. C. Fowler, per Colonel G. N. Salmon:—

Lithograph—Monument in Cape Town Cathedral to Riflemen and others who fell at Boem Platz, 29 August 1848.

From Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry:—

Books—"Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, 1914-1919," by Ralph Hodder Williams; 2 vols.

The following interesting old documents have been presented to the Regiment:—

- (a) Embarkation Return of the 2nd Bn. 95th (or) (Rifle) Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Wade, dated 19 July 1809.
- (b) Embarkation Return of two Companies of the 2nd Bn. 95th (or) (Rifle) Regiment, under the Command of Major Norcott, dated 16 July 1809.
- (c) Prize List of the Staff of the Light Brigade, dated Kleotinge, 29 August 1809. The three Officers mentioned are:—

Major-General—The Hon. William Stewart, 95th or Rifle.

Aide-de-Camp—Captain Montague Wynyard, 2nd Foot Guards.

Major-of-Brigade—Captain William Percival, 95th or Rifle.

- (d) Monthly Return of the 2nd Bn. 95th Regiment of Foot, dated 25 August 1809, given by Captain Henry Howard, whose ancestor was Colonel R. B. Long, Adjutant-General to Lord Chatham's Expedition to the Walcheren in 1809.

OBITUARY.

BREVET-MAJOR L. C. STOPFORD SACKVILLE, D.S.O.

IN the obituary notice of Brevet-Major L. C. Stopford Sackville which appeared in the CHRONICLE for the year 1920, it was stated that he was gazetted out of the Service in December 1918; this should have read December 1919. Nor was any mention made of the fact that for gallantry at the Second Battle of Ypres he was recommended to receive an immediate award of the Distinguished Service Order, but through the miscarriage of the recommendation he did not receive the decoration until 16 September 1915, the notice in the Gazette being as follows:—

“Lionel Charles Stopford Sackville, Captain 4th Battalion The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).

“For conspicuous gallantry and ability since he obtained command of a Company in February 1915. Near Ypres from 8 to 15 May he did excellent work in the trenches, keeping up his men's spirits under very heavy bombardment. He took command of another Company in addition to his own when it had lost all its officers. On the night 14–15 March near St. Eloi he took a barricade with half his Company, went forward by himself to reconnoitre and then returned for his Company, led them back and cleared the houses on the road.”

CAPTAIN M. B. WHITE.

CAPTAIN MAURICE BAZLEY WHITE was the second son of Mr. Tyndale White, of Ongar.

He was born 5 July 1879 and gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in The Rifle Brigade 29 November 1899, promoted Lieutenant 18 December 1900, and placed on half pay on account of severe wounds received in action at Vlakfontein 26 December 1900.

During the late war, although unable to leave the invalid-chair in which he propelled himself about, on account of the wounds he had received in the South African War, he was gazetted to the 5th Battalion, and posted to the Rifle Depôt for duty, where he remained the whole war, a very fine example of what pluck and fortitude will enable a man to do.

He was promoted Captain 30 March 1916.

At the time of the Miners' Strike in 1921 he was one of the first officers to offer his services.

He married Grace Marion Rodney, and died at his residence, The Hill, Alresford, Hants, aged 45, on 8 May 1925.

COLONEL C. ÀCOURT-REPINGTON, C.M.G.

COLONEL CHARLES ÀCOURT-REPINGTON was the son of C. H. W. ÀCourt-Repington, who died in 1903, and was M.P. for Welton 1852-55.

He was born 29 January 1858, educated at Eton and in Germany, passed through Sandhurst, and was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in The Rifle Brigade 30 January 1878, promoted Lieutenant 17 May 1879, Captain 5 December 1884, Major 24 April 1895, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel 16 November 1898, Lieutenant-Colonel half pay 8 January 1899, placed on half pay 8 January 1902. Retired 15 January 1902. He served with the 4th Battalion in the Afghan War of 1878-9 and received the medal with clasp, Ali-Musjid.

After a short time in Burma he was appointed to the Intelligence Department, and in 1898 served on the Staff in the Sudan ; was twice mentioned in despatches and promoted a Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, and received the Queen's Medal with clasps, Atbara and Khartoum, and the Khedive's Medal.

During the South African War he served with the South African Light Horse and on the Staff ; he received the Queen's Medal with clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights and Relief of Ladysmith, and was mentioned in despatches twice, and decorated with the C.M.G. In 1900 he was appointed Military Attaché at Brussels and the Hague.

After he retired from the Army he took up journalism, and in 1904 became Military Correspondent of "The Times," with which he remained until 1918, when he went first of all in the same capacity to the "Morning Post" and later to the "Daily Telegraph," which latter position he held until his death.

He also had written and published a considerable number of books.

In 1882 he married Mellony Catherine, daughter of Colonel H. S. Scobell, and had two daughters.

He died at Hove on 25 May 1925, aged 67 years.

He had also received the following Foreign Decorations: Commander of the Order of Leopold and Officer of the Legion of Honour.

MAJOR W. J. SMYTH.

WILLIAM JAMES SMYTH was the younger son of the late Colonel Smyth, of Heath Hall, Wakefield.

He was gazetted Ensign in the Regiment 29 May 1867, promoted Lieutenant 28 October 1871, and retired 29 September 1877, and two years later was

appointed a Major in the 4th Administrative Battalion of the Hampshire Rifle Volunteers, from which he retired in March 1880. He served with the 1st Battalion in the Ashantee War of 1873-4, being severely wounded at the action of Amoaful. He received the medal with clasp for Coomassie.

He died at Greenway House, Ledbury, on 8 July 1925, aged 77 years, and was buried at Donnington.

COLONEL W. M. SHERSTON, D.S.O., J.P.

COLONEL WILLIAM MAXWELL SHERSTON was the son of the late Mr. J. D. Sherston, J.P., of Evercreech, Somerset.

He was born in 1859 and educated at Marlborough and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He enlisted in the 7th Dragoon Guards in 1877 and was promoted from the rank of Sergeant to Lieutenant in The Rifle Brigade 10 June 1882. In 1888 he was promoted Captain in the 18th Hussars, from which he retired in 1896, and in 1899 was appointed Major in the North Somerset Yeomanry. In 1900 he served with the 7th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry as a Captain. He resigned from the Corps the same year and reverted to the North Somerset Yeomanry with his former rank, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant 25 December 1903, and Hon. Colonel 27 February 1904.

Retired from the North Somerset Yeomanry in 1909.

His war service was as follows:—

The Boer War of 1881. Egypt, 1884-5, receiving the medal with two clasps.

Burma, 1887, being mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with one clasp.

South Africa 1900-1. Received the Queen's Medal with five clasps. He was also mentioned in despatches. Awarded the D.S.O.

During the years 1901-4 he was A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts.

During the late war he served as a Sub-Lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. from August 1914 and subsequently became Lieut.-Commander, and was in charge of a Squadron of Naval armoured cars.

He later commanded the Yeomanry at "B" Divisional Base Dépôt, Egypt, and in 1917 proceeded to France to command the 22nd Infantry Base Dépôt.

In 1918 he became Commandant of the 17th Corps Camp.

He married, in 1894, Evelyn Maude Maitland, eldest daughter of J. Maitland Spencer, of Oakhill, near Bath.

He was a J.P. for Somerset.

He died aged 66 years at Shore Lodge, Lilliput, Parkstone, Dorset, on 19 August 1925.

THE RT. HON. BARON RIBBLESDALE, P.C., J.P.

THOMAS LISTER RIBBLESDALE, 4th Baron, was the son of Thomas 3rd Baron and Emma, daughter of Colonel William Mure.

He was born 29 October 1854 and educated at Harrow, being gazetted Sub-Lieutenant in the 64th Regiment 12 November 1873, and transferred to The Rifle Brigade 21 January the following year. He was promoted Captain 20 January 1881, and retired the 28 August 1886 with the rank of Major.

He was a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria from 1880 to 1885 and Master of Her Majesty's Buckhounds from 1892-1895.

He succeeded his father in 1876, and in the following year married Charlotte Monckton, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant. She died in 1911 and left five children. In 1919 he married Ava, daughter of Mr. Willing, of Philadelphia, and widow of Colonel J. J. Astor.

His eldest son, Captain Thomas Lister, D.S.O., was killed at Jidballi, Somaliland, in 1904, and his second son, after leaving Balliol in 1915, was with the Royal Naval Division in Gallipoli and died of wounds received during the landing of that year.

Lord Ribblesdale was not only a great sportsman but also a noted Connoisseur, and was a Trustee of the National Gallery and National Portrait Gallery.

He was a J.P. for the County of York. He leaves no heir.

He died at 18 Grosvenor Square on 21 October 1925, aged 71 years.

CAPTAIN SIR R. N. RYCROFT, BART.

CAPTAIN SIR RICHARD NELSON RYCROFT, 5th Baronet, was the eldest son of Sir Nelson Rycroft, 4th Baronet, and Juliana, eldest daughter of Sir John Ogilvy, 9th Baronet of Inverquhar.

He was born 12 December 1859, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in The Rifle Brigade 22 January 1881, promoted Lieutenant 1 July the same year and resigned 19 March 1890, and in 1891 gazetted Captain in the 3rd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, from which he resigned in 1895. In 1900 he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Hampshire Yeomanry, and served in South Africa during the war as Lieutenant with the 17th Battalion I.Y., receiving the Queen's

South African Medal with clasps; Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia and "1901," and was mentioned in despatches. At the close of the war he reverted to the Hampshire Yeomanry and was promoted Captain 1902, Major in 1909, and resigned in 1912.

During the late war he served with the 28th Battalion London Regiment (Artists Rifles).

He succeeded his father in 1894, and in 1886 married Lady Dorothea Hester Bluett-Wallop, daughter of the Earl of Portsmouth, by whom he had two sons. She died in 1906, and in 1911 he married Emily Mary, daughter of Colonel the Hon. Henry Corry, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

He was formerly Master of the Vine Hunt, and was High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1899, and Chairman of the Hampshire County Council.

He died at Dummur House, Basingstoke, after a long illness, on 25 October 1925, aged 65 years.

He is succeeded by his eldest son, Mr. N. E. O. Rycroft, B.A., Christchurch, Oxford, late The Rifle Brigade and 11th Hussars.

MAJOR C. E. WEGG-PROSSER, J.P.

MAJOR CHARLES EDWARD WEGG-PROSSER was the younger son of the late Mr. F. R. Wegg-Prosser and Lady Harriet Catherine, second daughter of John Somers, 2nd Earl Somers by his wife Caroline Harriet, youngest daughter of Philip, 3rd Earl of Hardwick, K.G.

He was born 26 September 1859, and after being educated at Stonyhurst was gazetted on 31 January 1880 to the 36th Regiment, but was transferred the next month to The Rifle Brigade.

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He was promoted Lieutenant 1 July 1881 and in 1887 was placed on Half Pay on account of ill-health until 19 December 1889 when he resigned his commission. He was reappointed to the Regiment in February 1900, promoted Captain the same year, and served at the Rifle Depôt during the South African War. At the close of the war he reverted to the Reserve of Officers (9 November 1902), and on 12 November 1907 was appointed Captain in the 5th Battalion in which he continued to serve until 1910 when he resigned with the Honorary Rank of Major.

On the outbreak of the late War he at once offered his services and was for some time employed as a Draft Conducting Officer.

During his earlier service with the Regiment he had for some time served with the Malay State Police, commanding the Sikh Company of the Corps.

In 1909 he married Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir C. G. Fane, K.C.B., of Banacoil, Aboyne, N.B., by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

He was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Hereford and took a prominent part in local interests and the Association for the Relief of Soldiers' and Sailors' Families.

He died at a Nursing Home in Wimbledon on 28 November 1925, aged 66 years, and was buried at Belmont Abbey, which had been founded by his father.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. COCKBURN, C.B.E., D.S.O.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE COCKBURN was the son of the late Admiral J. H. Cockburn, and was born 9 January 1856.

He was educated at Eton and gazetted as Sub-Lieutenant to the Royal South Lincoln Militia 20 January 1875, and as a Lieutenant in the 80th Regiment of Foot 11 November 1876, from which he transferred to The Rifle Brigade 30 December the same year. He was promoted Captain 20 August 1884.

From 1880-3 he was Instructor of Musketry to the 2nd Battalion, and from 1884-9 was Adjutant. He was promoted Major 14 November 1894, and served on the staff of the Eastern Command as District Inspector of Musketry from 1896-8, in which year he went with the 2nd Battalion to Egypt and took part in the Nile Expedition of that year, was awarded the D.S.O., mentioned in despatches and received the British Medal, with the clasp for Khartoum, and the Khedive's Medal. During the Cretan Disturbances which took place at the close of the Nile Expedition, he served on the Island with the 2nd Battalion.

On the outbreak of the South African War he was still with the 2nd Battalion, and from 28 August 1900 until 13 October 1901 was in command. He was promoted Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel 29 November 1900, and substantive Lieutenant-Colonel 15 October 1901.

For his services in the South African War he was twice mentioned in despatches and received the Queen's Medal with clasps, Belfast, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, and the King's Medal with clasp 1901. He was promoted Brevet-Colonel 8 May 1904, and retired 15 October 1905.

On the outbreak of the late war he was appointed A.A. and Q.M.G. 1st London Territorial Division, but in October 1914 was appointed Brigadier-General commanding the 43rd Brigade 14th Division, and proceeded with them to France in 1915, and commanded

the Brigade at the Battle of Hooge. Owing to ill-health he was transferred to command the 18th Reserve Brigade and later to command Ripon Camp and the Tay Defences, which appointment he held until he retired in 1916.

He received the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

After his retirement he was for some years on the Navy and Army Canteen Board, and on 3 June 1919 was gazetted a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

In 1905 he married Alice Lindsay, daughter of Hasell Rodwell, of Tower House, Ipswich, and widow of Captain C. M. Orde, Rifle Brigade. His recreations were cricket, racquets, shooting and golf, but before all came his love for the Regiment, and much of his spare time was devoted to the work of the Regimental Club, the History and the "Chronicle." During the latter years of the late war it was largely owing to his energy that the club and the "Chronicle" continued, and his loss to the Regiment is a very severe one; he was a great authority on the part the Regiment played in the Peninsular War, and it had been hoped that he would have been able to complete that part of Colonel Verner's History of the Regiment, but he found it too much for his health and had to abandon it.

He died 9 December 1925, aged 69, at his residence, Greenhedges, Crowthorne, Berkshire.

CAPTAIN H. WESTLAKE.

CAPTAIN H. WESTLAKE was born 23 August 1869 and enlisted in the Regiment 9 September 1885 and was discharged with the rank of Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant on the 8 September 1906.

The month after his discharge he was employed in the office of No. 5 District and two years later with the Headquarters West Riding Division T.F.

He rejoined on mobilization in August 1914 and a year later was appointed Quartermaster to the 3/4th Battalion The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and in September 1916 was gazetted Lieutenant and Acting Captain in the same Battalion.

After the War he was employed as Deputy Superintending Clerk in the West Riding Area.

He died after a long illness on the 16 November 1925, at the York County Hospital.

MAJOR H. T. HAYLES.

MAJOR HENRY T. HAYLES, of the R.A.S.C., enlisted in the Regiment and served with the 3rd Battalion in India during the Mutiny, and was with Colour-Sergeant Maloney at Lucknow when he obtained possession of the "Lucknow" clock which so long figured in the Sergeants' Mess of the 3rd Battalion and is now deposited on loan in the Royal United Service Institution.

A letter about this incident was published in the CHRONICLE for 1908.

After serving for some years in the Regiment he was gazetted as Sub-Assistant Commissarie in the Commissariat and Transport Department in 1876, from which he retired in 1892.

During the late War he served with the R.A.S.C.

He died at 375, High Road, Chiswick, on 19 January 1925, in his 90th year.

SERGEANT-MAJOR G. W. H. WOOD.

SERGEANT-MAJOR G. W. H. WOOD enlisted in The Rifle Brigade on 24 October 1883, and was discharged with the rank of Colour-Sergeant 23 October 1904. He served with the 1st Battalion in Burma and received the Indian General Service Medal with clasps Burma 1887-89 and 1889-92; he also was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. Soon after his discharge from the Army he became Sergeant-Major Instructor to the O.T.C. at Sherborne School, which post he held for twenty years.

He died on 6 October 1925 at Aldershot.

The following N.C.O's and Riflemen of the 1st Battalion are reported as having died in India:—

Date.	Place.	Rank and Name.	Cause.
10 July	Peshawar ..	Rifleman E. Seers ..	Fractured skull
1 Aug.	Murree ..	Rifleman W. Mourne ..	
10 Sept.	Peshawar ..	A/Corpl. Doyle ..	



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